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Albert Way

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME XXIII.

NEW SERIES.

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P R E F A C E.

MORE than a century has elapsed since Swift declared, "that, if books went on increasing as they did in his time, it would be impossible for any one to be learned." But Swift lived but to see the commencement of that extension of literature, which has since spread in proportions he could not have anticipated, and, connecting itself both with education and religion, has effected great changes in the domestic life and social state of the community. That the *popular literature* of the present day has been of public benefit few would, we suppose, be willing to deny, for its proper and natural tendency is to soften the manners, to refine the amusements, to employ the leisure, to alleviate the cares, and to call, in a greater or less degree, the mental powers into activity, making, as Johnson said, "the past and the future predominate over the present;" and we may hope that in future time it will penetrate still deeper into that class of society which has not yet received its benefits, nor perhaps heard of its existence. But it must be recollected that, while we are giving this just praise to those who are smoothing the difficulties of science, and facilitating the progress of the ignorant on the road of knowledge, this popular literature will depend for its intrinsic value and usefulness on works of a higher class and more original construction, from which it must be taken; that those who write for the learned are also furnishing the best elements of instruction for the ignorant, and that it is from the most profound and elaborate productions of talent and erudition that the most pleasing and popular essays are compiled. But he who is ambitious either of making discoveries in science, or even acquainting himself correctly with the achievements of others in the field of literature and art, must confine his inquiries within those limits which are suited to the bounded capacities of our nature. Virgil's advice holds true of literature as of the art he was inculcating, "*Laudato ingentia rura, exiguum colito.*" He who would read to advantage must read with selection. The human mind can never be an encyclopædia of knowledge; and life is too short to wander without a guide

over that vast plain of learning whose horizon seems every day extending to the view, and whose ancient paths and causeways are either falling into decay, or clogged up and entangled by the luxuriant vegetation everywhere springing up upon them.

We are willing to profess that we are not too proud to accept and to retain the office of assisting to keep clear from the incumbrances of time those channels by which information has been conveyed from age to age, and may still be usefully imparted, whenever superior industry and well-directed endeavours are employed to obtain it. If a subject is in itself important, or connected with that which is so, every portion of it is of value, and we therefore earnestly ask our readers and correspondents to continue to assist us, by imparting to us such information as they may consider worthy of attention, and which is placed within the reach of their attainment.

It is of great advantage, as Dr. Johnson said, even to know where the materials of knowledge are to be found. Learning is acquired by such labour as to demand all the assistance that can be given. The communication of one correspondent will clear up the difficulties of another: a paper on literature will throw light on an article on science or on art.

In the Hall of the Muses thousands of mirrors are reflecting light on each other; the most solitary student is living on the production of other minds, and we would willingly retain the place we have so long occupied, of holding at least a few links of that chain that unites in harmonious accordance so many of the various pursuits of the learned, and, by ready communication, renders them of double use.

S. URBAN.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

With an anxiety that our pages should be the vehicle of as large a quantity of useful information as their dimensions will allow, both for present intelligence and future record, we have made some slight modifications of arrangement in our present Magazine. It has been thought that our list of New Works, though we have endeavoured to make it an impartial catalogue of all that was published of real importance, has still been a less interesting feature than the space it occupied was worth, particularly as the same information may be gathered (with a little more trouble) by consulting *The Publishers' Circular*, or *Bent's Literary Advertiser*, papers freely diffused and generally accessible. The space thus gained will hereafter, we trust, be found to be supplied by matter of greater interest. It is our purpose to devote our attention with unabated perseverance to the advance of historical knowledge, whether as developed by the researches of literary men, or by the accidents of time and local changes. To all that concerns ancient literature, ancient art, or ancient architecture, we shall continue to pay a constant attention. Our record of local changes will be extended, with a particular attention to public buildings and public institutions, and arranged under counties in alphabetical order. For this new feature we respectfully invite the co-operation of our correspondents, either by their own pens, or by the communication of provincial newspapers.

Since the obliging reply of I. I. appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September last, p. 226, L. L. H. has examined minutely into the *Life of Wm. Taylor*, of Norwich, respecting Charles Lloyd. L. L. H. thinks that Charles Lloyd was "the intimate friend of the lake poets, the Coleridge and Southey, Lloyd and Lamb and Co. of the Antijacobins." That Charles Lloyd was the "intimate friend" of Robert Southey is evident, from the *Life of Wm. Taylor of Norwich*, I. 226, 232, 274-5, 520. That he was the "intimate friend" of Charles Lamb appears from the second volume of *Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica*, which ascribes to him the work entitled "Poems in blank verse, published in conjunction with those of his friend, Charles Lamb, 1798, 12mo." This identity is further strengthened by Watt ascribing to Charles Lloyd two other works,—1, "Lines on the Fast;" 2, "Letter to the

Antijacobin Reviewers," both of which are mentioned by Robert Southey, in a letter contained in the *Life of Wm. Taylor of Norwich*, I. 274. That Charles Lloyd was not "the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, a dissenting minister, who married a sister of the late Sir James Smith," the *Life of Wm. Taylor of Norwich* affords external evidence, for we find, vol. i. p. 520, that Charles Lloyd's sister married the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, (the brother of the poet, Wm. Wordsworth.) This agrees with the account contained in *Burke's History of the Commoners*, vol. iv. p. 113, (edit. 1828,) or in the more recent one of 1844, p. 753, from which I extract the following genealogical account of Charles Lloyd:—Charles Lloyd, of Birmingham, co. of Warwick, is a lineal descendant of the family of the Lloyds of Dolobom. He was the eldest son of Charles Lloyd, (a memoir of whom is in *Genl. Mag.* xcviii. i. 279,) who married Mary, only daughter of James Farmer, esq. Bingley House, Birmingham. Charles Lloyd (the subject of the present inquiry) was born 12th Feb. 1775, and married April 24, 1799, Sophia, daughter of Samuel Pemberton, esq. of Birmingham, and had issue 5 sons and 4 daughters. In the *British and Foreign Review*, xvii. 232, it is stated that Charles Lloyd "settled at Brathay in Cumberland." Among other works he published a "Poem on the Death of his Grandmother, Prescilla Farmer, 1796, 4to." L. L. H. has been unable to ascertain whether or not Charles Lloyd translated "Alfieri's Tragedies," attributed to him in the *British and Foreign Review*, xvii. 232, Lord Byron's Works, vii. 277; but to Charles Lloyd, L.L.D. in 2nd vol. of *Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica*. The references to Charles Lloyd in the *Life of Wm. Taylor of Norwich* are as follows:—Vol. I. 222, 225, 226, 227, 231, 232, 233, 274, 275, 520, 522.

W. J. T. is anxious for information relative to the practice of "*Hodening*," or carrying a horse's head in procession, formerly observed in Kent, at Christmas Eve; more particularly, whether the custom still exists, &c.

A CONSTANT READER asks for the descent from younger sons in the last two generations (1640—1720) of the family of Metcalfe, of Nappa, Yorksh. (*Whitaker, Richm.* vol. i.); the object being to ascertain who was nearest to the head of the house on the extinction of the elder male line in 1756.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Life of Lord Chancellor Eldon. By Horace Twiss, Esq. 3 vols.

IF there is any branch of literature which of late years has extended itself more widely, and borne richer fruit than it did of old, we think that it has been that connected with the biography of those eminent men who lived in the present age, or in that immediately preceding it. It is true that some evil has come along with the good; and that those graceful testimonials which the hand of friendship has given to departed worth and talent, have been accompanied by very heavy and tiresome commentaries on the actions and sayings of ordinary people; as every handsome and splendid procession has also an attendant mob, impairing its lustre, and impeding its way. Because we have a clever life of an orthodox and dignified clergyman, it is not necessary that we should also wade through the prolix correspondence and very ordinary sayings of a dissenting minister; or, because we delight in tracing the discoveries and watching the labours of a Watt or a Dalton, it does not follow that we must derive equal pleasure from a tedious narrative of a provincial artisan. Among, however, the most useful as well as delightful works of the kind that have appeared, we think those connected with the profession of the law are entitled to peculiar eminence; and we should consider such works as the lives of Romilly and Horner and Mackintosh, as text-books for those to study who aspire to the same honours of the profession which they reached, by the same arduous and honourable means. Such works as these are, like statues or pictures, representations of the men themselves, speaking as it were with a living voice, and in authentic words of encouragement exhorting the youthful student to labour, patience, and hope. Every succeeding page of such personal history comes on us with a lighter and brighter hue; we see as we advance difficulties disappearing, disadvantages overcome, and a new and unexpected pathway opened up the hills. Examples like these stimulate our flagging energies, they cheer us in our toilsome labours, they breathe vigour into our exhausted hopes, and bid us not despair of achieving anything, however discouraging or remote, which the genius or patience of others have accomplished before us. What is a volume of biography, but an invitation to the company of the dead, in which we listen to them, as they detail the impressive history of their past lives, confess their failures, recount their struggles, their victories and triumphs; recal the memory of the long years of painful suspense and disappointment in their youth; and the honourable records of the growing prosperity of their after-life? Thus, to the youthful candidate for legal eminence, does the voice of Mansfield and Hardwicke, of Thurlow and of Camden, appear to speak, animating him in his progress, cheering him during the long *anni silentes* of his early life, and appearing as friendly stars to light him during his hours of solitary study at home, or inglorious and reluctant leisure abroad, saying, or seeming to say,

"Nunc animis opus, Ænea, nunc pectore firmo."

To such works as these the present *Life of Lord Eldon* will prove a most valuable addition, because, in the first place, it presents an abstract of all that could be well achieved in the legal profession by united talents and industry; it gives the history of one who, from a very humble station, without any assistance from others, without a patron's help, without professional connexion, without public favour, rose to the highest honours and emoluments, to the especial friendship of two Sovereigns, to general estimation with the members of his own profession, and to the respect and esteem of the community—"Clarum et venerabile nomen:" and, secondly, it is useful, as detailing, at greater length and with more authentic materials than are usually supplied, the means by which this elevation was attained, showing, that an entire and well-grounded reliance on himself was the foundation of all Lord Eldon's future fortunes. No accident raised him to eminence, no adulation gained him patronage, no alliance procured him superiority of station. This is the history of a plain, simple man, who won his own way up the toilsome hill he had to climb; and the bread he ate was earned by the painful application of mental labour, continued often through night and day, requiring truly the "*mentem adamantinam*"—the utmost resolution of a determined will in the conquest of great difficulties. Burke has somewhere said, that the study of the law has perhaps a greater tendency to sharpen the faculties, and give acuteness and subtilty in reasoning, and in detecting errors, than in enlarging the general powers of the understanding, and affording those comprehensive views and great resources which distinguish the philosopher and statesman; which, as in Bacon, can enlarge the empire of thought; or in Turgot, disclose a policy which may at once improve the condition and sway the destinies of mankind. This assertion is probably true, for Burke seldom spoke in vain; and, if it be so, it would not be a question surely too curious or remote to inquire, to what cause can this be referred; and may we not, in the first place, attribute something to the disadvantage naturally attending an exclusive study of any one science; for such an entire application of the time and thought the science of law, in its vast and complicated growth, seems imperiously to demand. The late ruler of France, it is said, made men of science statesmen, and found them wanting, for the same reason. Again, it may be said, that, in the various lines of argument through which the discovery of truth is sought, some are more calculated to expand the powers of the understanding, and to extend the boundaries of knowledge, than others; and if that of law depends more on the usages of antiquity, on prescriptive formularies, on foregone decrees, on statute books, on technicalities, rather than on those large processes of induction which in other pursuits conduct through the different provinces of knowledge, through original research and distant inquiry, through analogy, experiment, and theory, through patient investigation and repeated trial, to the desired result; then we cannot hesitate to acknowledge the effect which the *habitual* exercise of those very opposite modes of conducting argument and arriving at truth may produce upon the mental powers; though the one may lead to the possession of subtle powers of distinction and nicety of discrimination in the use of terms, and quickness in detecting sophistry in the arguments of the opponent, yet that is not to be compared to the great and general advantage derived from the other; and further it might be said, that the very pursuits of the finished and learned lawyer, preparing for practice or engaged in it, are

not altogether favourable to the full development of the mental faculties, because they deny time for general cultivation, and press the copious and diversified stream of thought into too narrow a channel. We mean to say, that very *minute inquiry* into any department of knowledge, has a tendency rather to contract than to enlarge the understanding.* As we proceed upwards in the stream of science, we find a thousand little channels multiplying themselves in every direction, in the pursuit of which we often suffer our attention to be so far absorbed, as to forget the ends, while we are investigating the source of things around us. We study parts rather than the whole. Even law is so extensive as to admit of much division of labour in its separate branches; and so, what we gain in our power of division, we lose in our nobler faculty of combination. What may be gained in the habit of close and laborious thinking, may be lost in the power of ready judgment and practical discrimination. These observations will surely not be thought irrelevant, when it is recollected how much it has been objected, when Lord Eldon's eminence in his profession was the subject of conversation, that he had carried the narrower views of his profession into his political life; that he did not display the same powers at the council table as at the bench; and that, even in the limits of his own profession, he was far behind some of his contemporaries in comprehensive knowledge and liberal application of the science of law; that he pertinaciously clung, like men of bounded intellect, to inflexible rules and forms; that he had rather a mechanical readiness in practical parts, and a power of threading his way through difficult and complicated questions, than that more philosophic spirit, "*quæ vult rerum cognoscere causas*," which likes to compare what is confirmed by practice, to the rudiments and origin of rules, to broad and fundamental truths, and to the original principles of science, till the further we advance the more clearly we perceive the scattered elements of truth combine and assume their proper form; and we are at length admitted within those sacred precincts and august abodes, where we behold the venerable monuments of ancient wisdom, and see the majestic lineaments of divine jurisprudence. The latter part of Mr. Twiss's work is occupied in the consideration, and partly in the refutation, of these opinions. We confess that we are not able to enter into such discussions for want of legal knowledge and professional experience; but we may be permitted to remark, that Lord Eldon's legal knowledge and talents have been thus severely judged, not by his contemporaries, and those who most intimately were acquainted with him when in the full possession of all his active powers; not by Lord Redesdale or Lord Erskine, his rivals, or companions of his labours, but by his successors; not by his equals, but his juniors; not by those educated with him in the same line of policy, when the country was under great restrictions of foreign intercourse, and intense dangers from foreign policy and domestic insurrection; not by those who knew him as the guardian of the law, the adviser of the Crown, and the most experienced member of the ministry during a long period, when every danger to the constitution and existence of the country was threatened, from the most powerful enemies abroad, and discontented demagogues at home. No wonder that, under the pressure of great difficulties, he was willing to hold together the reins of

* See on this subject, Rennell's *Remarks on Scepticism*, 1823.

discipline closer than he otherwise would; and even to fear any innovations in the practice of the law, when he thought that its very power was threatened. Objections have been made and criticisms applied to him by those who were fortunate enough to live under happier auspices and more liberal institutions than he did; when the gloomy and tempestuous clouds which hung over the fairest prospects of the country had seemed to pass away; when the liberal hand of peace had opened every long-closed port, and established throughout the world new channels of friendly connexion and commercial intercourse; when more extensive negotiations and closer intimacies knit together the nations of the globe; when progressive knowledge and accumulated experience gave rise to new thoughts and feelings; and when a larger communication of mutual ideas swept away at once many lingering prejudices, abolished many hurtful restrictions, and opened new regions of enterprize, and it is to be hoped of happiness, unknown before.

We now proceed to give a short abridgment of the contents of these volumes, and a summary of the events of Lord Eldon's life.

Lord Eldon was descended from the ancient family of the Scotts of Balweary, in Fifeshire, and the name is mentioned as far back as the year 1124. Among them appears the celebrated name of Sir Michael Scott the Wizard. He was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland on the death of Alexander III. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1496. He is mentioned in the *Inferno* of Dante, and has appeared with great effect in later days in the romantic Lay of his descendant. This old Scottish family, somehow or other, got South, according to custom, and settled at Newcastle. The father of Lord Eldon was William Scott, a merchant and tradesman, and belonged to the fraternity of the *hoastmen* of the town. His principal business was that of a coal-fitter, or factor, who conducts the sales between the owner and shipper. This gentleman had two wives, the first of whom we pass over; his second was Jane Atkinson, whom he married Aug. 18, 1740. He lived to be seventy-nine, she to be ninety-one, years of age. By her he had thirteen children, of whom John Scott was the eighth, and William Lord Stowell the eldest. Lord Eldon believes that he was born 4 June, 1751, in Love Lane. He was sent to the Royal Grammar School at Newcastle, of which that fine scholar Richard Dawes had been the master from 1738 to 1749. He was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh Moises, Fellow of Peterhouse, under whose learning and good management the school flourished, which had declined under his predecessor, who was laying down recondite rules of Greek metre for scholars, when he should have been flogging the elements of that language into the boys. John Scott was a diligent boy, attached to his studies, and had the benefit of his brother William's example and instruction. His father meant him for his own business, but William thought he could do better for him. So John was sent to Oxford in May 1776, matriculated as Member of the University, and entered as a Commoner of University College, under the tuition of Sir Robert Chambers, and his brother Lord Stowell. He came up in the Newcastle coach, which had for its motto, *Sat cito, si sat bene!* which motto made a deep impression on him. "In short (he says) in all that I have had to do in future life, professional and judicial, I have always felt the effect of this early admonition on the panels of the vehicle which conveyed me from school, '*Sat cito, si sat bene.*' It was the impression of this which made

me that deliberative judge,—as some have said too deliberative,—and reflection on all that is past will not authorise me to deny, that whilst I have been thinking ‘*Sat cito, si sat bene*,’ I may not have sufficiently recollected whether ‘*Sat bene si sat cito*’ has had its due influence.” He was elected a Fellow in July 1767, when he had but just completed his sixteenth year. He says, both to his brother and himself these Fellowships were of great use in life, and in their future success in it. He took his Bachelor’s degree in Feb. 1770, after the following rigid examination:—“I was examined in Hebrew and History. ‘What is the Hebrew for the place of a skull?’ I replied, ‘Golgotha.’ ‘Who founded University College?’ I stated that King Alfred founded it, though that is doubtful. ‘Very well, sir,’ said the examiner, ‘you are competent for a degree.’” He gained the prize in 1771 for the prose essay “On the Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel.” This was better than being a Newcastle grocer, from which he had a narrow escape.

In 1772 he eloped with Miss Elizabeth Surtees from her father’s house at Newcastle, who was a banker of that city. This lady is described as having had at all times such naturally retired habits, that this seems the only instance in which she ever cast them off. She however got out of a one pair of stairs’ window, descended a ladder, threw herself and her honour into her lover’s arms, and was married at Gretna Green. When they got back to Morpeth they had no money left, and no bed on which they could pass the bridal night. In repentance, therefore, the lady wrote to her father, was forgiven, and they returned to Love Lane. This marriage obliged Mr. Scott to vacate his Fellowship, precluded him from any prospect of preferment in the church, and determined him to the study of the law. In January 1773 he entered as a student of the Middle Temple, and in February of the same year he took his degree of Master of Arts. For the greater part of the next three years he continued to reside in or near Oxford. He says of himself, in a letter to a friend, “I have married rashly, and have neither house nor home to offer my wife; but it is my determination to work hard to provide for the woman I love, as soon as I can find the means of doing so.” His wife is described as very young, very beautiful, with flowing ringlets, and wearing a white frock and sash. Who would not work hard for such a creature? and John Scott nearly killed himself by his labour.

In March 1773 the eldest son was born. About 1774 he gave lectures on the law, as deputy for the Vinerian Professor, and for this had 60*l.* a year. The first lecture he read was on the statute of young men running away with maidens (4 and 5 *Phil. and Mar.* 8 *ch.*) In 1773–4–5 he kept his terms at the Temple. At this time, as he had but little funds of his own, it is supposed that his brother assisted him. He was indeed in earnest in the business he undertook. When remonstrated with by a medical friend, he said, “I must either do as I am doing, or starve.” Pursuing the advice of Lord Coke, he read “*non multa sed multum*.” He rose at four o’clock in the morning, was abstinent at meals, and studied at night with a wet towel round his head. He was wont to recur in his later life to these days as not unhappy, though laborious; nor indeed from any labour of the intellect, however severe, can unhappiness arise; the happiness that endures, is generally a happiness that has been slowly and severely won. He was soon to be called to the bar, and settled in London, in a house in Cursitor Street. “Many a time,” he said, “have I run

down from Cursitor Street to Fleet Market, to get sixpenny worth of sprats for supper." Such was the early life of the future Lord Chancellor.

In February 1776 he was called to the bar. In the first year he made a bargain with his wife, that whatever he got in the first eleven months should be his, and all in the twelfth month hers. "In the twelfth month I received half a guinea, eighteen-pence went for fees, and Betsy received nine shillings; in the other eleven months I got not one shilling." His father died in November of this year, and therefore did not live to see his son receiving even the earliest business or honours of his profession. He left him, however, 1000*l.* in addition to the 2000*l.* settled at his marriage. He now removed to Carey Street, still adhering with intense application to his studies; but his brother William in a letter describes him as rather disheartened. "Business is very dull with poor Jack; if it does not brighten a little he will be heartily sick of his profession. I do all I can to keep up his spirits, but he is very gloomy." After a trial of three or four years he thought of relinquishing London, and settling as a provincial counsel in his native town. But the fulfilment of this desire was prevented by two opportunities, related at length by his biographer, and which Lord Eldon detailed in after life to Mr. Farrer, over a glass of Newcastle Port.* An attorney told him "his bread was buttered for life;" for he had received the commendations both of Lord Thurlow and of Dunning.

He now accepted the office of Recordership of Newcastle, the salary of which added a little to his income; and the causes of Ackroyd and Smithson, and the Clitheroe petition, had left his professional success no longer doubtful. His biographer here makes a remark on the subject, of great importance to those that belong to the profession he alludes to, and we think of interest to all who feel the importance and high rank that the profession bears in our social system, and are therefore curious in tracing the machinery by which it is conducted, and the system that leads to success.

"At the present day, from the great competition of very learned and very able practitioners, a few occasional opportunities do little, however they be improved. Among the more influential class of attorneys and solicitors, it has become usual to bring up a son or other near relation to the Bar, who, if his industry and ability be such as can at all justify his friends in employing him, absorbs all the business which they and their connexion can bestow; and the number of barristers thus powerfully supported is now so great, that few men lacking such an advantage can secure a hold upon business. But at the time when Mr. Scott began his profes-

sional life, the usage had not grown up of coming into the field with a '*following*' already secured. Education being less general, fewer competitors attempted the Bar; and, even among the educated classes, a large proportion of adventurous men devoted themselves to naval and military pursuits, which have now been deprived of their attraction by a peace of more than a quarter of a century. In those days, therefore, it might well happen, as with Mr. Scott it actually did, that a couple of good opportunities, ably used, would make the fortune of an assiduous barrister in London."

Scott's talent in leading the great cause before mentioned had fixed Lord Thurlow's attention on him, and his kindness was shown in the following singular manner. Sir Grey Cooper asked him to give Scott a Com-

* We remember an old Suffolk squire telling us, that at some public dinner he sat next to Lord Stowell. A bottle of port wine was put to each guest. Just before the cloth was removed, he said to his neighbour, "Stowell, I think you've done pretty well," for his bottle was two-thirds emptied. Lord Stowell said, "Look at my brother's," pointing to Lord Eldon's; there was not a drop left.—REV.

missionership of Bankrupts. He said he would, but never did. When afterwards Lord Eldon inquired of him the reason, he said, "It would have been your ruin. Young men are very apt to be content when they get something to live upon. When I saw what you was made of, I determined to break my promise, and make you work." "And I dare say," says Lord Eldon, "he was right; for there is nothing does a young lawyer so much good as to be half starved; it has a fine effect: but it was rather a curious instance of Lord Thurlow's kindness."

In 1783, when the Coalition Ministry came in, he received the offer of a silk gown, together with Mr. Erskine and Mr. Pigott. He had now completed his thirty-second year. He accepted about the same year a seat for the borough of Weobly, on the patronage of Lord Weymouth. When he got to the place, he says, he asked what was the usual mode of proceeding there, and he was told, he was to go first to the house which contained the prettiest girl in the place, and give her a kiss. "This," says he, "I thought a very pleasant beginning, and I did so." From Carey Street he had moved to the more agreeable situation of Powis Place, joining Great Ormond Street. His maiden speech he made on the second reading of Mr. Fox's India Bill. Mr. Fox complimented him on his "abilities and his goodness;" but his second attempt at eloquence was more ambitious than successful, overrun with quotations and far-fetched allusions, in which he quoted Shakspere and Horace, likened the East India Company to the Great Babylon, and found a type of their affairs in the mysterious prophecies of the Apocalypse. The House listened with amazement, and Sheridan retaliated in a shower of sarcasm and wit. This put an end for ever to Mr. Scott's attempts at eloquence. In 1786 we find him going the circuit as usual, and joining in the parliamentary debates. He took little part in any of the charges against Mr. Hastings. In 1787 he received the office of Chancellor of the Bishopric of Durham, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Willes. In June 1788 he was appointed Solicitor-General by Mr. Pitt, and received the honour of knighthood. It is said that he hinted to the King his wish to decline it, who answered in the regal style, "Pooh, pooh! nonsense," and put the sword on his shoulder. In 1788 and 1789 he was engaged in the important discussions on the Regency, in consequence of the King's malady.*

In 1791, in consequence of urgent increase of business, he took a set of chambers in the New Square, Lincoln's Inn. His fortune now must have rapidly accumulated, for in July 1792 he bought the Eldon estate, from which subsequently he took the title. This cost him 22,000*l*. In 1793 he became Attorney-General, on Sir Archibald Macdonald's promotion, Sir John Mitford succeeding him as Solicitor-General. In March 1793 he introduced the measure known as the "Traitorous Correspondence Bill," and, in his high and responsible office, he conducted the well-known prosecution in 1795 against Horne Tooke, Hardy, &c. for treason. So high was public feeling at this time, and so exasperated was the mob—the *plebs Londinensis*—at the prosecution of their favourite leaders, that Mr. Scott's life was, when he left the court, in no little danger. "Mr. Erskine," he says, "behaved generously and gallantly throughout the excitement. When the people were

* In this part of the narrative Lord Eldon has defended his old friend Lord Thurlow from the imputation, so industriously propagated and so firmly believed, of *double dealing*, while in the ministry, with the Prince's party. He said he never could find out what occasioned the rupture between Lord Thurlow and his colleagues. *Vide vol. I. p. 212.—REV.*

about to stop Sir John Scott. Mr. Erskine called out to them, 'I will not go on without the Attorney-General.' Erskine," says Scott, "caused his carriage to go slowly, till he saw me out of danger." This, he says, was the most important proceeding he was ever professionally engaged in. The Treasonable Attempts Bill was now brought in and carried, which arose from the daring attempts made on the King's person, and the Seditious Meetings Bill was renewed. In May Parliament had been dissolved, and the Attorney-General was returned to Parliament for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, with Sir F. Burdett as his colleague. In 1798 he served the office of Treasurer, that is, Principal, of the Society of the Middle Temple. In the spring of 1796 a prosecution for high treason was instituted against Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Rev. J. O'Coighley, &c. and, though five prior prosecutions of the same kind by Sir John Scott had all failed, in this case one of the prisoners was convicted. The year 1799 was fruitful in political prosecution. Gilbert Wakefield was tried for sedition, convicted, and imprisoned; and the effect of this imprisonment, through his own imprudence when he was liberated, cost him his life. He was an indefatigable and most zealous scholar, widely read in the ancient authors, and possessing a vast and retentive memory; but he had no selection in his literature, and little taste in his criticisms. He seemed always to read and write in haste; hence his Latinity was often faulty, and his emendations improbable. In his two years' imprisonment he solaced himself with his favourite authors, and as soon as he was free, in his desire to select a residence, overheated himself by exertion, and caught a fever which was soon fatal. In May 1799 Sir John Scott made his last speech in the House of Commons respecting the claims of Mr. Palmer on the Post Office, thus completing his sixteenth year of parliamentary service. In his office of Attorney-General he had been making about ten thousand a year; but on the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas becoming vacant he succeeded to it, and took the title of Lord Eldon. In July he was sworn of the Privy Council. His patent of peerage is dated on the 18th. He took his seat in the House of Lords on 24th September. Lady Eldon, who, with the natural partiality of a wife, thought highly of her husband's personal appearance, could not bear the idea of his handsome features being enveloped in the hairy circumference of a judge's wig. In consequence, Lord Eldon asked the King's permission to lay aside that part of his dress. On the King's objecting, he observed that in King Charles's time the judges did not wear wigs; "True," said the King, "and I am willing, if you like it, that you should do as they did, for, though they certainly had no wigs, they wore their beards." When he became Chancellor, the wig of private life was discontinued. At the close of 1799 he lost his brother Harry Scott, to whom he was much attached; and the next year his aged mother paid the debt of nature. In March 1801 Mr. Pitt announced that his ministry was at an end; the cause being his difference with the King on the Roman Catholic question. Lord Loughborough resigned the Great Seal, to which Lord Eldon was elevated. He was in April 1801 appointed by George the Third one of the trustees of his private property, and in July the High Stewardship of the University of Oxford was conferred upon him, with a salary of 5*l.* per annum. In May 1802 he was appointed Governor of the Charter House. The high honours, however, of his exalted station were not to be maintained without corresponding labour; a labour that seemed sometimes even beyond the powers of nature to endure. Let us hear the Chancellor's own statement to a female friend, Mrs. Forster.

"After all, Mary, I think I am wonderful, considering how much I have gone through; for mine has been no easy life. I will tell you what once happened to me. I was ill with the gout; it was in my feet, so I was carried into my carriage, and from it I was carried into my Court. There I remained all the day, and delivered an arduous judgment. In the evening I was carried straight from my Court to the House of Lords: there I sat until two o'clock in the morning, when some of the Lords came and whispered to me that I was expected to speak. I told them I really could not, I was ill, and I could not stand; but they still urged, and at last I hobbled, in some way or other, with their assistance, to the place from which I usually addressed the House. It

was an important question, the peace of Amiens:—I forgot my gout, and spoke for two hours. Well, the House broke up, I was carried home, and at six in the morning I prepared to go to bed. My poor left leg had just got in, when I recollected I had important papers to look over, and that I had not had time to examine them; so I pulled my poor left leg out of bed, put on my clothes, and went to my study. I did examine the papers; they related to the Recorder's report, which had to be heard that day; I was again carried into Court, where I had to deliver another arduous judgment, again went to the House of Lords, and it was *not till the middle of the second night that I got into bed.* These are hard trials to a man's constitution."

Let him who aspires to the highest stations of professional eminence recollect also the arduous duties that accompany it, for to every conscientious mind they are inseparably joined; and he who would endeavour to separate them, would find himself in deeper troubles than those he had vainly attempted to evade. When Lord Thurlow was asked how he got through his business as a Chancellor, he said, "Just as a pickpocket gets through a horsepond,—he *must* get through." In 1804 the King was again suffering under his dreadful affliction; and the Chancellor says, "God grant that no future Chancellor may go through the same distressing scenes, or be exposed to the dangerous responsibility which I went through, and was exposed to during the indispositions of my sovereign." Lord Eldon related to Lord Encombe, that the King used to say that he had had one advantage from his mental afflictions; viz. the means of knowing his real from his pretended friends. In 1804 the force of circumstances alone, and not the King's will or favourable disposition, prevailed to place Mr. Pitt again in power; for kings will always be served by men of moderate talents and flexible wills if they can; they don't like the uncompromising character of great and lofty minds; George the Third neither liked Lord Chatham nor his son; and in one passage of this work he complains that one of the new ministry (meaning, doubtless, Lord Grey) came up to him as Bonaparte would after the battle of Austerlitz. In 1804 much of his time was taken up by the differences between the King and the Prince of Wales. The chief event in his domestic life, was the marriage of his eldest son with Miss Ridley. In 1805 he made his first speech against the Roman Catholic Claims, which were brought forward by a petition presented by Lord Grenville. Then followed the very annoying business of the accusation against Lord Melville, his resignation, and the consequent loss to the Cabinet of his energy and talent. Mr. Pitt's rapidly declining health was also a source of great uneasiness to Lord Eldon; but he was soon visited by a deeper affliction in the illness and death of his eldest son, who died in December 1805. On the 23rd of January Mr. Pitt breathed his last. Then came the change of administration. Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville came into power, and Lord Erskine was appointed to the Chancellorship. On the 4th February Lord Eldon took leave of the Bar, and became consequently entitled to a pension of 4000*l.* a-year. We must go now more rapidly through the remainder of the narrative. In 1806 we find Lord Eldon engaged in correspondence

with Caroline, Princess of Wales, on the subject of the charges brought against her. In 1807 the Whig ministry was dismissed, and he again took the Great Seal: he bought the Encombe estate, in Dorsetshire, of Mr. Morton Pitt, for 53,000*l.* thinking that its size and character suited him well. In the session of 1808 we find him defending the Orders in Council, and the somewhat difficult point of the seizure of the Danish fleet. What the King thought of the act may be seen in a conversation he had with our ambassador, Mr. Jackson, who waited on the Prince Royal to demand the ships. "Was he up stairs or down when he received you?" asked the King. "He was on the ground-floor, please your Majesty." "I am glad of it, for your sake," said the King, "for, if he had half the spirit of George the Third, he would infallibly have kicked you down stairs." In 1809 the Chancellor was engaged in defending his friend the Duke of York against Col. Wardle's charges. After this came the serious misunderstanding between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, which ended in their mutual resignation and the consequent confusion of the Cabinet. In October the Duke of Portland died, and the Marquess Wellesley and Mr. Perceval formed the new administration. At the close of the year Lord Eldon stood for the Chancellorship of Oxford against Lord Grenville and the Duke of Beaufort, and the reasons for his want of success are detailed in Mr. Twiss's volume. He again in 1810 opposed the petition of the Catholics: next year the illness of the King took a character of decided permanence, and the Regency question, with its powers and limitations, became the subject of long deliberation and violent dispute. When that was settled other difficulties disappeared, as the Prince Regent continued Mr. Perceval's administration. The only material change that took place was the retirement of the Marquess Wellesley, who was succeeded by Lord Castlereagh. In May 1812 Mr. Perceval was shot in the lobby of the House; he was the principal adviser of the Government, and his loss was deeply felt; his character is fairly drawn, we think, in the book, and we shall give it at the close of our article, together with some others. After much fruitless negotiation to form a stronger administration from the junction of Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning, and subsequently of the Whig leaders, Lord Liverpool took the place of Mr. Perceval, and this administration, which it was said at the time would not weather the Session, lasted fifteen years afterwards, without any material change of policy except the recognition of the Roman Catholic question, and without any important additions except the return of Mr. Canning in 1816, the entrance of the Duke of Wellington in 1818, and of Sir R. Peel in 1822. We must pass over the next two years, in which nothing very important took place, although the long and fatal war was terminated, and the Bourbons were replaced on the throne of France; but in these great events Lord Eldon of course did not appear as a prominent person, for the country was now *taken out of Chancery*, and he was in it. In 1815 Lord Eldon's house was forcibly entered and taken possession of by a violent and angry mob, infuriated with the Corn Bill; his family took refuge in the British Museum gardens, and the arrival of the foot soldiers and horse-guards alone preserved the dwelling of the Chancellor from destruction. Under the date of this year, 1815, will be found an interesting correspondence between Lord Eldon and his brother relating to the grounds on which the captivity of Bonaparte should be founded. Mr. Twiss says, "It is a great evidence of Lord Eldon's extraordinary powers, that he should have been able, out of a mass of perplexities which had

baffled Lord Ellenborough, Sir William Grant, and Sir W. Scott, to deduce a solid, comprehensive judgment of his own—reconciling the multifarious difficulties of the law of nations, and setting the sanction of justice to the tranquillity of the world."

Lord Eldon's wish for retirement, which he had for some time entertained, appears to have been increased by a long illness, which attacked him in the autumn of the year 1816. He was soon, however, restored to health by medical treatment; but it unfortunately was only to witness an event that much displeased him, the marriage of his eldest daughter with Mr. George Repton. This he never forgave; no doubt that to him it appeared at once imprudent and unkind; imprudent as forfeiting all the advantage of her rank and station and fortune, and unkind to him who had always treated her not only as his daughter, but his friend;—he who has daughters must not be surprised sometimes at such *amiable weaknesses* appearing;—but it appears to us that the only true ground of a father's alienation must be when a step of folly destroys every feeling of that respect on which even affection itself reposes. In June 1819 he again opposed further concession to the Catholics; he appears, however, in this session to have been overpowered by labour: he writes to his brother, "Town, or this world, I must leave—such is my state: and I hope, when I do leave it, to return no more to labour without ceasing from seven in the morning of the 28th October to nine at night of the 31st August. I can't bear it longer—it's impossible." Before he went into Dorsetshire he quitted Bedford Square for Hamilton Place, which he occupied till his death. In 1820 his youngest daughter married Mr. Edward Banks. Lord Eldon kept up a correspondence with her, very minute and unreserved, which has enriched the pages of this biography with some of its most valuable matter. The Chancellor was not to be happy in his daughters' marriages. She and her husband disagreed and separated. These things all depend on whether Juno or the Eumenides attend the marriage feast.* The parent's love, however, was altogether undiminished. From this time his attention was almost entirely engrossed, together with that of King, ministers, people, and parliament, by the claims and conduct of Queen Caroline. It was a sad subject for the Ministry: we well remember the then first Lady Liverpool, when she witnessed the dreadful anxiety and constant distress of the Earl, used to repeat, "Oh! that woman!" for she believed in her guilt, and therefore in her conduct saw nothing but the grossness of personal audacity and the exasperation of party feeling. George the Fourth, in acknowledgment of Lord Eldon's great services, conferred the dignity of an Earldom upon him. In August the Queen died of internal inflammation;† had she lived she intended in a few days to have left the country for the continent, and all preparation was made for the expedition. In 1822 a section of the Grenville party gained the Ministry, and Mr. Peel accepted the office of Home Secretary

* —————Non Pronuba Juno
Non Hymenæus adest, non illi gratia lecto,
Eumenides tenuere faces de funere raptas
Eumenides stravere torum.—

Ov. Metam.

† The Queen, after retiring from the play, mixed and drank a tumbler of magnesia and water, upon that she swallowed another of diluted laudanum; this occasioned a complete stoppage in the bowels. We had this from a lady who was living with her at the time.—REV.

in the room of Lord Sidmouth. Lord Erskine, alluding to Charles Wynn's voice, said, "Ministers are hard run, but they still have a *squeak* for it." Lord Eldon opposed the Roman Catholic Peers' Bill, which had passed the Commons, but was negatived in the Lords by a majority of 171 against 129. He was defeated, however, in his opposition to the Marriage Act Amendment Bill. In the August of this year he was much affected by the death of Lord Londonderry; whose vacant place was supplied by Mr. Canning, an appointment which we recollect gave a general satisfaction, and much advantage was anticipated from his commanding talents and enlarged and liberal policy. In 1824 he had to sustain a renewed attack of Mr. Williams on the proceedings of Chancery and the profits of the Chancellorship.* Mr. Peel, on this occasion, said the Chancellor's income was hardly more than a third of what the Members thought it was, and the Chancellor himself said he detested being influenced by sordid motives and feelings. It does not appear in the *Life* what it was, but sufficient, we believe, to have accumulated at Lord Eldon's death to somewhere about eight hundred thousand pounds. In May he resisted the Bill of Lord Lansdowne for the relief of the English Catholics. Mr. Canning called his speech that of a "pettifogging lawyer," on which Lord Eldon observes, "Politicians are fond of representing lawyers as most ignorant politicians: they are pleased, however, to represent politicians as not being ignorant lawyers, which they, most undoubtedly, generally are—and this was never more clearly demonstrated than by Mr. Canning's speeches on the Roman Catholic question." Most of this session of 1825 was passed in debate on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, which passed the Commons by a majority of 21, but was lost in the Lords. The session of 1826-7 terminated the official, though not the public, life of Lord Eldon. In February Lord Liverpool was seized with that attack which destroyed his mental powers, and subsequently his life. In April the formation of a Government was entrusted to Mr. Canning, and Lord Eldon was succeeded as Chancellor by the present Lord Lyndhurst. He resigned the Seals on the 30th April 1827. "I have now," he said, "taken my farewell of office; the King behaved to me with kindness and feeling;" and, we may also add, from knowing the Chancellor's habits of life, he gave him a tankard for his potations, parcel-gilt. His high office he had held about a quarter of a century. Lord Eldon's life was prolonged for ten years after this period; but we have no room left to record the events, though, as his biographer says, "He still faithfully served his country—opposing the weight of his years, of his abilities, and his character, against the rash delusions of the time—and, with steadfast and calm disregard to all the odds of passion and power, defending to his latest strength the institutions which his manhood had been devoted to maintain." It is, we think, principally seen in his opposition to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; in 1828 also against the Catholic Claims, proposed by Lord Lansdowne; and again in 1829, at which time the account he gives of the state of vacillation in which he found the King in his interviews with him, is very curious; he talked of going to the baths abroad—flung

* Vol. ii. p. 556, Lord Eldon says, in a letter to his daughter, that the profits of the Chancellorship are a little more than 9,000*l.* his receipts in bankruptcy 4,000*l.* more. If so, the Law is not so well paid as the Church, for the bishoprick of London is at this time worth 40,000*l.* per annum!! But see vol. iii. p. 315, where it appears, from a fuller statement, that his profits from the Chancellorship for the whole period were 14,700*l.* per annum.

his arms around Lord Eldon's neck—asked what he was to fall back upon, and seems never to have prepared himself for meeting the most important question agitated in his reign. Probably, when Lord Eldon left him, he fell back on a *pâté of foie gras* and a bottle of Burgundy: but the venerable and strong-minded statesman was attached to Georgette the Fourth, and with cause, for he had distinguished him by political favour and personal friendship. Once, he told him, he hated no man so much. The last great question which occupied the attention of a man now in his 80th year was the Reform Bill; to this he vainly opposed all his remaining strength. In 1831 he lost the old and faithful companion of his life. Lady Eldon expired on the 29th June, and from this affliction he never wholly recovered. Almost sixty years had elapsed since he received the fair burthen in his arms, as she descended from the window of her father's house, and for this long period she had faithfully shared in all his fortunes—with cheerfulness to the privations of early life, and with modest retirement during the splendour of his later. We know few things more discordant to our minds than the laborious lawyer and his dashing, fashionable, and expensive wife. If women wish to be gay, they should eschew a marriage into the learned professions.

Lord Eldon's medical adviser had come to an opinion that his health would be benefited by frequent movements through long columns of air. From this time therefore, through the remainder of his life, he travelled a good deal, and sometimes with no other object than the journey itself. He visited his friends and estates in the North—looked on the scenes and surviving companions of his youthful days, and occasionally went to Encombe. In 1832 he lost his second son, who died in July of that year. In this year he had so much recovered his health as to be able to walk to the top of the Encombe Hills, a favourite spot, commanding extensive views of land and sea. He also dined at the Bench table, in the Middle Temple Hall, with the members of the Society. The 8th of June was the last day he ever sat judicially as a Privy Councillor. In the autumn of 1834 he was subpoenaed on a trial by an attorney; when he appeared to take his seat the whole Bar respectfully rose, and again when he stood up to be sworn. Mr. Twiss says, "That was probably the only case where a Lord Chancellor was defendant (Brougham), an ex-Lord Chancellor witness (Eldon), and another ex-Lord Chancellor the judge (Lyndhurst)." In this year he was received with great honours at the Installation at Oxford. He was particularly pleased when leaving the theatre some one cried out, "There is old Eldon—cheer him, for he never ratted." "I was much delighted, for I never did rat. I will not say I have been right through life: I may have been wrong—but I will say that I have been consistent." In the formation of Sir R. Peel's government in 1835, from Lord Eldon's great age and growing infirmities, no tender of office was made to him; but the minister conveyed to him an outline of his political views, and Lord Eldon still continued to interest himself in the political measures of the country, acting himself according to the advice he gave to the landlord at Rushyford, "Busy people are apt to think a life of leisure a life of happiness; but when a man who has been much occupied arrives at having nothing to do, he is very apt not to know what to do with himself." In 1836 he lived to witness the death of Lord Stowell's only son, and shortly after of the father himself; whose infirmity of mind had spared him the painful knowledge of the great affliction that had befallen him. In September 1836 we find his medical adviser, Mr. Pen-

nington, at Encombe, and Lord Eldon suffering under some disease, which is not named, but which was pronounced fatal. In March 1837 he announced by letter to each member of the family the separation between Mr. Bankes and Lady Frances. In June he had a small family party to celebrate his birthday, and his cheerful manner and pleasant conversation was noticed by his friends. He spent the autumn of the year 1837 partly at Encombe and partly in another journey to the North, Mr. Pennington describing him as never more cheerful or more abundant in anecdote and other pleasant conversation. In November he went to the House of Lords, and paid personally a handsome compliment to Lord Cottenham, on the high reputation he had acquired in his office. From this time his strength rapidly decayed—he was affected by the cold of the severe winter that was then commencing; and, after being confined for some days to his room and bed, he expired in the afternoon of January 13th, at a quarter past four. On the 26th he was buried in the chapel of Kingston, near Encombe.

The biographer, at the conclusion of his narrative, has added the testimonials given by the highest authorities of the law to Lord Eldon's qualifications for the station he held; testimonials coming not from personal friends but from those opposed to him, and that constantly and conscientiously in political life and general policy,—from Sir Samuel Romilly, from Lord Brougham;—he also has given much information worthy of attention on the *one* accusation which alone seemed to be justly founded, viz. his delay in giving judgment. We must, however, on these points refer to the work itself, and must content ourselves with recording in these pages the opinion of an eminent civilian and well-known writer, who was well acquainted with Lord Eldon's acquirements and the practice of his court.

"In profound, extensive, and accurate knowledge of the principles of his court," says Mr. C. Butler, "and the rules of practice which regulate its proceedings,—in complete recollection and just appreciation of former decisions,—in discerning the inferences to be justly drawn from them,—in the power of instantaneously applying this immense theoretical and practical knowledge to the business immediately before the court,—in per-

ceiving almost with intuitive readiness, on the first opening of the case, its real state, and the ultimate conclusion of equity upon it, yet investigating it with the most conscientious, most minute, and most edifying industry,—in all or in any of these requisites for a due discharge of his high office, Lord Eldon, if he has been equalled, has assuredly never been surpassed, by any of his predecessors," &c.

When Lord Eldon read this just and handsome eulogy by one who had knowledge to estimate his merits correctly, and taste to describe them elegantly, he observed to him, "I have ventured to think that my life exhibits a remarkable proof of what may be done in a free country by moderate talents and never-ceasing industry; but I never presumed to think that I had the merits you have pleased to think it good to ascribe to me. I have felt more consolation than I can express in reading in a part of your work what a considerable person * stated in answer to the imputation of being

* This passage, as it is the declaration of one eminent man which applies to another, we give. When his son told him that the public accused him of dilatoriness, he answered, "My child, when you shall have read what I have read, seen what I have seen, and heard what I have heard, you will feel that if, on any subject, you know much there may be also much that you do not know; and that something even of what you know may not, at the moment, be in your recollection:—you will then too be sensible of the mischievous and often ruinous consequences of even a small error

dilatory. That has been often and I admit most fairly imputed to me; to all who accuse me of it, I wish to give as my answer the passage I allude to," &c. We shall only add one passage more as being the result of a professional rather than a political judgment, and, therefore, more entitled to credit for impartiality, for though professional prejudices are strong they must yield in intensity and in injustice to political animosity.

"Of the value of Lord Eldon's judgments, though sometimes too tardily pronounced, it would be superfluous to enlarge. The grammarian or rhetorician * may find fault with the structure of the sentences. The worthy judge himself, a bad judge of style, found fault with the reporters for reducing to some limit their excessive length. But these sentences the real-property lawyer will fix in his memory, and disregard, as much as their author, the want of paint and drapery. The worth of some few may be impaired by leaving the question with which the court had to grapple in 'abeyance, or by keeping too closely to minute details, and their practical application. But in revising his decisions we should remember

that he who comes latest has, as to general principles, nothing to invent and little to add. That he has the less brilliant though more difficult task of distinguishing the effect of these principles, of reconciling the ever-growing variety of precedents, and of guarding the application of old principles and precedents to a new cause from any doubt as to the precise points to which such authorities are applied. Lords Nottingham and Hardwicke may be considered the fountains of equity law. It was reserved for Lord Eldon to illustrate them both, as Coke illustrated Littleton, by the admirable commentaries he has preserved on the decisions of his predecessors."†

We shall now add a few critical sketches of the character of some of the most eminent of Lord Eldon's contemporaries in the law, not only for the just and pleasing records of their worth, but for the discriminating judgment shown in estimating their various talents and acquirements. Those interested in the subject may have the leisure and curiosity to compare the present portraits of some of the persons with those sketched by Lord Brougham in his *Gallery of the Statesmen of the time of George III.* and, as regards some of the others, perhaps the present recollection of them, drawn fresh as it is from life, may be the only one rendered permanent, by being incorporated in a popular work like the present. To our minds these tributes, however small, to departed excellence of whatever kind are eminently gratifying, especially when the picture is brightened by the strokes of the artist's pencil, who was familiar with the lineaments he adventured to draw. They remind us of those noble and generous testimonies which the great Roman statesman and orator so loved to bear to his scarcely less great rivals either in the forum or the senate, and which forms one of those portions of the remains of his enchanting eloquence to which we are never tired of referring. It is in these divine pages that the names of Crassus and Hortensius, of Pollio and Licinius, still survive, though every relic of the splendid triumphs of their genius has long passed away. That their names still live in the fame and memory of ages, is entirely owing to the circumstance of having had Cicero as their friend; and, as Seneca truly observes of another person still more generally known, "*Nomen Attici perire Ciceronis epistolæ*

in a decision; and conscience, I trust, will then make you as doubtful, as timid, and, consequently, as dilatory, as I am accused of being," &c. Butler's Rem. p. 264.

* In our opinion the construction of sentences, and the general composition in Lord Eldon's speeches and letters, is so devoid of correctness and eloquence, as to contradict a belief we would willingly entertain, that a clear-headed man must express himself clearly.—Rev.

† See *Law Magazine*, No. XVII. p. 351.

non sinunt. Nihil illi profuisset gener Agrippa, et Tiberius progener, et Drusus pronepos; inter tam magna nomina taceretur, nisi Cicero illum applicuisset." v. Senec. Ep. 21.

SIR W. GRANT.

"Of the judges presiding over any of the courts of equitable jurisdiction in the chancellorship of Lord Eldon the only one at all comparable to him in the administration of equity was Sir William Grant, the Master of the Rolls, who retired in the Christmas vacation of 1817. He had not enjoyed an extensive practice at the bar, but, Mr. Pitt wisely deeming that consideration a secondary one in the case of a person possessing such capacity and such acquirements, selected him, in 1799, for Solicitor-General. After discharging with an unsurpassed credit the legal as well as the parliamentary duties of his office, he was advanced, in 1801, to the dignity of Master of the Rolls. He came to the bench without the benefit of that experience in matters of court-practice which not unfrequently forms the main stock in trade of inferior advocates. But his care and industry soon supplied that one deficiency, and there was then nothing left to be desired. If he did not possess the almost intuitive perception and universal range of legal learning by which Lord Eldon as soon as the facts were before him saw their whole relation and result in connection with all the law which bore upon them, yet Sir William Grant was profound in the great principles of our equitable jurisprudence, and had, like Lord Eldon and Lord Lyndhurst, the rare and high power of holding his mind until the very close of all the arguments, unbiassed for or against any view of the case, or any party in it, and open to any light from whatever quarter. Availing himself of these faculties, he maintained on the bench an almost unbroken reserve, and, except when explanation of some fact was wanting, forbore from any interruption of counsel, either by question or observation; insomuch that, among the junior wits of the law, he bore the technical appellation of '*equity reserved*.' His closeness, however, savoured nothing of incivility, and he enjoyed in the fullest degree from the bar the respect and regard ever paid by that justly jealous body to those judges, but to those alone, who duly observe the reciprocal courtesies of their station. His judgments were models of judicial composition, and the Master of the Rolls had no more earnest admirer than the Lord Chancellor. Sir William Grant for many

years after his elevation to the bench retained his seat in the House of Commons. He spoke there seldom, but always with great impression, from the vigorous plainness of his style, and that great faculty of giving effect to argument which was aptly termed in him 'the genius of common sense.'"

LORD GIFFORD.

"In looking round at the close of the preceding year for assistance in the judicial business of the House of Lords the government had turned its attention to the qualifications of the Attorney-General, Sir Robert Gifford. He was a lawyer of good abilities and of still better fortune. He had early distinguished himself in the Court of King's Bench by a terse way of putting his points, and had become a favourite with the judges, if not by any great grasp of mind or depth of knowledge, yet, by the succinctness of his arguments, the readiness of his apprehension, and the respectfulness of his demeanour. For the technical part of his profession his neat mind was remarkably well qualified; and, having succeeded in little things, he was thought likely to suffice for greater. He was, therefore, at the early age of about forty, very strongly recommended by several of the common-law judges for the office of Solicitor-General, and obtained it accordingly. In the House of Commons, as he attempted nothing, he can hardly be said to have failed. Quitting the courts of common law, to which he had been bred, he started as a leader in the Court of Chancery, in the business whereof it was apprehended that his acquaintance with the law of *real*, that is, landed, property, would give him some advantage. He, however, had but little to do there, and gained no accession of fame from his manner of doing it. Succeeding to the office of Attorney-General, he was, of course, entrusted with the conduct of the Queen's trial; and he discharged the important duty of opening that great issue, just as might have been expected from a lawyer who was in no wise a man of the world, and who knew little, if any thing, of the class of judges he was there addressing, or of the popular influences then beginning to work on the humours and the fears of the legislature. He however acquired some insight into

* See some judicious observations on Sir W. Grant's style of parliamentary oratory in the *Memoirs of Mr. Horner*.—REV.

these matters in the course of the trial, and acquitted himself with ability in his reply. At the close of 1823 the resignation of Sir Robert Dallas having made a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, Sir Robert Gifford was promoted to that office with a peerage; and, in the spring of 1824, he was transferred from the Common Pleas to the Rolls, as the successor of Sir Thomas Plumer. The appointment was not satisfactory to the Chancery bar; and their disfavour, joined to his own want of early experience in equity practice, made the Rolls Court somewhat difficult and uncomfortable to him. He took great pains, however, and, being naturally quick to learn, he would, probably, had he lived for a few years, have surmounted many of his disadvantages; although in almost everything he did there was visible a constraint which seemed to result from fear of getting beyond his depth, and unwillingness that this depth should betoo accurately sounded. It was in the judicial business of the House of Lords where the jurisdiction is merely appellate, and where points, therefore, can seldom arise on the sudden, that he was seen to the greatest advantage. In the disposal of the Scotch appeals, more especially, he gave much satisfaction, and was of material use in enabling Lord Eldon to devote a greater portion of his time to the duties of the Court of Chancery," &c.

LORD STOWELL.

"Lord Stowell had the good fortune to live in an age of which the events and circumstances were peculiarly qualified to exercise and exhibit the high faculties of his mind. The greatest maritime questions which had ever presented themselves for adjudication,—questions involving all the most important points both in the rights of belligerents and in those of neutrals,—arose, in his time, out of that great war in which England became the sole occupant of the sea, and held at her girdle the keys of all the harbours of the globe. Of these questions, most of them of first impression, a large proportion could be determined only by a long and cautious process, of reference to principle, and induction from analogy. The genius of Lord Stowell, at once profound and expansive, vigorous and acute, impartial and decisive, penetrated, marshalled, and mastered all the difficulties of these complex inquiries; till, having 'sounded all their

depths and shoals,' he framed and laid down that great comprehensive chart of maritime law which has become the rule of his successors, and the admiration of the world. What he thus achieved in the wide field of international jurisprudence, he accomplished also with equal success in the narrower sphere of ecclesiastical, matrimonial, and testamentary law. And though where so many higher excellences stand forth that of style may seem comparatively immaterial, it is impossible not to notice that scholar-like finish* of his judicial compositions, by which they delight the taste of the critic, as by their learning and their logic they satisfy the understanding of the lawyer. Like Lord Eldon, he was more repelled by fears of change than attracted by hopes of improvement. On questions, therefore, which involved any kind of disturbance, whether legal, political, or ecclesiastical, his voice was almost always against the mover; or if he opposed not with his voice, as he was little given to parliamentary display, he resisted with a steady vote and an influence which, from his learning, his station, and his close connection and communion with the Chancellor was vastly potential. But he was not more stubborn in legislation than he was free and facile in society; he lived with all the best political and literary company, and to the latest period of his London life his presence was coveted at all the most agreeable tables of the time, without distinction of party."

LORD ERSKINE.

"There are but few materials for estimating the judicial merits of Lord Erskine. In truth, his celebrity does not so naturally connect itself with the equity bench as with the common-law bar. When he came to the Court of Chancery he had not been very conversant with those particular departments of jurisprudence through which the science of equity is most easily approached; and he remained not long enough in that court to become familiar with all its principles. His decisions, therefore, are, *perhaps*, of less authority than that of some judges, much his inferiors both in strength of understanding and in reach of thought, but more versed in the doctrine and practice of equitable jurisprudence. His fame, however, may well afford to waive any claim upon the short annals of his chancellorship. For more than a quarter of a century

* There are a few Latin epitaphs and inscriptions scattered in the volumes by Lord Stowell, of which the composition is very classical and correct.—REV.

he had been the foremost advocate in those courts which hold supreme jurisdiction of liberty and life; and the record which his corrected speeches have preserved of him, such as then he was, will best enable his successors and his country to appreciate, however hopeless it may be to equal, his earnest and brilliant eloquence, his logical reasoning, his exquisite tact, his instinctive quickness, his attaching courtesy, and his indomitable courage."

SIR JOHN LEACH.

"Mr. Leach, then a considerable leader in the Court of Chancery, received the honour of knighthood, and succeeded to the office of Vice-Chancellor. * * * This judge had a great desire to unite, with the distinction he had earned as a man of talents, the reputation also of a man of *ton*. Having mixed but little in his early days with the higher classes of society, for whose conversation, indeed, neither his original education nor his subsequent acquirements had very well adapted him, he made the mistake of supposing that a gentleman ought to have something artificial in demeanour and delivery; and thus he contracted an affectation of manner, in which levity and primness was somewhat fantastically blended. The Prince of Wales, always a nice observer upon taste and manners, was particularly diverted with this foible in a man of Sir John Leach's station and abilities. The Anecdote Book relates the following story.

"It has long been the habit to give the Chancellor, carrying his purse, the nickname of 'Bags.' When Sir John Leach was Chancellor to the Prince, he also had a purse; and the Prince said, as Sir John was not so rough in his manners as a King's Chancellor usually was, but a much more polite person, he should call him 'Reticule.' Some of his talents were

extraordinary, and had gained him a just distinction in Parliament as well as at the Bar. He delivered himself with great clearness and neatness of expression, and his judgments showed an extensive knowledge of the practice of his Court. He, however, trusted too much to his quickness, and sometimes suffered it to hurry him from his propriety. From the readiness with which he apprehended facts, the most numerous and complicated, he fancied that the same rapid glance had made him master of all their legal bearings too. The consequence was, that, jumping to his conclusions, he often heard with impatience the arguments at the Bar, and, when points were pertinaciously pressed, was not always courteous to Counsel.* If he would have suffered himself to suppose it possible that any conception of his own could be mistaken, he might have held a high place among the judges of our Courts of Equity; but, from his haste to dispose of the causes before him by breaking them down prematurely, his decisions have failed to obtain the full praise which perhaps they intrinsically deserve. Though his address was not agreeable, his disposition was friendly; and, in spite of some littlenesses, he was a high-spirited and firm man. There were no misgivings, no qualms in his courage; and severe afflictions of bodily disease, which more than once acquired the application of the knife, were borne by him with unflinching fortitude."

MR. PERCEVAL.

"Mr. Perceval was inestimable to his party as a parliamentary leader; but he was not very generally regarded as meriting that character of 'a great statesman,' which is thus claimed for him by the friendship of Lord Eldon. He did indeed possess many efficient talents and high faculties, and particularly and eminently

* Lord Brougham records that certain wits used to call the Chancellor's Court "oyer sans terminer," and that of the Vice-Chancellor's, "terminer sans oyer." It once happened that all the causes in Sir John Leach's Court were cleared by him before the end of Term, and that three or four days were left, in which nothing remained to do. Somebody asked how the judge was to fill up his time. "Why," said Sir George Rose, "let him have his causes set down again, and hear the other side." Sir Samuel Romilly said, "The tardy justice of the Chancellor was better than the swift injustice of his deputy." We add some humorous lines by Mr. Rose, now Sir G. Rose, in which this habit of the Vice-Chancellor is not overlooked.

Mr. Leach
Made a speech
Angry, neat, but wrong;
Mr. Hart
On the other part
Was heavy, dull and long.

Mr. Parker
Made the case darker
Which was dark enough without;
Mr. Cooke
Cited his book,
And the Chancellor said—I doubt.
REV.

one which is now justly esteemed among a statesman's most essential endowments,—the firmness necessary to check the march of self-entitled Liberalism, with its train of noisy, lawless camp-followers. But in politics the values of certain qualities vary with the times; and in Mr. Perceval's day, when the best informed classes of society, who now feel it needful to make a stand against progressive movement, were favourable at least to such an amount of change as might adjust the old institutions of the country to its modern exigencies, the unyielding resolution of the Minister found but little sympathy among persons unconnected with his party. So far from being accounted to him for a virtue, it was set down as his chief defect. With somewhat more of justice, he was reputed to be deficient in extent and comprehensiveness of view. The course of his earlier life had not left him sufficient leisure for studying the general philosophy of politics, and the safe limits of the antagonist forces which mingle in the constitution of a free community. Belonging by birth and connection to a party whose great maxim was to keep things as they were, he had taken it for granted that their prescriptive opinions must be right. Of those opinions he was suddenly called from his profession to become the ministerial champion; and whatever tended to shake or even qualify them, he regarded as prejudicial to the monarchy and to the Church, to both of which he was sincerely attached. He, therefore, with the dauntless courage of his nature, directed the whole force of a strong and ready, though near-sighted, mind against innovation in general, without sufficiently distinguishing in favour of demonstrated improvement. But his opposition, however zealous, was generous and frank; and though, from the want of early training for that kind of conflict, he was under some disadvantage in his first struggles with the practised politicians of the Whig opposition, yet he took up, and employed with so much quickness, judgment, and spirit, the materials furnished to him by his colleagues and subalterns, that, possessing also the gift of a correct and perspicuous style, he soon became, by the confession of all parties, one of the most powerful debaters of his time. He had personal qualities, too, which contributed materially to his acceptance in debate. His domestic virtues, his fidelity to his friends, his ardent and almost flagrant zeal, his sincerity, his disinterestedness, his unaffected piety, his extensive benevolence and charity, all told upon his parliamentary position, and fortified him as a Minister, by the regard which they won for him as

a man. No kindlier tribute was ever bestowed upon the memory of a rival than the graceful allusion to his death in Mr. Canning's celebrated speech of the 22nd of the following June, on the Roman Catholic question:—When I first gave notice of this motion (early in the month of May), I expected that my most formidable antagonist upon it would be my late lamented friend; and I should have argued the question with him in no other spirit and with no other feelings than

'If a brother should a brother dare'

to the proof and exercise of arms. I know not who is to buckle on his armour against me this day. Would to God that he were here to wield his weapons with his own hand—that the cause had the advantage of his abilities, so we had the benefit of his presence,—

'Tuque tuis armis, nos te poteremur, Achille!'

LORD LONDONDERRY.

"In early life, Lord Londonderry, then Lord Castlereagh, by the measures which he took as a member of the Irish Government for suppressing the rebellion and effecting the Union, had incurred the virulent hatred of the demagogues of Ireland; and his official reputation afterwards sustained much damage from the failure of the Walcheren expedition, fitted out under his management. But when, on the death of Mr. Perceval, he succeeded to be leader of the House of Commons, he evinced powers, both of general counsel and of departmental administration, which rapidly raised him into high esteem; and the ability with which he negotiated the great settlement of Europe at the conclusion of the war definitively placed him, by general consent, in the foremost rank of the statesmen of his time. Strangers, visiting the gallery of the House of Commons in the expectation of a rhetorical display from its leader, were generally disappointed in Lord Castlereagh, whose ordinary language, abundantly fluent, was wanting both in force and in correctness;—although now and then, on subjects of special excitement, he would rise for a short time into a strain which few of his adversaries could equal. In the judgment, however, of persons who understood the practical objects of Parliamentary debate, his general defects of style were fully compensated by those other more essential merits which he eminently combined—his long experience and accurate knowledge of public affairs—his leading spirit, his clearness and grasp of understanding, his judicious selection of topics, his gal-

lant adherence to his friends and followers, and (which was by no means the least important with such an assembly as the House of Commons) the dignity of his aspect and bearing. So great indeed for many years was his influence, political and personal, in that House and with the higher classes in general, that, although not placed officially at the head of the Government, he enjoyed perhaps a larger share of its credit and power than was possessed by the First Minister of the Crown; and his loss, while it was sincerely lamented on private grounds, became also, in reference to the consequential arrangements of the Ministry, a subject of the greatest political embarrassment."—Lord Eldon called his loss quite *irreparable*.

MR. CANNING.

"The genius of Mr. Canning was of the largest scope and of the finest order. Upon some of those general principles of politics which have become associated with his memory, the judgments of mankind will probably be ever divided; but, even with the most determined of his opponents, it has long ceased to be matter of question, that boldness, originality, and grandeur, were the characteristics of his policy. That policy, too, was essentially English. It was upon English principles that he upheld authority—it was upon English principles that he succoured liberty—it was to English interests, in the most enlarged and generous sense, that his heart and his energies were devoted—and his leading conviction was that 'England, to be safe and happy, must be great.' It was not, however, until his latter years that he reached the full measure of his merited fame. He had attained no small celebrity at college, and even at school; and had acquired, before he was five-and-thirty years of age, great literary distinction and a pre-eminent reputation in the House of Commons. But that loftier praise, which belonged to him as a leader of his country's councils, was reluctantly and slowly conceded. Long before the public in general had recognised the real extent of his powers, he had been characterised by one of the more discerning and candid of his opponents* as 'the first logician in Europe.' But ordinary observers clung to ordinary preju-

dices. The combination of solid with brilliant qualities is so rare, that people commonly suppose an abundant sparkling of wit on the surface to indicate a dearth of wisdom beneath. The self-love of the vulgar will not brook to acknowledge any one man as their superior in several distinct departments of mind: and thus it was assumed that the dazzling favourite of the House of Commons could not possibly possess the qualifications of a sound statesman. The full recognition of his superiority was further retarded by another cause which it must be owned that he had himself set in motion—the ill-will of those whom his talent for ridicule had annoyed. The laugh passes away, but the smart remains; and none are more thin-skinned than the thick-witted. Those whom in the buoyancy of his spirits he had satirised, and among whom were found some members even of his own political party, sought their revenge according to their nature, and gave him out as a mercurial, flighty rhetorician, a mere epigrammatist, wanting in all the solid parts of business.† At his entrance into the Cabinet, and for many years afterwards, the offence was still unforgiven, and the disparagement was still reiterated. When the Ministry began to divide itself into two sections, the one somewhat rigid in its adhesion to actual establishments, and the other a little adventurous in experiments and concessions, the part taken by Mr. Canning, in favour of the larger and more hazardous theories, led to certain differences of opinion between him and Lord Eldon; and of these differences, widened as they had been by the Cabinet conflicts of September 1809, the enemies of Mr. Canning took all possible advantage, sedulously contrasting his character,‡ such as they themselves had chosen to misrepresent it, with the sterling qualities of the Chancellor. The Chancellor, it is hardly requisite to say, had no share in these petty attempts—for no man's mind was more averse from animosity or intrigue, and no man was less disposed to seek his own credit by injuring the personal character of a colleague; but it is among colleagues that political differences breed most displeasure; and something of a militant spirit did certainly disclose itself now and then between these two distinguished members of the Government.§ In Mr. Canning it

* Lord Holland, in the House of Lords.

† As Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Nugent, and those who expired amid the laughs and blows of the Antijacobin.—REV.

‡ See a Specimen of these parallels in an extract from Cobbett's Register, at the beginning of Chap. XLIX.

§ "Lord Eldon had a strong dislike to Mr. Canning, whose movements throughout

broke out by way of incidental sarcasm upon the old-fashioned tenets of the legal dignitary; while the Chancellor would indulge in a little quiet satire on the stirring genius of the parliamentary leader. But the fiercest assailants of Mr. Canning were the low party in Church and State; who, hating him for his anti-revolutionary principles, and galled by his perpetual and powerful chastisements of their foremost pretenders, dogged him with unremitting malice, in hopes, by damaging his fame, to discredit his authority. They were ceaselessly on the watch for the slightest slip in his parliamentary or official course, and, of the few blots he made, every one was hit. At length, however, genius, courage, and time, conquered all obstructions: and the English people, undeceived as to his character, rendered to it a complete, though a tardy, justice. As an orator, he stood beyond rivalry, and almost beyond comparison.* He combined, as has been happily said, the free movement, spirit, and reality of British Parliamentary debate, with the elaborate perfection of the forum and the agora,

and the accessory accomplishments and graces of modern literature. It is scarcely an exaggeration to affirm, that in his single person were united all the highest gifts of eloquence which nature had distributed among the most eminent of his Parliamentary competitors.† A lucid, close, and forcible logic, effective alike for the establishment of truth and the exposure of absurdity, hypocrisy, and pretension,—an elevated tone of declamation, appealing not so much to passion, as to what was noblest in thought and sentiment,—a stream of imagery and quotation, rich, various, and yet never overflowing the main subject,—a light ‘artillery of wit,’ so disciplined, that not a shot of it flashed without telling upon the issue of the conflict,—an unfailing, yet constantly diversified, harmony of period, and a magical command of those lightning words and phrases, which burn themselves, at once and for ever, into the hearer’s mind,—these, and all these in their perfection, were among the powers of that eloquence which death had thus suddenly hushed,” &c.

MR. URBAN, City, Nov.

IN your Magazine for April last, I sent a few remarks on the pottery called Samian, which I was pleased to see elicited a continuation of the subject from your correspondent E. B. P.

I am induced to make some further observations, as the writer appeared to doubt the authenticity of a quotation which I made from Pitiscus, and wished to know, whether it was to be found in his Lexicon? if so, under what head? as he had referred to several without success.

It is to be found in the Lexicon under the head “*Simpulum*,” where Pitiscus, after giving numerous authorities to show that the Samian ware was used by the Romans at their re-

ligious sacrifices,‡ adds, “*Ex luto namque Samio, quod est in insula Samo, in rubrum colorem vertente, plurima ego observo vasa etiam ad veterum sacrificia. Quod in talem usum inservisset lutum Samium docet Cicero de Rep.*” (Apud Non. iv. 434.)

It is true (as E. B. P. observes) our author only compiled his elaborate Lexicon little more than a century since; but I think it probable he had some good authority for the remark, as his work is one of great research, and replete with valuable information, advancing little without a reference to prove the correctness of his assertion.

The writer also seemed to require some distinctive evidence that the Samian of Pliny was red; but I think

this matter he will be presently found opposing and severely denouncing; but he declined to slur his antagonist with the undeserved imputation of private treachery,” vol. ii. p. 87.—And p. 541, “I could have put Canning into Chancery if I had had a set-to with him.”

* See Mr. Therry’s Memoir prefixed to Mr. Canning’s Speeches, p. 175.

† We have heard the late Lord Farnborough affirm, that he thought Mr. Canning’s Parliamentary eloquence superior even to Pitt’s; and no one was a stronger admirer of Mr. Pitt than he was.—REV.

‡ A Samian patera in my possession recently found in London bears the following impress, SACER VASIFF, which would seem to imply that it had been used for some sacred purpose.

I can show that such was the case from the quotations he has adduced,

"Cui portat gaudens ancilla *paropsida*
Alecem." *Mart.* [rubra

And again

"*Rubrumque amplexa catinum*
Cauda natat thynni, tumet alba fidelia
vino." *Pers.*

The *paropsis rubra* and *rubrum catinum* here mentioned, both refer to dishes used by the Romans at their meals, such as Pliny speaks of as Samian; the former was a dish or platter to hold pickles or vegetables (*paropsis leguminis. Suet.*), and the other to hold larger viands, such as in this case a large fish. The *rubrum catinum* is also termed in Lucilius *SAMIVM catinum*,

"Et non pauper uti, Samio curtoque
catino."

a still more corroborative proof.

I have before observed I thought it probable some colouring matter was used to give it that beautiful coralline appearance, but still I am of opinion the Samian clay was of a reddish hue independent of this adventitious colour, if any were actually used. Pliny certainly speaks of a white earth from Samos which was used for medicinal purposes, but it would not have been from this the pottery was manufactured: that white was not the general colour of the clay is, I think, fully proved by travellers who have visited the island. Tournefort, who gives an account of it, says, "Samos does not want for iron mines; most of the land looks the colour of rust; all about Bavonda is full of a bolus, deep red, very fine, very dry, and sticks to the tongue. Samos was heretofore famed for earthenware, perhaps it was this earth about Bavonda." A friend of mine possesses a specimen of the veritable *Samian pure*, quantities of which were formerly exported from the island for the purposes of pharmacy, bearing the Sultan's seal or stamp, which is doubtless the pure unmixed earth: even this is of a red

colour similar in appearance to what is termed bole, or oxide of iron.

E. B. P. is also of opinion, that the ware we have so long called Samian is from Cumæ in Campania and the neighbourhood. I think, had such been the case, large quantities of it would have been discovered in the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, but I believe few (if any) specimens have been found there. The following quotation shows that the two wares were distinct:

"At tibi læta trahant Samiæ convivia testæ,
Fictaque Cumana lubrica terra rota."
Tibullus.

I think we may infer from this, that the former was in use at the table, while the latter was of a more costly character. The commentators on the passage state the Cumæan to be the same as that now called Etruscan. The Etruscan vases were also made of a red earth (*rubrica*), and afterwards covered with a bituminous substance to ornament them. The following is the analysis by Vauquelin; Silica 53 per cent., alumina 15, lime 8, oxide of iron 24; the latter giving it the red hue.

Whether these utensils were really made at Samos, as I imagine, and in which, I think I am borne out by the observations of Pliny; whether, as others have supposed, they were manufactured of Italian clay found in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome; or, as E. B. P. conjectures, in Campania, they have been every where called Samian; and the reason for so calling them must have been from a similarity to the ware made at the island of Samos. We should have just as much reason for supposing that these vessels were made in London, merely because such abundant specimens are discovered here, as Caylus had, from finding such quantities at Nismes, in immediately concluding they were manufactured at that place while under the Roman dominion.

W. C. *W. C.*

NOTES ON BATTLE FIELDS AND MILITARY WORKS.

No. II. THE DEVIL'S DYKE, NEWMARKET.

Nec struere auderent aciem nec credere campo,
Castris modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.

Æneid. Lib. ix. lin. 42.

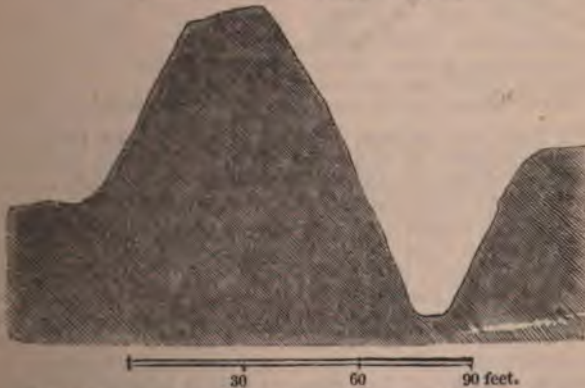
IN the month of August 1842 I had the opportunity of making some notes, founded on personal inspection, of the structure of that very remarkable ancient military earthwork on Newmarket Heath, in Cambridgeshire, popularly called the Devil's Dyke. As I am not aware that any particular survey of this strong and very extensive line of defence has been made, the report of my examination of it may not be unacceptable.

I surveyed it at a spot called The Links, where it remains very bold and perfect, about a quarter of a mile south of the turnpike gate, which stands where it is crossed by the high road from Newmarket to London and Cambridge. I obtained in a rough way the following measurements, which cannot, however, greatly err from the truth.

This formidable vallum or rampart was commenced probably at its southern extremity, where the Ordnance map of Cambridgeshire marks the site of an ancient entrenched camp at Wood Ditton; there are also some tumuli northward of that place in front of the dyke, called traditionally "The Two Captains." Wood Ditton is evidently a name associated with the dyke, implying, the wood on the ditch. The work is continued northward, across Newmarket Heath, in a straight course of eight miles, to a stream near the

village of Reach, whose appellation, from the Saxon, *pæcan*, indicates the point to which the dyke *reached* or extended, (see the Plan,) so that its right flank rested on streams and marsh lands, and its left on a forest tract. The vallum being thrown up on the eastern side, shews that the entrenchment was intended to secure the plain of Newmarket against an enemy approaching from the westward, by a barrier impregnable if properly defended. Such, indeed, it must have been, for the escarpment of the rampire from the bottom of the ditch in the most perfect places measures not less than 90 feet, and is inclined at an angle of 70 degrees. On the top of the rampart is a *cursus* or way eighteen feet in breadth, sufficiently wide for the passage of cavalry or chariots. I have been told that some years since fragments of the bronze furniture of chariot wheels were dug up near the line of dyke, but I cannot verify the information. On the top of the rampart I thought I could distinguish faint traces of a parapet of turf. The whole was probably strengthened by a line of palisades or stakes. It will be readily imagined how strong a defence this steep and bristled wall of earth must then have formed. Even now, to ascend its outward base from the bottom of the ditch is a feat of no

SECTION OF THE FOSS AND VALLUM.

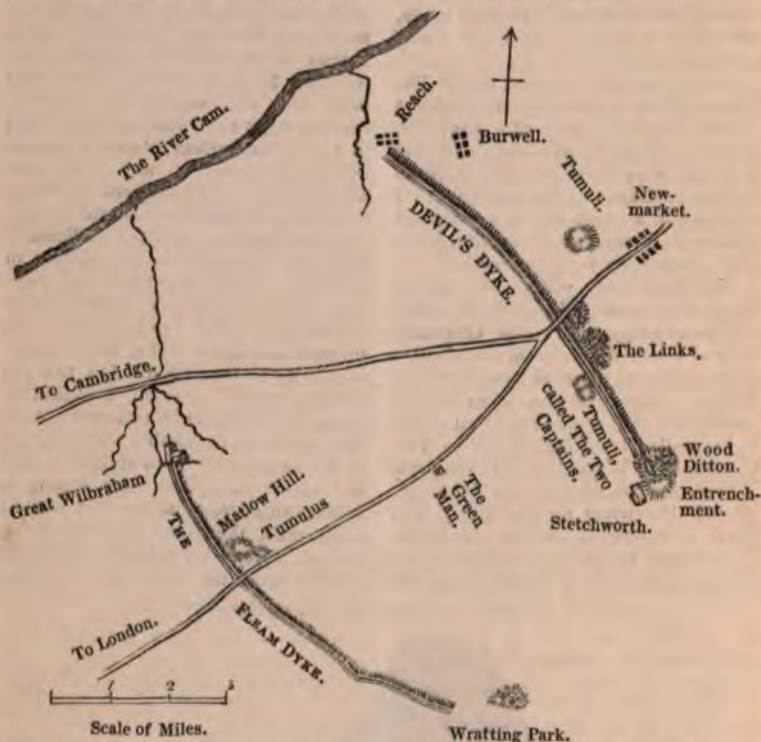


small difficulty and labour. The excavation for the work was made in the solid stratum of chalk which lies on Newmarket plain next under the vegetable mould; the rampire was doubtless faced with green sods, and nature has continued the surface of sward to this day.

About seven miles to the westward, crossing the high road and running nearly in a parallel line, is another ditch and rampart called The Fleam Dyke, which may be rendered, from the Saxon, the dyke of flight or refuge

(Fleam), as it probably was for the inhabitants of East Anglia, being an obstacle against the assaults of the Mercians. I have not yet had the opportunity of comparing the construction of the Fleam Dyke with that of the Devil's Dyke; it varies very little in extent from the latter: it is called also, from the length of its course, the Seven-Mile Dyke. On the inner or eastern side of this work, near the high road, is a considerable tumulus, called in the maps Matlow Hill.

I am strongly disposed to think that



the Devil's Dyke, and, perhaps, other lines of entrenchment of a similar character in the neighbourhood, were constructed by the Roman legions at an early period in Britain. Camden enumerates three military dykes in Cambridgeshire besides the Devil's Dyke, the strongest of them all. The Roman forces, after obtaining their first footing in Britain, occupied and colonized some eligible positions in Kent, Middlesex, and Essex; we find them

at the time of the revolt of Boadicea at Camalodunum, Colchester, Verulamium, St. Alban's, and Londinium (London). The Trinovantes and Iceni were perhaps the first British districts which received the Roman yoke.

It may here be remarked, that the covering a line of country by a long extended vallum and ditch was a tactical practice with the Romans. A few remarkable instances of securing a district in this way against the in-

cursions of a numerous and savage population, may here be quoted.

1. That line of entrenchment to check the devastation of the provinces of Gaul by the Helvetii which Cæsar threw up, nineteen miles in length, extending from Lake Leman to Mount Jura. "Interea eâ legione quam secum habebat, que militibus qui ex provincia convenerant a lacu Lemano quem flumen Rhodanum infuit ad montem Jaram qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, millia passuum decem et novem murum in altitudinem pedum sexdecim fossam que perducit."*

2. That wall and rampart constructed by Lollius Urbicus, Governor of Britain, in the time of Antoninus Pius, between the friths of Forth and Clyde, extending from old Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde, to the borders of the Forth, a distance of thirty miles; a position previously defended by a chain of forts designed by that great Roman strategist, Agricola. This is the Grimma's (corruptly Graham's) or Wizard's Dyke of after-ages, which thus assign its construction to diabolical agency. The same superstitious belief attaches to many Roman works, and designates them as *Devil's banks*, ways, and dykes; and this is one circumstance in favour of a Roman origin for the Devil's Dyke at Newmarket.

3. The wall of Severus, in juxta position with the earlier work of Hadrian, so well known as the Picts' wall, extending from Wallsend, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Bowness, in Cumberland, a course of eighty miles.†

Wansdyke, in Wiltshire, has in all probability a Roman origin; the name is from the British word *Gwahan*, denoting a separation.‡ Watt's Dyke, on the borders of Wales, was also of Roman construction, and is accompa-

nied in places by Roman forts.

Gwaith, from which the name is corrupted, in an extended sense, according to Richards, means a battle. The "ditch of battle" would be very significant for such a work.§ This was the prototype of Offa's Dyke, *Clawdd Offa*, and, indeed, in some places, is seen running parallel with it. Offa's Dyke extends from the Dee to the Severn, near Chepstow.|| It was constructed as a territorial boundary against the Welsh about the year 780, by Offa, King of Mercia. Tradition and history ascribe such a work to that monarch; but it appears quite incredible that it should have been executed in twelve days, as Matthew Paris relates. "Rex Offa ad cautelam inter ipsos duos exercitus communi assensu unum fossatum longum nimis et profundum effodi jussit aggere terrestri versus Wallenses eminenter elevato. Quæ omnia prout temporis brevitæ exigebat ante natale Domini, videlicet duodecim diebus licet brevissimis sunt completa."¶ As this line comprised an extent of at least 100 miles, the soldiery employed by Offa performed their work with a celerity with which modern "navigators," as delvers of tunnels, sewers, and railroads are somewhat whimsically termed, cannot compete. We must suppose, however, that they really did little more in the twelve days than set out the boundary line. Many notices of the remains of Offa's Dyke occur in the publications of tourists in Wales. They appear to be very slight as compared with the Devil's Dyke. We are told that the traveller would pass it near Mold, in Flintshire, unnoticed if not pointed out: "all that remains is a small hollow which runs along the cultivated fields, perhaps not above 18 inches deep in the centre, or more than 20 yards in breadth."***

* Comment. de Bello Gallico, lib. I.

† See the Rev. John Hodgson's Account of the Picts' Wall, Hist. Northumberland; and that from an actual survey by the late Wm. Hutton, F.S.A., noticed in Gent. Mag. for 1802, p. 633.

‡ It has been noticed in one of the reviews of topographical works which I have from time to time contributed to these pages, that there are numerous dykes running parallel with Wansdyke all ditched on the north-eastern side, that is, against the interior extent of the country, shewing that they marked the gradual onward acquisitions of foreign invaders.

§ See Richards's Thesaurus, in voce *Gwaith*, who quotes Taliessin for the word in that acceptance.

|| Warrington, vol. i. p. 163.

¶ Matt. Paris, in Vit. Offæ Secundi, edit. Watts, p. 17.

** Offa's Dyke extended from the river Wye along the counties of Hereford and Radnor into that of Montgomery. It passed by Chirk Castle, crossed the Dee near Plas Madoc, now forms part of the turnpike road to Wrexham, and terminates at a farm near Treuddin Chapel, in the

The first mention of the Devil's Dyke in history is found in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 905, which tells us that the land of the East Angles was laid waste between the *dyke* and the Ouse, as far northward as the fens. The dyke was termed in the Norman period St. Edmund's Dyke, because the jurisdiction of the Abbots of Bury St. Edmund's extended so far westward. The description of the dyke by Abbo Floriacensis, a writer of the 10th century who had visited Britain, as quoted by Camden, is remarkable for its brief accuracy. Speaking of East Anglia, he says, that on the west "this province joins to the rest of the island, and consequently there is a passage; but to prevent the enemies' frequent incursions it is defended by a bank like a lofty wall, and a ditch."* A reference to the sketch and section accompanying these notes will at a glance shew the appropriate character of Abbo's words.

The day is not now, perhaps, very remote when our national antiquities of the earlier period will be submitted to more careful investigation than they have hitherto received. These are matters which belong to the chartered Society of Antiquaries, and the Society of Archaeologists newly established, as a body, and to every one of their members in their individual sphere.

A much more careful survey than I have had leisure to make of the Devil's Dyke throughout its course, and exploration of the adjacent lows or barrows, would probably develop very conclusive indications of its origin. In such an examination similar works adjacent would not be altogether ne-

glected, and an opinion might be formed whether they were mere outworks of the Master Dyke.

An instance of the adoption, in modern times, of a long-extended defence by a ditch and rampart is to be found in the military canal formed during the late war to cover the marsh lands of Kent and Sussex between Sandgate and Rye.†

I have hitherto omitted to mention, that I observed some fragments of Roman tile scattered near the dyke, and that it appears to have been cut through in forming the present high road from Newmarket to Cambridge. That is some evidence for its very high antiquity. I recommend the explorer of this interesting fortification not to fail to visit the dyke at the Links, to descend into the foss, and obtain the view I have given of its course, ascending the rising grounds southward in the direction of Wood Ditton. It will then be allowed I have drawn no exaggerated picture of the work. On the race-course at Newmarket its character is not so bold; it has been broken through in order to form apertures for the running horses at places to which the general name of gates (*i. e.* gaps) has been given, and the rains of centuries have had more effect in reducing its features. If opportunity should occur, I shall be happy at some future period to survey the entrenchment marked in the Ordnance map at Wood Ditton, and to trace the dyke to its termination at Reach.

The question in the meanwhile still lies open, whether the Devil's Dyke is a Roman or a Saxon work, and any information tending to settle that point, conveyed through the medium of the

parish of Mold. Watt's Dyke commences in the parish of Oswestry, pursues its course near Wrexham, and terminates near the Abbey of Basingwerk. The two dykes above mentioned run in a parallel course for many miles, and are often confounded by topographers. Offa's Dyke is ditched towards the Welsh side; on which side Watt's Dyke is ditched does not appear from the authorities I have consulted. See Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *Girald. Camb. Notes*; *Cambrian Traveller's Companion*, under Mold. [See also notices of Offa's Dyke by the late Rev. Thos. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A. who resided in its vicinity, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. CII. ii. 501; Vol. III. New Series, p. 490.—*EDIT.*]

* *Camd. Britannia* by Gibson, p. 407.

† "Immediately under Shorn Cliff, and within half a mile from Sandgate, commences the new military canal which has recently been cut, to impede the progress of an enemy, in the event of a landing being effected on this shore. It extends from this parish (Sandgate) in nearly a straight direction along the coast till it passes Hythe, when it crosses the Romney Road, and, following the course of the hills which skirt the extensive flat forming Romney and Wallend marshes, terminates at Cliffe End, in Sussex, a distance of about 23 miles. Its breadth is about 30 yards, and its depth six, with a raised bank to shelter the soldiery." *Brayley's Kent*, p. 1114.



Gentleman's Magazine, will be received with satisfaction. The generations of mankind rapidly pass away, but the monuments which their labour has erected on the surface of the earth remain. Tradition generally affords an uncertain or exaggerated view of their origin, if remote, or, at a loss for its traces, proclaims them the work of demons. Written records are sometimes scanty, or altogether wanting. Documents and relics are often worthless, if not submitted to critical analysis. In many cases the aid of actual survey and delineation, and of the mattock and spade, must be resorted to.

Coins, military weapons, (observing whether these be of brass or iron,) relics of domestic utensils or sepulchral rites, may then be sought for, and, as these are evidences generally capable of comparative and chronological classification, they become of importance, and in the hands of a judicious collector are no longer rubbish unfit to occupy that most valuable of commodities entrusted to our husbandry,—time.

A. J. K.

MR. URBAN, B. S. G. S. Nov. 5.

IT is now more than fifty years ago that W. M. a young medical practitioner, in passing through Crown Court, St. Anne's Soho, had his attention attracted by some books which were exposed for sale in the window

stall of a small shop. Among them was a medical book, which he had a mind to purchase, and he went into the shop to ask the price. The shop door opened between two bow windows; that on the right hand was used as a place of deposit for books, that on the left served as a sort of counter, at which was seated a spare, very neat young man, repairing a watch. A respectable looking woman attended to serve the book customers, and of her W. M. made the purchase. This was the first *medical* book which was sold by JOHN CALLOW, the father of our medical booksellers, and the first who published a separate sale-catalogue of medical books.

At this time, W. M. was in the heyday of youth and comeliness; his mind was active and intelligent, and his manners pleasing; a brilliant prospect of success and distinction in his profession was just opening before him; he was eager for all scientific acquirements, and he sought in books for such means of improving his mind as books could yield.

There was something so neat, so orderly, and so quiet in Callow's little shop, as induced W. M. to visit it again and again, and to make other purchases; thus more acquaintance grew up, and he soon learnt Callow's little history. He was the son of a respectable farmer at Homer, a small

village near Hereford. His education was limited; he had been taught to read and write, and had been apprenticed to a watchmaker, in the exercise of which business we find him employed, and by which he added to the common means of support of his wife and himself.

Mrs. Callow had been formerly married, and had begun the business of dealing in old books during her first husband's life; how soon after his death Mrs. Kingdon became the wife of John Callow is not remembered, but she brought her old books as her dower, which were soon removed to No. 10, Crown Court, where the joint business of watchmaking and book-selling was carried on.

The propinquity of Crown Court to the renowned anatomical theatre erected by Dr. Hunter in Great Windmill Street, (since converted into MacGowan's Printing Office,) at which Baillie and Cruikshank were at this time conjoint lecturers, brought a large number of pupils and medical practitioners close by Callow's shop; many were attracted by his book window, and many medical books were offered to him for sale or in exchange by medical pupils. It often happened that the opinion of W. M. was asked respecting some of the more erudite books, and, if any thing was offered in French or Latin, or possibly in Greek, information was sought from him and always cordially given, so that Callow and his wife considered themselves under great obligations to their kind friend, and were always very grateful for the assistance rendered.

In a few years, Callow's shop became stored with books of considerable value and importance, and it was recommended to Callow by Mr. John Pearson, the learned and scientific surgeon of Golden Square, to establish himself *solely* as a MEDICAL BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER. This advice was to a great extent followed, and henceforth not only were the best old medical works to be found in Crown Court, but also all the new publications connected with medicine; hence, Callow's shop became the resort of professional men in search of information, and here physicians and surgeons of accomplished minds and scientific

research were fond of meeting and conversing.

But an inconvenience arose from thus collecting a large stock of publications, which Callow, in the simplicity of his mind and unadvisedness respecting the larger mercantile transactions, had not foreseen. One evening Mrs. Callow called on W. M. in great distress of mind, and told him of the great trouble in which her husband was involved; he had made some purchases of new books, and a bill which he had given was become due, and he had not the means of meeting the demand; it was feared that he would be arrested, that other creditors would press upon him, and that ruin was inevitable.

She was advised to go herself to every creditor, to state all the particulars of the case, and thus if possible to stave off the immediate danger which threatened. She strictly followed this advice, and the creditors agreed to meet and talk the business over; an evening was fixed, and W. M. though a stranger to such matters, and to most of the gentlemen present, but willing to shew his countenance and good will to poor Callow, attended the meeting. The highly respectable bookseller of Piccadilly, John Stockdale, took the lead. He saw in the true light how the matter stood. Callow, he said, had overstocked himself; if harsh measures were adopted his ruin would ensue, and his creditors would be great losers; "but give him time and he will pay everybody." Stockdale's recommendation was acceded to, and such an arrangement was made as enabled Callow to resume his business and to pay all his creditors.

This was almost the last kind service that W. M.* was able to afford to his humble friend. In the year 1794, be-

* Of the very few pictures painted by William Doughty, a favourite pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, I possess one; it is a portrait of W. M. when a boy, caressing a dog. It does great credit to the artist, and is so closely in the style of Sir Joshua, who suggested some improvements in it, as to occasion frequent inquiries if it is one of his. Some account of Doughty may be found in Northcote's *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

ing in attendance on a patient labouring under a contagious disease, he took the infection, which insidiously pursued its ravages till February, 1800, when death released him from his sufferings.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam mihi.

When the Revolution took place in France, and flocks of emigrants arrived in England, a great number of the clergy and others localized themselves in Soho, and many sought to gain a meagre livelihood by teaching French and Latin. Various announcements were suspended in Callow's shop, offering the services of the parties to pupils and others who wished to learn or improve themselves in those languages. Perhaps Callow availed himself of this sort of aid to acquire more knowledge of the contents of Latin and foreign books; at all events, either from such instructions or from the attention he was compelled to pay to title-pages and indexes, or from the various critical remarks made by customers and others, he actually acquired more information respecting the contents of learned books than might be expected from his original education and employments.

During all this time Mrs. Callow was the assiduous adviser and assistant of her husband; they lived happily, and were much respected by their neighbours and all around them.

Among the books which came originally with Mrs. Callow, there was a large number of volumes of sermons, &c.; these did not prove a very marketable commodity in Crown Court; a few were usually displayed in the window, but the greater number were deposited in the garret. It happened one day that a clergyman was observed turning over the leaves of some of the religious books in the window; he asked the price of them, and inquired if they had any more to dispose of, and if he could see them. He was told there were many more in the garret; that they could not be conveniently looked out then, but if he would take the trouble to call again they should be ready for his inspection. A day was appointed; Mrs. Callow was indefatigable in rummaging out all the old volumes of

sermons and divinity that she could find, and the clergyman agreed to take the whole lot at a small sum per volume. The sum altogether amounted to about 5*l.* and great was the good lady's delight at having made such a bargain. It proved that this clergyman was the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, who, having compiled and profitably edited the "*Elegant Extracts in Verse*," the "*Elegant Extracts in Prose*," and the "*Elegant Epistles*," was engaged in preparing for the press a compilation of sermons, which he afterwards published under the title of "*Family Lectures*."

Callow's business increased so much, and the house in which he resided was so loaded with bookshelves, (for every corner was filled; even the staircase was made to sustain its portion of shelves,) as to render it sometimes a matter of discussion whether it would not be advantageous to remove to a larger house; but to this there were various objections; Crown Court had many attractions, it was quiet and retired, a good business had grown up there, which was carried on at a moderate expense: though often talked of, therefore, no determined step as to change of residence was adopted.

Nor is it probable that a change would have added to the happiness of Callow or his wife; for at this period of their lives they possessed as much of comfort and enjoyment as their wishes could well embrace. Besides the house in Crown Court, where by day he was occupied in business, Callow had taken a cottage situated in a nursery garden at Brompton, in which Mrs. Callow was emancipated from her close attention to business, and where he could of an evening repose and rusticate. It was indeed a cottage of very small dimensions; but fortunately much of happiness may be met with in a small cottage. In this *casula*, this smallest of small retreats, was stored a small collection of "book rarities;" and, though he could not boast of many of the "*rarissimi*," and of only a few "*editiones principes*," and those chiefly medical, yet here was the prized first edition of the *Life of William Bowyer*, and other scarce and choice English publications, in which Callow took delight, and the beauties of which he was well

able to appreciate. This was probably the most happy portion of his life.

But this period of happiness and exemption from anxiety and care was not to continue long; the health of Mrs. Callow began to give way, and neither the assiduities of her indulgent husband nor the skill of her medical friends could ward off the afflictive stroke—she died in the year 1816, and was interred in the churchyard of St. Anne, Soho.

Circumstances not long afterwards compelled a removal from Crown Court. The clean, well-conducted, genteel they might be called, shopkeepers, began gradually to disappear; the shops were occupied by a less respectable grade of persons; there was more of noise, more of dirt and disquiet, than heretofore, and Callow was under the necessity of leaving a place where he had enjoyed much of happiness and good fortune. Here it is true he had met with difficulties, but those difficulties had been mastered, and he had the gratifying reflection that he had risen to distinction and consequence, in a position which in his early years held forth no flattering promises of advancement or success; and he unwillingly withdrew from the spot whence his first and most durable pleasures arose.

The house to which he removed was in Prince's Street, the north-west corner of Gerard Street. This removal took place about Christmas, 1818, some time previous to which Callow had married a second wife. This change of condition did not contribute to his comfort or happiness. It rather tended to increase his expenses, and to withdraw him from that close attention to business which had distinguished him through life. The little cottage at Brompton was given up, and a more expensive house entered upon in Church Street, Chelsea, and it was obvious to his friends that Callow had not the same freedom from anxiety as formerly. Age marked itself more distinctly upon him, and his countenance was careworn and oppressed.

In 1824 Callow retired from business, leaving as his successor Mr. John Wilson, who has since transferred the establishment to Mr. John Churchill. In a few years Callow was

deprived of his second wife, and in the year 1834, in very moderate reduced circumstances, he died at the age of 75 years. He was interred in Sir Hans Sloane's burying-ground, King's Road, Chelsea.

Yours, &c.

S. M.

MR. URBAN,

AT a time when the costume of the Middle Ages attracts so much attention as at the present, it is desirable to ascertain the precise meaning of the several terms by which the different parts of dress and armour were distinguished. A well-executed glossary of them would be a valuable acquisition, but research and discrimination would be indispensable for it.

Not to occupy more of your columns by such remarks, permit me to say a few words upon the *coif de mailles*. Not long ago I gave some attention to the various kinds of armour used in the 12th and 13th centuries, and satisfied myself, on what I thought good grounds, that the *coif de mailles* and the *chaperon* or *capuchon de mailles* were essentially different; the former being a bowl-shaped cap, and the latter (for the *chaperon* and *capuchon* were I think identical) a hood covering the neck as well as the head. Yet I observe the term *coif* is not unfrequently used by modern archaeologists to designate the hood. I will not trouble you with instances in detail. That this and some other terms should be misapplied in the Hints of the Cambridge Camden Society, (see 4th edit. pp. 36 and 37,) ought not perhaps to be a matter of surprise, as ancient armour is there a very subordinate subject; and it is only on account of the extensive dissemination of that useful little work that I here refer to it: but I see in the last No. of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 199, what I should have called the *chaperon de mailles*, in the Trumpington brass, is called the *coif de mailles* by the eminent Director of the Society of Antiquaries, to whom we are indebted for the article on Brasses, and whose general accuracy and extensive acquaintance with such subjects make the matter important enough to be, by your permission, noticed in your pages.

The coif was, as I understand it, a skull-cap of mail (*de mailles*) or of plate (*de fer*), and worn generally over the upper part of the *chaperon de mailles*. Instances will, I think, readily occur to such of your readers as are familiar with effigies of the 13th century. In the Temple Church are two examples of the coif *de mailles*, and also, if I mistake not, two of a peculiar kind of coif *de fer*. The chapel *de fer* was conical, or nearly so, and is thus distinguished from the coif *de fer*. If, contrary to my conviction, the coif and *chaperon de mailles* are identical, I would ask, what is the name of that piece of armour which I suppose to be the coif *de mailles*?

I am unwilling to extend this letter, but must request leave to add a remark on the *genouillieres* represented in the Trumpington brass. Whether those knee-pieces ought to be termed *genouillieres* or *poleyns* I will not stop to inquire; the former term is the more significant, and it is appropriate, if it be not exclusively applicable to the armour for the knees at a later period. What I would know is this; supposing, as I think is the fact, that such coverings for the knees were not parts of the *chaussons*, of what material were they made? Some, and among them the gentleman above mentioned, say, of plate. If so, how could the knee be bent? That they did not prevent this necessary use of the knee might be expected; and it is shown by several effigies in which knees so covered are represented in that position. I have not been able to satisfy myself either as to the material or construction of these defences. Perhaps some of your readers can explain them.

Yours, &c. W. S. Walford

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 25.

UNDERSTANDING that the church of Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, is about to be rebuilt, I presume to send you a description. I am not aware why it is proposed to be rebuilt, in place of *malregement*. I remember that the present exemplary Archdeacon of Bedford, Dr. Bonney, recommended a new aisle on the south side, for which there was sufficient room. No doubt there may be very good reasons for a different arrangement.

The church was certainly much too small for the increased population of the parish, amounting to 1100 or thereabouts, and a very considerable portion, nearly all the gallery, was occupied by the inmates of a boarding school in the village.

This church was pretty fully described in "Parry's History of Woburn, the Abbey, and Russell Family," &c. 1831, p. 151. It consists of a short nave and north aisle, with three arches only, a middle-sized chancel, and a tower, which will probably remain. It is of decent height for the church, with a very slender leaded spire, and of great strength, the walls towards the top being a yard and a half thick. It contains four bells, the three first not very good, but the tenor, weighing 16 cwt. of pretty good and deep tone.

There is a view of this church in the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a drawing by G. Shephard, taken from a hill above the west end, in which the tower formed a prominent and picturesque object.

The church is dedicated to St. Botolph (a saint, according to my own experience, rather more popular in the eastern and north-eastern parts of this kingdom than any other). From the shape of the arches and the octagonal columns, I should suppose it not to be older than the 15th century. Octagonal columns, apparently of the later period, are found in the church of Flenersham, Beds; which village contained the seat of the late excellent antiquary and botanist Mr. Marsh, a most pleasing specimen, to all who ever saw him, of quiet primitive simplicity, varied learning, and Christian kindness. The west front is a grand specimen of the Early English.

There is also a window of two lights on the south side of the chancel at Aspley, the flowing contour of the upper part of which seems to indicate the 14th century. Also an altar tomb in a continuation of the north aisle, with a recumbent effigy in chain mail, supposed to be that of one of the Guises, of about the time of Edward the Third. Arms on the tomb, On a bend, three escallop shells in a bordure engrailed. The other monuments are three. On the north side of the chancel a brass tablet for William Stone,

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of Burnham-by-Sea, Norfolk, and about thirty years rector of this parish, in the 17th century, with the following excellent Latin hexameters:

ES MIHI MORS LUCRUM.

Subjacet inclusus Gulielmus Stonus in urna,
Cui natale solum Norfolcia, villaque Burnham
Oceanum juxta; non ampla stirpe creatus;
Veste Magisterii quem Cantabrigia cinxit;
Sederat hic hyemes decies ter-quinque peractas,
Septuaginta duos vitæ compleverat annos,
Cum tria Jacobus moderasset lustra Britan-
Spe certandens virtute resurgere Christi, [nos;
Et cum cœlicolis eternam ducere vitam.

A heavy marble monument in the north aisle for a person who was killed by the overturn of a carriage, "Curru eberso;" a large and handsome tabular one for the late respected and generous Mr. William Wright, who is styled the "second founder of Aspley School." This school, a private grammar, &c. school, was established soon after the commencement of the last century, and was ornamented with extensive and appropriate buildings by Mr. Wright, and has had formerly upwards of 200 scholars. Many persons from every part of the kingdom, including, no doubt, some of your readers, have been educated at it, also many respectable foreigners. The present master and proprietor is the Rev. R. Pain, B.C.L. of Pembroke Coll. Oxon.

There is one benefaction* of about 12*l.* per ann. for bread, I think on St. Thomas's Day; and a field of two acres is left, for taking care of the church clock, to the parish clerk.

The only feature which redeems the church from insignificance is, or was, a double tier of small circular windows, filled with quatrefoils, under the battlements of the nave. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Owen, of a Welsh family, a former inhabitant of this parish, much esteemed for the honour and humanity of his disposition.

Aspley is situated in Manshend Hundred and Deanery of Flitt, 2 miles N. of Woburn. It receives its second

name from the Gyse or Guise family. The manor was anciently in the Beauchamps, as parcel of the Barony of Bedford. Simon de Beauchamp surrendered it by way of a composition to Guy de Walery, who had laid claim to his whole barony: Reginald de St. Walery gave it to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and Grand Justiciary of England, whose widow, Margaret, dau. of the King of Scots, died seised of it as her dower, in 1259. After this Aspley became the property and chief seat of the Gyse or Guises, ancestors of the Gloucestershire family of that name. Anselm de Gyse had this manor in marriage with a daughter of Hubert de Burgh above named. In 1540 John Guise, esq. gave the manor of Aspley to Henry VIII. in exchange for lands in Gloucestershire. It is probable that the King granted it to Sir Ralph Sadleir, whose descendants are still possessed of it.

Aspley had for a short time a market, perhaps for about fifty years, which speedily fell into disuse or decay, on the grant of a market to the Abbot of Woburn (two miles off.) It has been popularly believed that the market was transferred to Woburn, but this is a mistake; the fact simply being, as Browne Willis once observed to an inhabitant of Aspley, "You see the Abbot's market *swallowed up* yours."

Aspley has no antiquarian relics, unless the fossil earth or petrified wood be considered so, as having been commemorated by Drayton in his "Poly-Olbion."

"That little Aspley's earth we anciently
enstyle,
Midst sundry other, things a wonder of our
isle."

The fuller's earth pits are not now in this parish. There exists only a hollow filled with trees and brushwood, which was the original one. Those now in use, though only about 200 yards distant, are in the parish of Wavendon† and county of Buckingham.

* Would it not be well, when any one is inclined thus to lay up treasures "where no moth or rust can consume," if any landholder, by joining with him and obtaining deservedly nearly half the praise, should grant him a *rent-charge*, the surest investment, for a fair sum?

† In this parish—the conscientious and talented Rector of which, the Rev. J. Fisher, is not unknown in the literary world—is a good instance of *compensation to the poor on enclosure*. About forty or fifty years ago a portion of heath, on which the poor had the right of digging

The parish of Aspley, containing above 2000 acres, is very healthy, the soil being principally sand and gravel, and the water lying low down, from 30 to 60 feet. It is chiefly celebrated for its beautiful "wood," which was diffusely celebrated by the late Mr. J. H. Wiffen in a beautiful poem in the Spenserian stanza, entitled "Aonian Hours." It is very extensive, abounding with oaks and various other trees, including alleys of larch, and, in one very extensive dell, cedars of Lebanon. Above is a riding, from which about 20 church towers and spires can be seen on a clear day. In this wood are also a profusion of that pleasant and wholesome wild fruit called here *huckle-berries*, and elsewhere *whortle-berries* and *bil-berries*; also "lilies of the valley," (for which it is especially famed,) wild hyacinths, primroses, &c. &c. and those poetical accessories the "nightingale" and the "glow-worm."

The "Black Watch,"—*Sidier Dhu*—now the 42nd Highlanders, great part of which mutinied from an encampment at Highgate, after having been scandalously and cruelly treated by the ministers of George II. in being lured to London for the purpose of being sent abroad after a solemn promise to the contrary, are said to have parted in this wood, after passing through the Duke of Bedford's park, and to have stayed some time in its recesses. And it is believed that some little action took place between them and a party of the King's troops, either in its north-western part, near the beautiful heathy dell, or the immediate vicinity.

The farms, at least those principally within the parish, are generally small, there being only one, I believe, exceeding 150 acres. There are, however, some large plantations of fir and larch, besides the great wood. Game is very plentiful. Of water there are only a few very small ponds. There is one

windmill. I am not certain whether there is anything worthy of being called a brook—of which there are some considerable ones with mills on them in the neighbourhood—flowing through the parish.

Partly in this parish, and partly in that of Wavendon, lies the hamlet of *Hog's-stye-end*, containing about 300 inhabitants, a small number of respectable houses, and an ancient Quakers' meeting-house, in a pleasant situation, of homely and dwelling-house appearance, said to be coeval with the rise of that respectable body. There is also a good inn, which has also been a boarding school, which, before the railroad days, had a considerable traffic. The hamlet stands on the old high road to Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, &c. which runs through Woburn and Newport Pagnell. The former interesting little town, well worthy a visit, has also suffered heavily, like some others, from the "mammon" of railway speculation, now needing all the patronage and influence which can be afforded by the Bedford family, its natural protectors, some of whom have done so much for its ornament and benefit.

As, however, this name appeared cacophonous to its more polite inhabitants, attempts have been made more than once to "reform it altogether" to "*Woburn Sands*," or "*The Sands*," and partly with success. Still

"Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit
Testa diu;" [odorem

and "*Hog's-stye-end*," vulgarly disyllabled into "*Hogs-teen'd*," yet lives.

At Aspley is a strong petrifying spring, from which the petrified ladder at Woburn Abbey was taken. Aspley is well known for a considerable distance round as conspicuous for the number of genteel families which it contains. Here was, but I believe no longer is, the library of the late R. T. How, esq. an excellent and benevolent specimen (of which also there was another) of the Society of Friends, containing five or six thousand volumes of various descriptions, including *illustrated French, Italian, and Dutch ones*, a few rich illuminated manuscripts, and sixty editions and translations of the Bible. Amongst the volumes was a grand folio of great size and thickness,

turf, was conveyed to the then Duke of Bedford on condition that he should deliver yearly, for ever, 100 tons of coals, free of carriage, to the poor of Wavendon. As coals are sold there in the winter to the poor by the petty dealers at 1s. 9d. or 2s. per cwt. it is considered that they have gained by the bargain.

finely bound, called, if I recollect rightly, "*Succia Illustrata*," or "*Depicta*." It contained three or four hundred large views, not only of all the principal churches, palaces, &c. &c. in Stockholm,—three or four to some, including interiors, as of the Ritterholms Church,—but in all the principal towns of the kingdom, and the villas and armorial bearings of the principal nobility. Several of the plates were very large views of entire places, including Stockholm under various aspects, with the islands and course of the Maelar Lake (*Lacus Maleoticus*.) On the whole, it was a far grander work than anything of the kind yet published in England, and its value could scarcely have been less than 100*l*. It therefore excited some surprise that a small and not rich northern country should have produced such a one. The date, I think, was somewhere about 1740, and the titles and explanations were in Latin. It contained the former old palace, with the great and lofty tower of *Drie Kronen*, or The Three Crowns (*Turris Trium Coronarum*.) It seems probable that this fine work was not known to, or it would have been alluded to by, Dr. E. D. Clarke; whom the writer had the honour of knowing whilst living, and writing a brief sketch of after his lamented death.* There were also one or two similar works, but much inferior in size and beauty, on Holland, including views and plans of gardens. The motto of this gentleman, whose family had been Dutch, was (if I spell it right) "*Unda, freyheit, freyhende*."—*Virtue, Liberty, Peace*.

The "Great House," an excellent mansion, with large walled gardens, came by purchase from the family of Scott (who have a hatchment in the chancel,—motto *Honestas est Optima Polititia*) to Mrs. Smith, daughter of Mr. Harvey, of the adjoining parish of *Hulcot*, the patronage of which

church, consolidated with Salford, is in the family, and it is now possessed by the eldest son, the Rev. E. O. Smith. Their ancient seat is engraved in "*Fisher's Collections*." They were intimately connected with the honourable families of Boteler and Charnock, of whom some account will be found in the work twice mentioned above. Some charities have been left, yearly added to by the present possessors of the estates; and to this family the church of *Hulcot*, built by one of the Charnocks, was lately indebted for complete new fittings of fine old carved wainscot. But not having seen this work, or knowing from whence it was brought, I cannot speak of it personally. Two persons above mentioned, Browne Willis and Mr. Marsh, were related to this family.

Here is also a solid and handsome mansion, with gardens built by the late Col. Moore, of the Bedfordshire Militia, two cottages *ornées*, belonging to W. F. Kerr, esq.; and there are some other good houses, including the parsonage house, which is close by the church gates; also a handsome house built by T. Parker, esq. who is, I believe, nearly, if not quite, the father of the medical gentlemen in this county, enjoying in *viridi senectute* the respect for talents and humanity of all classes of men.

The living of Aspley was about fifty years ago consolidated with *Husborn Crawley*, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, the service at the latter being performed in the middle of the day, between two at Aspley. The church of *Crawley*, much superior to that of Aspley, stands on elevated ground, nearly equally distant from the two places, and has a lofty tower, conspicuous in most directions, and a fine peal of six bells, which can be heard at a considerable distance, and are very popular in the neighbourhood. Of this building also a full description was given as above.

The lately deceased rector of Aspley, the Rev. T. Farmer, (formerly rector of St. Luke's, Old Street,) was nephew of the celebrated Dr. Farmer, of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge, and, though of somewhat brusque manners for a clergyman, had much integrity and kindness of heart. The present rector is, I understand, the Rev. John Vaux

* In the *Literary Gazette* 1821; also of Mr. J. H. Wiffen, translator of Tasso, &c. in the same, 1836; also of the late benevolent and generous Duke of Bedford, in the *Morning Chronicle* 1839; and (second shorter notice) of the excellent Mr. Tate, of St. Paul's, formerly of Richmond, in the *Times* of September last.

Moore, of Exeter Coll. Oxford, grandson of Col. Moore, above mentioned.

Yours, &c. J. D. PARRY.

MR. URBAN, *East Winch Vicarage, near Lynn, Dec. 9.*

AT page 410 of your 12th Vol., New Series, is the following paragraph:—

"Dr. Young, of Whitby, with some of his friends, whilst examining a subterranean Forest which was found during the excavation of a capacious bonding-pond at South Stockton, discovered one of the oaks to have been cut in two, which had evidently been done previous to its being covered by the earth. He supposes the forest may have been cut down by the Roman soldiers, as they were in the habit of laying timber on the low swampy grounds for the purpose of making roads. Be this as it may, it is certain the hand of man has been exerted on the timber, and it may form a fertile subject for the lover of ancient history and the geologist to speculate on."

The above passage brought to my mind the recollection of a fact that I now beg to communicate to you; and which, as it carries us back to a more remote period than that in which the Roman soldiers may be supposed to have been wood-cutters in our land, you may not think unworthy of insertion in your valuable Miscellany.

In ages very remote, the land along the coasts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk extended much further out than it does at present; and whole forests once existed in places which are now entirely occupied by the ocean.

In the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1799 is a very interesting account of these submarine forests, by Joseph Correa de Serra. This paper relates only to the Lincolnshire coast; but roots, trunks, and branches of trees are found to extend along the northern shore of Norfolk also, as far as from the Wash to Thornham, and perhaps farther.

At low water these may be approached from the shore on foot; and about twelve years ago, accompanied by a friend, I walked to examine them. At about a mile from the high-water mark we arrived at the forest, where we found numberless large timber trees, trunks, and branches, but so soft that they might easily be pene-

trated by the spade. They lie in a black mass of vegetable matter, which seems to be composed of the smaller branches, leaves, and plants of undergrowth, occupying altogether a space of five or six hundred acres.

But what I would particularly recommend to the notice of your antiquarian readers is, that in the prostrate trunk of one of these trees, imbedded about an inch and a half by its cutting edge, I found a British flint celt, which is now deposited in the Norwich Museum.

Much difference of opinion has arisen as to what purpose these ancient implements were applied, and by what people, and at what time they were in use. If the above curious fact should lead to further inquiry it may be of interest to many of your readers, and to none more, Mr. Urban, than

Yours, &c. GEORGE MUNFORD.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 31.*

THE names of some places in this Island are very singular; appearing, on the face of them, to have been formed from familiar words of our present language; and so conveying the notion that such names, although they must be of modern date, comparatively, have reference to some fact, or legendary tradition, of very ancient times: but such a reason for these names being not at all apparent, or probable, they have given rise to many unfounded, not to say ridiculous, tales and stories relating to such places.

This has arisen from the various people who have become the occupiers of this country, since the Britons, speaking a different language from them, and from each other. Such vernacular and homely names may, in most instances, it is thought, be traced to the British language, and may be considered as corruptions thereof. This has not been sufficiently regarded by our antiquaries; and consequently many of them has been led into absurd conjectures, and have been the means of sanctioning, if not of inventing, the many popular, but untrue accounts, that have been mixed up with the history of some places.

As an illustration of these observations, I shall advert to some places in this Island, remarkable for their depth and declivity, in the names of which

his Satanic majesty's appellation bears a conspicuous part, as if he had been concerned with them, in some inexplicable way, or had some property in them, viz. *the Devil's Dike*; *the Devil's Punch-Bowl*; *the Devil's Arse-a-peak*; *the Devil's Den*, &c. Now these names are nothing more, I confidently submit, than a corruption, as far as the word "Devil's," (thus put in the genitive case,) of *DIPHWYS*, the British for a steep or precipice. And there are many similar words in that language to express depth, profundity, &c. (probably the parent of our word, deep.)

THE DEVIL'S DIKE, near Brighton, is well known as a deep cavity, steep and precipitous.* Another Devil's Dike, in Norfolk, is described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 372.

THE DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL, is on the Portsmouth road, near Hindhead (in Surrey, I believe); and is a place of the like character. The term bowl seems also of British origin, from *FWLL* or *BWL*, signifying a basin-like cavity in the ground. Punch is obviously a facetious addition of modern times.

THE DEVIL'S-ARSE-A-PEAK (to say the least, an indelicate, as well as an unmeaning name) is in Derbyshire, as is well known. Those who have not witnessed it, have, for the most part, read of it. The name seems to me compounded of the aforesaid word *DIPHWYS*, and of *ARSWYD*, the British for dread, terror, &c. So that the present homely though indecent name is a corruption of some British words, expressing the terrible and awful depth and steep descent of this celebrated place.† The addition "*a Peak*," has probably reference to its situation near the lofty and precipitous Peak, (which in the British is written *PEG*;) or more likely it was intended to include that.

In addition, I shall add that some high ground, to the south of Dorking, is called Claygate Hill; on one de-

clivity of which is a large and deep pit, in which now grows underwood. It appears to have been dug out, *i. e.* formed artificially. CLADD, in the ancient British language, means a pit or digging. The common people, thereabouts, call this pit, THE DEVIL'S DEN. This is another proof of the etymology I am contending for. The word *Den* is, in all probability, a corruption of "*Dell*," a pit. So that Devil's Den (or rather the words from which the name arose) means nothing more than the steep, or deep pit.

It is but an act of justice to our ancestors, to rescue them from the imputation of superstition, which these mysterious names have led to their being charged with, and which has arisen merely from the accidental circumstance of the original names resembling in sound the present awful ones. J. P.

MR. URBAN, *Goodrich Court,*
Oct. 30.

A MOST interesting and satisfactory communication was made to your Magazine of November 1840, displaying the usual accuracy and indefatigable research of your Correspondent J. G. N. In this he has proved that in the picture at Chiswick falsely attributed to Van Eyck, the portraits are not those of Lord and Lady Clifford, but Sir John and Lady Donne, of Kidwely, in the county of Caermarthen.

He shews how this curious picture may have come from the Clifford family into the possession of the Earl of Burlington; but adds, "from what cause the portraits assembled in this picture were ever ascribed to 'the Lord Clifford and his family,' it would be difficult to guess." Now, Sir, I happen to be at this time engaged in correcting the press for the publication of the Visitation of Wales, in the time of Elizabeth, by Lewys Dwnn (or Donne,) deputy herald for that purpose appointed.

This curious collection will make its appearance under the patronage of the "Welsh MSS. Society," for whom I have undertaken the editorship. It contains a very ample pedigree of the Donne family, to whom the compiler was related. From this I find myself enabled to dissolve what has appeared

* See the legend connected with this, and the poetical version of it by the late William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. of Birmingham, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxx. pt. i. p. 513.

† It is also observable that, in the British language, *FWLL* *DIWAELOD*, means a bottomless pit.



to your Correspondent a mystery. The Sir Griffith Donne, who in the Gwrgant MS. in the College of Arms, is said "to have formed an alliance with the Hastings family, and to have left issue, though this marriage does not appear in the accounts of the house of Hastings," is here represented as married, but no other mention is made of the person, than that she was "the Lady of Tir mawr." But the offspring of this match is stated to have been Elizabeth, sole heiress. This lady married Thomas Hughes of Uxbridge, son of Dr. Hughes of Wales, and their issue were two sons and two daughters. The younger, Grisel,

married, 1st. Lord Abergavenny, and 2ndly, Christopher Clifford, brother to the Earl of Cumberland. This, excepting the christian name of "Christopher," is confirmed by Vincent's Baronagium, No. 20, pp. 15 and 278, where it is stated that Edward Neville d'nus de Abergavenny, obiit A^o. 31 Elizabethæ, leaving his widow Griselda, daughter of Thomas Hughes de Uxbridge, who afterwards espoused "Franciscus de Clifford, post mortem fratris sui senioris, comitem fuit Cumbriæ."

Trusting this short remark may be deemed of use, I remain,
Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

GORHAMBURY HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

GORHAMBURY derived its name from the family of Robert de Gorham, who was elected Abbat of St. Alban's in 1151, and who alienated from the church this manor (previously called Westwick), in favour of his secular relatives.* It was re-united, by purchase, to the possessions of the abbey, in 1389.

The foundations of the monastic manor-house, including those of a large round tower, may still be traced in dry summers. It was situated in front of the modern house, lower down the hill, and commanding a good view of the wood.†

After the dissolution of Monasteries the manor was granted by the Crown to Ralph Rowlet, esq. afterwards knighted, and sold by his grandson,

Ralph Maynard, esq. to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper.

Sir Nicholas Bacon commenced erecting a new mansion at Gorhambury on the 1st of March 1563. Among the papers of his son Anthony, in the library at Lambeth Palace, is one containing the following particulars:

"A Brief of the whole charges bestowed upoh the building of Gorhambury, between the years 1563 and the last day of September 1568, viz. by the space of five years and fourteen days:

1563	£315	9	0
1564	461	7	1
1565	177	6	7½
1566	568	3	9
1567	171	8	8½
1568	204	16	8

[Total £1898 11 94]

"Memorandum. There is not accounted for in this brief any Timber felled in the Lord Keeper's woods or otherwise; neither is there valued any freestone from the abbey of St. Alban's, lime, sand; nor the profits that might have accrued of burning and making of brick within the time mentioned."

Sir Nicholas Bacon's building consisted of a quadrangle of about seventy feet square, in the centre of which was the entrance, and on each side small turrets. The door of entry led through a cloister into a court, in which, facing the entrance, was a porch of Roman architecture, which still exists in ruin, and is represented in the accom-

* Elaborate pedigrees of the Gorham family have been recently published in the Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica, vol. v. p. 189, vol. vii. p. 222, vol. viii. p. 92.

† See a plan, showing the situations of the four successive mansions at Gorhambury, in "The History of Gorhambury," by the Hon. Charlotte Grimston: a volume privately printed in quarto, and remarkable for its being an autograph, multiplied by the process of lithography. It was produced about the year 1826. (See Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, p. 236.) From this curious and authentic volume our present article will be principally derived.

panying Plate. Over the arch, en- lowing lines, written by Sir Nicholas
graved on grey marble, were the fol- himself:

HÆC CUM PERFECIT NICOLAUS TECTA BACONUS,
ELIZABETH REGNI LUSTRA FUERE DUO;
FACTUS EQUES, MAGNI CUSTOS FUIT IPSE SIGILLI,
GLORIA SIT SOLI TOTA TRIBUTA DEO.

MEDIOCRIA FIRMA.

From the Porch an ascent of four or five steps led to the upper end of the Hall. In the centre of the lower end was a door of carved oak which led to a suite of apartments, occupying the left-hand, or western, side of the quadrangle, and consisting of an eating-room, a small anti-chamber, and a drawing-room. On the opposite side were several other rooms, and a small hall called the Armour hall. Behind the hall was a second court, surrounded by the offices.

The Gallery was paneled with oak, gilt in compartments, with Latin inscriptions over each. In the Royal Collection of MSS. at the British Museum (17 A xxiii.) is a volume containing copies of these inscriptions, beautifully written on fourteen oblong leaves of vellum, in gold letters upon various coloured grounds. The first page contains a very beautiful illumination of the arms of Joanna Lady Lumley,* the heiress of the Earls of Arundel, with this superscription:

"Syr Nicholas Bacon Knyghte to his very good ladye the Ladye Lumley sendeth this."

At the head of the next page is the following title:

"Sentences painted in the Lorde Kepar's Gallery at Gorhambury, and selected by him out of divers authors, and sent to the good Ladye Lumley at her desire."

The sentences themselves, which are thirty-seven in number, and each bearing a title, as *DE SUMMO BONO*, *DE AMBITIONE*, are transcribed in Miss Grimston's book; and we believe facsimiles of some of them have been published by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A.

The two following are specimens: and they are given because they were omitted (no doubt accidentally) by Miss Grimston.

* Some notices of the literary pursuits of Joanna Lady Lumley will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. CIII. ii. 495.

DE AMICITIA. [1.]

In amico admonendo, melius est successum, quam fidem deesse. Omnia cum amico delibera: sed de ipso, prius.

DE AMORE. [1.]

Amor, insana amicitia: illius affectus: istius ratio, causa: at ea sola amicitia durat, cui virtus basis est.

Over a gate leading into the orchard, which had a garden on one side and a wilderness on the other, under the statue of Orpheus stood these verses:

Horrida nuper eram aspectu latebræque ferarum,
Ruricolis tantum numinibusque locus.
Edomitor faustò huc dum forte supervenit Orpheus,
Ulterius qui me non sinit esse rudem;
Convocat, avulsis virgulta virentia truncis,
Et sedem quæ vel Diis placuisse potest.
Sicque mei cultor, sic est mihi cultus et Orpheus:
Floreat O noster cultus amorque diu!

In the Orchard was a little Banqueting-house, adorned with great curiosity, having the Liberal Arts beautifully depicted on its walls; over them the pictures of such learned men as had excelled in each; and under them verses expressive of the benefits derived from the study of them. These verses, and the names of those whose pictures were there placed, follow:

GRAMMAR.

Lex sum sermonis, linguarum regula certa,
Qui me non didicit cætera nulla petat.
DONATUS, LILLY, SERVIUS, and PRISCIAN.

ARITHMETIC.

Ingenium exacu, numerorum arcana recludo,
Qui numeros didicit quid didicisse nequit.
STIFELIUS, BUDÆUS, PYTHAGORAS.

LOGIC.

Divido multiplices, res explanoque latentes,
Vera exquiro, falsa arguo, cuncta probò.
ARISTOTLE, RODOLPH, PORPHYRY, SETON.

MUSIC.

Mitigo mœrores, et acerbas lenio curas,
Gestiat ut placidis mens hilarata sonis.
ARIAN, TERPANDER, ORPHEUS.

RHETORIC.

Me duce splendescit, gratis prudentia verbis,
Jamque ornata nitet quæ fuit ante rudis.
CICERO, ISOCRATES, DEMOSTHENES, QUINTILIAN.

GEOMETRY.

Corpora describo rerum, et quo singula pacto
Ap̄te sunt formis appropriata suis.

ARCHIMIDES, EUCLID, STRABO, APOLLONIUS.

ASTROLOGY.

Astrorum lustrans cursus viresque potentes,
Elicio miris fata futura modis.

REGIOMONTANUS, HALY, COPERNICUS,
PTOLEMY.

From the paper already inserted, it has been shown that the house was not finished until 1568. Four years after, as is supposed, it received its first visit from Queen Elizabeth. Her intention of so doing is recorded by the following letter * of the Lord Keeper to the Lord Treasurer :†

"After my hartie comendacions. Understanding by comen speche that the Quenes Ma^{tie} meanes to come to my howse, And knowyng no certentie of the tyme of her comyng nor of her aboade, I have thought good to praye yo^r that this bearer my servaunt might understand what yo^r knowe therein, And yf it be trewe, Then that I myght understand yo^r advise what yo^r thinke to be the best waye for me to deale in this matter. For, in very deede, no man is more rawe in suche a matter then my selfe. And thus wisshing to yo^r L. as to my selfe, I leave any further to trouble yo^r at this tyme. From my howse at Gorhamburie this xijth of Julij 1572.

Yo^r L. assured
N. Bacon C. S.

The date is altered from the 2th to the 11th & the Lord Keeper has added to the letter, which was written by his secretary, the following hasty postscript.

"I have wrote this bycause I wolde gladly take y^e cours y^e myght best pleasur Ma^{tie}, w^{ch} I knowe not how better to understand then by yo^r help.

Addressed, "To my very good L. the L. of Burghley."

No particulars of the Queen's en-

tertainment on this occasion are preserved; except the remark which her Majesty made on first surveying the mansion. It appears to have been less than she expected, or than many others of the aspiring structures of that magnificent era in domestic architecture. So she said, "My Lord Keeper, you have made your house too little for you." He replied, with the characteristic humility of one whose motto was *MEDIOCRIS FIRMA*,—"Not so, Madam, but your Majesty has made me too big for my house."

The Queen was again at Gorhambury in 1573-4, her charter to the town of Thetford being dated at Gorhambury, March 12, in the 16th year of her reign.

Previously to the Queen's next visit the Lord Keeper had complied with her suggestion. He erected for her reception a Gallery, 120 feet in length, and 18 in breadth, but its materials were only lath and plaster. At either end was a small apartment. Under the whole were Cloisters, in the centre of which (in a niche) was a statue of King Henry the Eighth, cut in stone, with gilt armour, and at the upper end were busts of Sir Nicholas and his second wife, inserted in the wall. From the antechamber, which communicated with the Gallery, were two doors; one, on the left, intended for common use; the other, on the right, for her Majesty to enter; and after her departure Sir Nicholas, with the refined flattery of the times, caused that door to be closed, that no other step might pass the same threshold.

This visit took place from Saturday the 18th of May 1577 to the following Wednesday; and this account of its expenses is preserved in the Lambeth Library:

"The Charges expended at Gorhambury by reason of her Ma^{tie} comynge thither on Saturday the xvijth of Maye 1577 before supper, and contynewinge untill Wednesday after dynner followinge, warrantd by a booke of particulars:—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Pantry and Pastry.</i> —First for wheatt in the Pantry and Pastry	47	12	6
<i>Battery.</i> —Item in beare and ale	26	16	8
<i>Cellar.</i> —Item in wyne of all kyndes	37	5	8

* The original is in MS. Lansd. 14.

† The Queen came to Gorhambury from the Lord Treasurer's own mansion at Theobalds. On her visits to that celebrated place, which in the time of her successor became a royal palace, see our vol. VI. p. 260. A view of Theobalds was given in vol. V. p. 147.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Every and Chaundry.</i> —Item in cotton-lightes and in quarriers, torches, and mertrezes	15	18	1
<i>Kytchen.</i> —Item, in beef 8 oxen, 31l. 3s. 7d. In Mutton 60 carcasses, 27l. In Veales 18 carcasses, 9l. 6s. 3d. In Lambs 34 carcasses, 7l. 15s. 4d. In Kids 50s.	77	15	2
<i>Achates* in Fowle.</i> —Item, Capons of all kinds 206, 16l. 5s. 4d. Pullets of all kinds, 21s. Chekins 31 dozen and 8, 6l. 6s. 8d. Geese 10 dozen, 6l. 12s. Herrons 12 dozen and 8, 26l. 13s. 4d. Bitters 8 dozen and 10, 17l. 4s. 2d. Ducklings 12 dozen, 3l. 13s. Pigeons 19 dozen and 7, 42s. 8d. Birds of the neast 18 dozen and 7, 12s. 7d. Godwittes 2 dozen, 4l. Dotterells 14, 9s. 4d. Shovelers 13, 43s. 4d. Fezaunts 2 dozen and 5, 3l. 12s. 6d. Pertriches 14, 11s. 8d. Quails 16 dozen and 9, 8l. 7s. 6d. Mayechickes 17 dozen, 3l. 2s. Mallerds 23, 15s. 4d. Teales 12, 4s. Larkes 3 dozen and 9, 2s. 6d. Curlewes 3, 4s. Knots one dozen, 4s.	105	7	11
<i>Achates in Fyshe.</i> —Item for Sea Fyshe of all kinds, 23l. 17s. 10d. For Freshe-water Fyshe of all kinds 13l. 0s. 8d.	36	18	6
<i>Achates, viz.</i> —In Gammons of Bacon, baked and boyled, 30s. Dried Tonges 24, 16s. Pigges 26, 37s. Bacon in Flitches, 11s. Neates Tongues, 8s. Sheeps Tonges, 6d. Cowes Udders, 12d. Calves Feet, 2s. Hare 1, 16d. Rabbetes 41 dozen and 9, 7l. 9s. 6d. Butter, 8l. 14s. 8d. Eggs, 57s. Creame, 50s. 8d. Milke, 6d. Frutte, 33s. 9d.	28	12	11
<i>Saltery.</i> —Item, in Vinegre and Verges	3	12	0
<i>Spicery.</i> —Item, in Spice of all sorts	27	6	11
<i>Confectionary.</i> —Item, in Banquetting Stuff	19	0	6
<i>Wood-yarde.</i> —Item, in Woode	8	1	8
<i>Coolhouse.</i> —Item in Cooles	16	0	0
<i>Necessaries, Herbes, Flowers, and Artichoks.</i> —Item, in Necessaries, 18l. 5s. 9d. In Herbes, Flowers, and Artichokes, 6l. 15s. 10d.	25	1	7
<i>Rewards.</i> —Item, in Rewards for Presents,† 19l. 16s. In Rewards for Officers of the Queen, 12l. 5s.	22	1	0
<i>Cariedge.</i> —Item, in Cariedges from London to Gorhambury, and from Gorhambury backe againe to London	10	0	0
Item, to an Upholster for things hired	1	15	8
Item, to them of the Revells	20	0	0
Item, to the Cookes of London for their Wages	12	0	0
Item, to Laborers for their Wages	1	8	8
Item, for feedinge of Fowl	0	6	0
Item, for alteration of thinges beside the Stuff	7	10	0
Item, for Loss of Pewter, 6l. 15s. 6d. For Loss in Naperye, 40s. 6d.	8	16	0
Summa totalis of all Expences, besides a Cupp presented to the Queenes Majestie	£577	6	7½
Besides 25 Bucks and 2 Stagges, &c.			

In acknowledgment of this entertainment, it is said that the Lord Keeper received from the Queen that portrait of her by Hilliard, which is still in the collection at the present mansion.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, on his death in 1579, devised Gorhambury to the elder son of his second marriage, Anthony Bacon, esq. a man of considerable

political talents, but who made an unfortunate choice in attaching himself to the party of the Earl of Essex. He resided with that nobleman at Essex House in the Strand, in the capacity of Secretary, and died there, a few months after the loss of his patron, in the year 1601. Gorhambury had in the mean time been inhabited by Lady Bacon, the widow of the Lord Keeper.

* Provisions *purchased*, in distinction to those already in the stores of the Household.

† When the Queen visited any great house, its owner generally received presents of provisions from all his neighbours. See the list of those sent in to Lord Ellesmere at Harefield, Middlesex, in 1602, in the Egerton Papers, published by the Camden Society, p. 350.

It was left by Anthony, who died unmarried, to his brother Francis, afterwards Viscount St. Alban's.

Among the other scientific studies of that illustrious philosopher, architecture was one*; and, soon after he became possessed of Gorhambury, he amused his leisure hours by some visionary plans for restoring the ancient city of Verulam; but it does not appear that he proceeded further in that scheme than as a speculation, and subject of conversation for the amusement of his friends. His attention was more urgently required for the repair of Gorhambury, which had fallen into considerable decay since the death of his father. Of his works there an interesting account is given by Aubrey, who visited Gorhambury in 1656, but who appears to have assigned indiscriminately every feature to the son, forgetting that his father Sir Nicholas had been the original builder and adorning of the place:

"In the Portico, which fronts the south, to every arch, and as big as the arch, are drawn by an excellent hand (but the mischief of it is, in water-colours,) curious pictures, all emblematical, with mottoes under each: for example, one I remember, as a ship tossed in a storm, the motto, *ALTER ERIT TUM TIPHYS*.

"Over this Portico is a stately Gallery, whose glass windows are all painted, and every pane with several figures of beasts, birds, or flowers:† perhaps his Lordship might use them as topics for local memory. The windows look into the garden; the side opposite to them no window, but is hung all with pictures at length, as of King James, his Lordship, and several illustrious persons of his time. At the end you enter is no window; but there is a very large picture. In the middle on a rock in the sea stands King James in armour, with his regal orna-

ments; on his right hand stands (but whether or no on a rock I have forgot) King Henry 4th of France, in armour; and on his left hand the King of Spain in like manner. These figures are (at least) as big as the life: they were done only with umber and shell gold, and the shadowed umber as in the figures of the Gods on the doors of Verulam House [which is noticed hereafter]. The roof of this Gallery is semi-cylindrical, and painted by the same hand. In the Hall is a large story very well painted of the Feasts of Gods; where Mars is caught in a net by Vulcan. On the wall, over the chimney, is painted an oak, with acorns falling from it: the motto *NI SI QVID POTIVS*. And on the wall over the table is painted Ceres teaching the sowing of corn, the motto *MONITI MELIORA*.

"The Garden is large, which was (no doubt) rarely planted and kept in his Lordship's time. Here is a handsome door which opens into Oak Wood: over the door in golden letters on blue six verses. The oaks of this wood are very great and shady. His Lordship much delighted himself here:* under every tree he planted some fine flower, some whereof are there still, viz. pæonies, tulips. From this wood a door opens into a place as big as an ordinary park, the west part whereof is coppice wood; where are walks cut out as straight as a line, and broad enough for a coach, a quarter of a mile long or better. Here his Lordship much meditated, his servant Mr. Bushell attending him with his pen and ink, to set down his present notions.

"The east of this park, which extends to Verulam House, was in his Lordship's prosperity a paradise, now a large ploughed field. It consisted of several parts; some thickets of plum trees, with delicate walks, some raspberries. Here was all manner of fruit trees that would grow in England, and a great number of choice forest trees, as the whitti† tree, sorbe, cervice, &c. The walks, both in the coppices and other boscaiges, were most ingeniously designed. At several good views were erected elegant summer-houses, well built of Roman architecture, well wainscoted and ceiled, yet standing, but defaced."

* Miss Grimston has included in her volume a copy of Bacon's Essay on Building, as he is supposed in it to have partly given a description of his own house at Gorhambury: accompanying it, however, with the remark, that the resemblance is very trifling, the House in the Essay being of larger and loftier dimensions.

† Miss Grimston gives drawings of the painted glass.

‡ i. e. Viscount St. Alban's. Aubrey refers all the ornaments to his taste; and he certainly appears to have added materially to those of the original building.

* In his pecuniary distress, Lord St. Alban's sold all the property attached to Gorhambury except the Park and Manor, saying (with a figure adopted from his favourite trees,) "he would top the branches to save the trunk." But when it was suggested to him to sell the Oak Wood itself, he replied that he would not part with his feathers.

† Withy? mountain ash. *Went.*

"Verulam House" was a summer residence which Lord Bacon was induced to erect near the Fishponds, at the north-eastern extremity of the park, on account of the deficiency of water at Gorhambury, saying that, "If the water could not be brought to the house, he would bring the house to the water." It no longer exists, but the description which Aubrey has preserved of it will be found very curious and interesting:—

"It was the most ingeniously contrived little Pile that ever I saw. (I am sorry that I measured not the front and breadth; but I little suspected it would be pulled down for the sake of the materials.) No question but his Lordship was the chiefest architect; but he had for his assistant a favourite of his (a St. Alban's man) Mr. Dobson, who was his Lordship's right hand, a very ingenious person (Master of the Alienation Office), but he spending his estate luxuriously, necessity forced his son William Dobson to be the most excellent Painter that England hath yet bred.

"This house did not cost less than nine or ten thousand the building. There were good chimney-pieces; the rooms very lofty, and were very well wainscoted. There were two bathing-rooms or stufes,* whither his Lordship retired of afternoons as he saw cause. The tunnells of the chimneys were carried into the middle of the house, and round about them were seats. The top of the house was well leaded. From the leads was a lovely prospect to the Ponds, which were opposite to the north-east side of the house, and were on the other side of the stately walke of trees that leads to Gorhambury House, and also over that long walke of trees whose topps afford a most pleasant variegated verdure resembling the works in Irish stitch. The Kitchen, Larder, Cellar, &c. are under ground. In the middle of this house was a delicate staire-case of wood, which was curiously carved, and on the posts of every interstice was some prettie figure, as of a grave divine with his book and spectacles, a mendicant friar, &c. not one thing twice. Mem. On the the doors of the upper storie on the outside (which were painted dark umber) were figures of the gods of the Gentiles, viz. on the south dore 2d storie was Apollo, on another Jupiter with his thunder-bolt, and bigger than the life, and done by an excellent hand; the heightnings were of hatchings of gold, which when the sun shown on them made a glorious shew. Mem.

* i. e. stoves.

The upper part of the uppermost door on the east side had inserted into it a large looking-glass, with which the stranger was very gratefully deceived: for, after he had been entertained a pretty while with the prospects of the Ponds, Walkes, and country which the dore faced, when you were about to return into the room, one would have sworn *primo intuitu* that he had beheld another prospect through the house, for as soon as the stranger was landed on the balconie the concierge that shewed the house would shut the doore to putt this fallacy on him with the looking-glasse.

"This was his Lordship's summer house; for he says, one should have seats for Summer and Winter, as well as cloathes.

"From hence to Gorhambury is about a little mile, the way easily ascending, hardly so acclive as a desk. From hence to Gorhambury in a strait line lead three parallel walkes: in the middlemost three coaches may passe abreast; in the wing walkes two. They consist of severall stately trees of the like growth and height: viz. elme, chesnut, beach, hornebeame, Spanish ash, cervice-tree, &c. whose topps doe afforde from the walke on the house the finest shew that I have seen, and I saw it about Michaelmas, at which time of the yeare the colours of leaves are most varied.

"The figures of the Ponds were thus [*here probably was a plan in the MS.*] They were pitched at the bottoms with pebbles of severall colours, which were workt into severall figures, as of fishes, &c. which in his Lordship's time were plainly to be seen through the cleare water, now overgrown with flagges and rushes. If a poor bodie had brought his Lordship halfe a dozen pebbles of a curious colour, he would give them a shilling, so curious was he in perfecting his Fishponds, which I guess doe contain four acres. In the middle of the middlemost pond, in the Island, is a curious Banqueting-house of Roman architecture, paved with black and white marble, covered with Cornish slate, and neatly wainscoted."

Gorhambury was left by Lord Bacon to his faithful friend Sir Thomas Meautys, who had married Anne, the daughter and heiress of his half-brother Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Culford, Suffolk. The same lady was married secondly to Sir Harbottle Grimston, and thus Gorhambury came into the possession of the family which now enjoys the title of Earl of Verulam. The old house continued to be occu-

piet until about sixty years ago, when the present mansion was built on a new site from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor; and a view of it as it appeared shortly before it was relinquished will be found in Pennant's *Tour from London to Chester*, pl. x. and in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

IT is natural I should feel an interest in anything that is said about the site of Anderida; but, as I have already occupied and have been the occasion of occupying some portion of your columns* upon that subject, I am unwilling to trespass further upon them. However, I feel constrained to make one or two remarks, which I shall do very briefly, upon the observations of the Rev. Beale Post, contained in your last Magazine, on the site of the station in question.

As Mr. Post does not allude to the opinion of its having been at *Arundel*, I conclude he has not seen the little essay† which has been published on the subject. His observations are, generally, of a negative character; that is, tending to shew that Anderida was not at *Newenden*: and, in doing this, he has well investigated those authorities which have been made use of (but untruly stated or interpreted and distorted) to bolster up Camden's opinion that this station was there—a conclusion that I have for many years been opposed to.

I feel something like indignation when an author conveys a mere opinion in language that induces one to consider it a fact: thus Camden, in speaking of *Newenden*, says, that "under Edward the First a town sprang up, and, with respect to the more ancient one, began to be called *Newenden*." So far from this being the case, *Newenden* was the name of the place at the time of *Domesday Book*, namely, two centuries earlier.

Harris and Hasted say, or one of them says, that *Newenden* was given by the name of *Andred* to the monks or Archbishop of Canterbury, by King

Offa. Mr. Post has so fairly and judiciously investigated and commented on this point, as to clearly shew it to be untrue, as I always thought.

I differ with Mr. Post's explanation of Richard of Cirencester's 15th Iter, as far as respects the distance from "*Anderida Portu*" "*Ad Lemanum*," which he says is 25 miles; and in the commentary upon Richard's Itinerary it certainly would appear so; but, if we turn to the Itinerary as given by him, there evidently appears a blank between those two places; so that the 25 miles *Ad Lemanum* was from some other point many miles, I say, to the east of *Anderida*. As this Iter is generally otherwise correct, in my opinion, I am strongly induced to believe, as I have before stated in another place, that it proceeded by sea from *Portus Anderidæ* to some place within 25 miles of *Lemanus*, wherever that was. Mr. Post does not seem to contradistinguish the "*Anderida Portus*" of the 15th Iter from the "*Anderida*" of Richard's, Lib. 1, cap. 6, and of his 17th Iter. They were not one and the same place, as I have explained in my communication in your Magazine of May, 1843. This distinction has not been observed, that I am aware of, by any of our Antiquaries.

Upon the whole, I am much pleased with Mr. Post's observations, as they lead me to place *Anderida* at *Arundel* with redoubled confidence.

Yours. &c.

J. P.

MR. URBAN, *Abingdon, Berks,*
Sept. 9.

I HAVE lately seen an engraving in the possession of the Vicar of Marcham, in this county, which affords a curious instance of the use of the collar of SS.

It is an engraving by George Vertue, of a portrait, by Raphael, of Baltazar Castiglione, Count of Castiglione, the author of the famous treatise, entitled, *Il Cortigiano*. The portrait itself is not remarkable, but at the foot of it there are the arms of the Castiglione family surmounted by a foreign coronet, and surrounded by a collar of SS. from which is suspended a rose between two portcullises.

The question arises, How can we

* See *Gent. Mag.* for April, May, and June, 1843, and April 1844.

† *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, No. 1. Hughes, St. Martin's le Grand, 1843.

account for the use of that ornament in this particular instance?

In the Heralds' Visitation of Berks in 1623, is the following account of the Castilion family.

"This antient and illustrious Italian family settled in Berkshire, in consequence of a grant from Queen Elizabeth, in 1565, to John Baptist de Castilion, of the honour of Speen and Benham, as a reward for his sufferings in her cause before she came to the Crown. She likewise granted to him the Canton ermine, as an augmentation of the antient arms, (Gules, a castle argent, on the top of a demi-lion rampant.)"

I am informed that there is a small 4to. vol. in the possession of the Rev. H. Randolph, Rector of Letcombe Basset, entitled, *Elogi di alcuni Personaggi della famiglia Castiglione*, printed at Mantua 1606. This copy has the autograph of Sir Francis Castilion, to whom it was sent over in 1610 by his cousin Count Baltazar Castiglione.

These data shew the connection existing between the Italian family of Castiglione and the Berkshire Castilions, which affords ground for a conjecture tending to explain the use of the collar of SS. round the arms of Count Baltazar. If the arms were those of the English branch, the difficulty would be diminished; but the absence of the Canton ermine, and the use of the coronet, shew that the coat belongs to the Italian house.

We must resort to some other explanation. It is not improbable that the eminent Italian, Baltazar Castiglione, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and that for this reason Vertue represented his arms surrounded with the English Collar of Knighthood. I attribute this ornament to Vertue and not to Raphael, because I believe there is no instance of the latter artist painting a portrait with a coat of arms and accessories such as are to be seen in the engraving.

It is also possible, that Vertue added the collar of SS. to the Italian coat out of compliment to the knightly house of Castilion of Benham.

But, however this may be, it is clear that the collar can in this instance have been used only as a badge of knighthood. Ashmole, in his

History of the Order of the Garter, lays it down that the gold collar of SS. is the *undoubted badge* of a knight, although he adds, that in his time it had fallen into disuse. This portrait is therefore remarkable as a comparatively recent instance of the use of the collar as a badge of knighthood.

Perhaps some of your learned correspondents may be willing to throw light on this subject, which seems to me worthy of their notice.

Yours, &c. GEORGE BOWYER.

(Letter continued from Nov. p. 496.)

MR. URBAN,

AS my remarks in your November number on the Canterbury meeting of the British Archæological Association* were cut short in a manner which I did not contemplate, (but which I can readily imagine was occasioned by the lateness of the period at which I addressed you,) allow me to repeat that the remarks which I have still to make are actuated by the sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the institution; and, though they may appear less favourable than those which you have done me the honour already to publish, and consequently may be less acceptable to some readers, yet they are not offered with a less cordial desire for the advancement of the main purposes proposed by the Association.

In the first place, then, in the event of another meeting, (and I am informed that it is now determined that the meeting of 1845 shall be at Winchester,) I would suggest that the Sections should be real, and not no-

* Allow me one more remark on the strictures of the Athenæum, in a point which especially proves either the unfairness or the ignorance of the writer. He has chosen to print the title of the association thus—the "*British Archæological Association*," as if it had been formed for exclusive attention to *British Archæology*. Surely the blindness was wilful that did not choose to see that the distinctive epithet is the second; and that, if Italian letters must be used, it is "*The British Archæological Association*," so named for the same reason as that for which it was formed, namely, because the "*British Association*" had not, like the continental associations for the promotion of science, any Archæological Section.

minal. I need not explain my meaning further than to say it is, that the example of the British Association should be more closely imitated and followed out.

At Canterbury the Committees of Sections varied, but in other respects the assemblings consisted of the Association at large. They were all held in one room, and consequently each Section was subject to the arrangements of the rest. The result was that time did not suffice for the introduction of all the papers that were offered.

Larger powers should be entrusted to the officers of Sections. Having their distinct places of meeting, they should be able to adjourn, and meet again, as the subjects offered for their consideration might require. Above all, their Secretaries should not only have the power, but should be required, by themselves or deputies (if unavoidably absent), to convene their Committees to preliminary meetings, and not deem it sufficient that such meeting, and only one such meeting, should take place a bare half-hour before the opening of the Section, or even (as in one instance it happened at Canterbury,) to supersede such meeting altogether by keeping the papers communicated in a private portfolio until the time for the Section has arrived. In such case the province of the Sectional Committee is usurped by the Secretary.

On the distribution of the Sections into Primeval, Medieval, Historical, and Architectural, I do not hesitate to say that I think it might be much improved. Notwithstanding Archdeacon Burney's definition of "Medieval," it cannot be other than an arbitrary distinction, and, together with "Primeval," will remain ambiguous. To the Historical and Architectural Sections, themselves unexceptionable, might be added others on definite branches of research, and if they met at the same time, but at different places, they would neither jostle one another, nor yet, if their own streams ran dry, prevent their attendants from joining a Section more busily employed. Above all, preliminary announcements of what is proposed to be done, made by affixing notices to the doors of the Meeting-rooms, will at once enable those who attend to ar-

range the disposal of their time to their personal satisfaction, will prepare them for the subjects intended for discussion, and will further the object of mutual co-operation.

There is another matter which does not appear to have yet received the attention which was its due, though it affects not merely those who are personally interested in the annual meeting, but the still larger body of the Association who are unable to attend. It appears that this year no provision was made for the publication of the essays and communications produced at Canterbury, and the consequence is, that the Association has lost that record which would have been the most permanent testimony of its value and utility.

The third Number of the Archaeological Journal contains a very summary Report of the Meeting, in some respects less perfect than that given in your own pages, Mr. Urban, and not attempting, in various cases, anything like an abstract of the papers produced.

In the mean time, the Essays themselves have been dispersed to various other vehicles of publication, or withdrawn altogether. Some of them it seems have been handed over to the Society of Antiquaries,* and will be preserved in the *Archæologia*, having first contributed to the evening readings of that body—a circumstance which ought to excite the "Fellows," with a becoming pride, to at least a correspondent supply of *original* papers. Mr. C. R. Smith has published one essay† in his "*Collectanea Antiqua*," a work of limited circulation; whilst a provincial bookseller (Mr. Dunkin, of Dartford,) has under-

* If these bodies are to work in concert, it is to be regretted that the Association should have given a place in the third Part of their Journal to Mr. Dyke's paper on the Preceptory at Garway in Herefordshire, inasmuch as it anticipates Mr. Webb's memoir on the same subject, which was presented to the Society at an earlier date (May 23, *Gent. Mag.* June, p. 635), but cannot appear in the *Archæologia* until next St. George's day, when it will probably be found to supersede both in substance and in illustrations the article and engravings adopted by the Association.

† On the place of Caesar's Landing in Britain, by the Rev. Beale Post.

taken to compile a detailed Report of the Canterbury Meeting, including such papers at length as he can procure. In so doing the Committee probably think that he acts with some officiousness; but the measure is clearly the result of their remissness and deficiency. It ought to have been arranged before the meeting that the papers should form an extra number of the Journal; and, when it was found that their number and extent had outgrown such limits, they would naturally have formed an octavo volume similar to that issued by the Historical Section of the Scientific Congress of France.

Nor can it be overlooked that the Archaeological Album, announced by a London publishing firm, under the editorship of Mr. Wright, who acted as one of the Secretaries at the Canterbury meeting,* is taking up a field which might have been occupied with better effect by the Association itself, whose members would have received with greater satisfaction a series of engravings selected and sanctioned by the Committee at large, than the private work of any individual member, however able and experienced.

It must, I fear, be admitted that they still "manage these things better in France," as was suggested by your correspondent W. B. in your March number; whose letter, though preliminary to the active operations of the Association, may, even after the present experience, be perused with some advantage.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

THE stone of which a representation is sent herewith, according to tradition commemorates an unfortunate duel which formerly occurred at Canterbury, between two officers of the garrison. One of the victims of it was killed on the spot; the other expired as he passed an adjoining stile, while withdrawing from the scene of combat. Some friend recorded the

fall of one of the parties by a rude inscription on a stone of the boundary wall of St. Augustine's Abbey, at the place where the event occurred. It is on a Caen stone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches each way, and is by the footpath leading from St. Martin's church to the vicinity of St. Gregory's Barracks, and is near a doorway now stopped up.

Mr. Rooke was of a Kentish family formerly of some note, and, according to a printed pedigree, was buried at St. Paul's, Canterbury.



The above relic may be of little importance; but the mention of St. Augustine's Abbey affords an opportunity of referring to the gratifying subject of its now being secured from further spoliation by the recent purchase of A. J. Beresford Hope, esq. M.P. The rapid destruction of Ethelbert's tower within the precinct of the Abbey leaves it doubtful how much longer these ancient remains might otherwise have survived. The above fabric, which was a happy, indeed an almost unrivalled, specimen of architecture, and which might have continued standing for many centuries, having been, as Mr. Britton informs us in his *Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities*, much undercut to furnish materials to be used in building a gentleman's house, fell down in part in 1824. The remainder was pulled down, notwithstanding the regret generally felt at the destruction of so fine a monument of antiquity, to avoid the expense which the adding a requisite support by masonry would have occasioned.

Yours, &c. B. P.

* "The first part of the Archaeological Album will be devoted to a detailed account of the proceedings of that meeting, and a description of the objects seen in the various excursions made on that occasion." *Prospectus.*

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Despatches and Letters of Lord Viscount Nelson. Edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. Vol. I.

THIS work is executed with great professional knowledge, and exemplary diligence and care. Not only has Sir H. Nicolas collected his materials from every quarter that could afford them, but he has illustrated them by his own intimate acquaintance with all that can bear on the subject; while the interest which he evidently takes both in the person and achievements of his hero, and of the profession to which he belonged, gives animation to the whole narrative. The work is dedicated to Prince Albert; and in a very well-written preface Sir H. Nicolas informs us of the different sources from which he has drawn the stream of his biography. The letters in this volume extend from 1777 to 1794, including Nelson's services in the West Indies, —his command of the *Boreas*—his residence in Norfolk when on half pay—his subsequent appointment to the *Agamemnon*, and his station in the Mediterranean, terminating in the siege of Toulon, and the capture of Bastia. The chief event in his domestic life in the volume is his marriage with Mrs. Nesbitt. His confidential correspondents were Captain Locker, his brother the Rev. W. Nelson, and his future wife: the greater part of his official correspondence is with Lord Hood. The entire body of this correspondence is so copious as to give an almost uninterrupted detail of all the events of his life—it is a picture painted by his own hand—where neither circumstances are omitted nor feelings concealed; and, when the whole work is concluded, it will form one of the most interesting specimens of the autobiography of a great man that we have in our language. The letters themselves are written in a style and manner that display those qualities of Nelson which won for him general attachment and esteem; perfect candour and simplicity—a clearness of understanding and resolution of will—a manliness of feeling, and an

anxious desire to perform his duty in the noble and arduous service which he had chosen; while the sterner and greater qualities necessary for success in his professional career, were united to much kindness and feeling in the claims of domestic life, and to a warm and friendly regard to those connected with him in the service. The letters themselves are of more or less importance, according to the circumstances in which he was placed when each was separately written. By persons belonging to the same profession probably not one of them will be overlooked, as they will all tend in a greater or less degree to complete the general portrait; other readers, it may be presumed, may not follow quite so closely the entire narrative; but both will be rewarded according to the degree of attention they may give to the subject; the one, in having a fine model of the finished seaman and naval commander set before them for imitation and study; the other, in observing the same character under a more general point of view, and remarking upon what basis his professional superiority has arisen, and what were those mental and moral qualities which enabled Nelson to pursue his career of glory with such steady and unbroken lustre, to unite in himself all the great and various qualities of a naval commander, firmness of resolution without obstinacy; undaunted and heroic courage without weakness; in his conduct to his officers and equals, friendship without favouritism; and to his men, kindness of manner without relaxation of discipline. We now give two or three specimens of those parts of the letters which, being on familiar and personal subjects, will be the more generally interesting, and because the first admiration of the hero is always succeeded by a desire of beholding him in his more unguarded hours, in the ordinary intercourse of life, and the unreserved intimacy of his family and friends.

1782. To his brother. "I am much afraid poor Charles will wait a long while

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with Mr. R— before he gets promotion, for he is a great *liar*. * * * I wish I could congratulate you on a rectory instead of a vicarage; it is rather awkward wishing the poor man *dead*, but we all rise by *deaths*. I got my rank by a shot killing a post-captain, and I most sincerely hope I shall, *when I go, go out of the world the same way*. Then we go all in the line of our profession, a parson praying, a captain fighting. I suppose you are returned from Hillborough before this, and have taken Miss Ellen and the living," &c.

We must follow this by giving the *first* letter he wrote to the lady who was to be his wife; a curious commentary on it will probably appear in the subsequent volumes.

1785, Sept. "Indeed, my dear Fanny, I had buoyed myself up with hope that the admiral's schooner would have given me a line from you, but the tidings she brought of the release of poor Mrs. Herbert (her *aunt*) from this world, sufficiently apologize for your not thinking of an absentee. Yet this believe from my heart, that I partake in all the sorrows you experience; and I comfort myself that, however great your grief at this moment may be, at losing a person who was so deservedly dear to you as your good aunt, yet, when reason takes place, you must rather have pleasure in knowing she is released from those trials she had undergone for months past. Time ever cures, and in the present instance I trust may have a tendency to soothe grief into a pleasing remembrance; and her unspotted character must afford you real comfort. Call religion to your aid; and it will convince you that her condition in this world was such as to ensure everlasting happiness in that which is to come. I have received a letter from Mr. Herbert, in answer to that which I left at Nevis for him. My greatest wish is to be united to you, *and the foundation of all conjugal happiness, real love and esteem*, is, I trust, what you believe I possess towards you. I think Mr. Herbert loves you too well not to let you marry the man of your choice, although he may not be so rich as some others, provided his character and station in life render such an union eligible. I declare solemnly that, did I not conceive I had the full possession of your heart, no consideration should make me accept your hand. We know that riches do not always ensure happiness, and the world is convinced that I am superior to pecuniary considerations in my public and private life, as in both instances I might have been rich. But I will have done, leaving all

my present feelings to operate on your breast; only of this truth be convinced, that I am your affectionate,

"H. NELSON."

In another letter, of Nov. 1785, addressed to his uncle, Mr. Suckling, he describes somewhat more particularly the lady's uncle, and their pecuniary expectations. We dwell on this point, as the marriage of a hero to an angel (and who is not an angel in a hero's eyes at 22 with 20,000*l.* fortune,) is too great an event to be slightly passed over.

"Herbert is very rich and very proud; he has an only daughter and this niece, who he looks upon in the same light, *if not higher*. I have lived at his house when at Nevis in June last, and I am a great favourite of his. I have told him I am as poor as Job; but he tells me he likes me, and I am descended from a good family, which his pride likes; but he also says, 'Nelson, I am proud, and I must live like myself, therefore I can't do much in my life-time. When I die she shall have twenty thousand pounds, and if my daughter dies before me she shall possess the major part of my property. I intend going to England in 1787, and remaining there my life; therefore if you two can live happily together till that event takes place, you have my consent.' This is exactly my situation with him, and I know the way to get him to give the most is not to appear to want it. Thus circumstanced, who can I apply to but you? The regard you have ever expressed leads me to hope you will do something. My future happiness, I give you my honour, is now in your power. If you cannot afford to give me anything for ever, you will, I am sure, trust to me, that if ever I can afford it I will return it to some part of our family. I think that it will be best to give her two or three hundred a year during her life, and if you will either *give me*, I will call it—I think you will do it—either one hundred a year for a few years, or a thousand pounds, how happy you will make a couple who will pray for you for ever. Don't disappoint me, or my heart will break; trust to my honour to do a good turn for some other person if it's in my power. I can say no more," &c.

This is followed by a letter in which there is a singular mixture of different ardent spirits, viz. of love and rum; and then another, beginning, "Separated from *you*, what pleasure can I feel? all my happiness is centred in *thee*." In August 1786 he tells Mrs. Nisbett "his heart yearns for her;"

but in the meanwhile, his uncle Mr. Suckling had given him the hundred a-year, and then he says, "that nothing but reciprocity is equal to convey his feelings;" which shows how singularly intense they must have been. After this a considerable period passes, and we hear no more of the workings of the tender passion, except a stray sentence in a letter to his brother in 1787—"Marriage is not a thing to be hastily entered into:" but this adage was soon wiped out of his mind by a brush from Cupid's wing, for we find in a note that in March of the same year he was married to Mrs. Nisbett, and Prince William gave away the bride. When the Boreas was paid off, Nelson and his lady resided at the parsonage in Norfolk, and Mrs. Nelson used to go out bird's-nesting in the woods, as ladies in town ride in the park. Some few quiet years glided away in these charming and primitive pursuits; Nelson was then appointed to the *Agamemnon*, and went to the Mediterranean, and his wife there received from him the pleasing intelligence, "that Lady Hamilton has been wonderfully kind and good; she is a young woman of amiable manners, and who does honour to the station in which she is raised." Not wishing to impair the effect of this handsome and just eulogy, we must for the present finish our pleasing task, hoping soon to follow the biographer's future footsteps with our own.

We must conclude with the following portrait of Nelson, drawn by a Royal hand, such as he appeared to Prince William in the year 1783.

"I was then a Midshipman on board the *Barbiteur*, lying in the Narrows off Staten Island, and had the watch on deck, when *Captain Nelson*, of the *Albemarle*, came in his barge alongside, who appeared to be the merest boy of a captain I ever beheld; and his dress was worthy of attention: he had on a full laced uniform; his lank unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian tail, of an extraordinary length; the old fashioned flaps of his waistcoat added to the general quaintness of his figure, and produced an appearance which positively attracted my notice, for I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who he was, nor what he came about; my doubts were

however removed, when Lord Hood introduced me to him. There was something irresistibly pleasing in his address and conversation; and an enthusiasm when speaking on professional subjects, that showed he was no common being. Nelson after this went with us to the West Indies, and served under Lord Hood's flag, during his indefatigable cruise off Cape François. Throughout the whole of the American war, the height of Nelson's ambition was to command a line of battle ship; as for prize-money, it never entered his thoughts, he had always in view the character of his maternal uncle. I found him sincerely attached to my father, and singularly humane; he had the honour of the King's service and the independence of the British navy particularly at heart; and his mind glowed with this idea as much when he was simply Captain of the *Albemarle*, and had obtained none of the honours of his country, as when he was afterwards decorated with so much well-earned distinction." *Vide Minutes of a Conversation with the Duke of Clarence at Bushy Park, &c.*

Now let us compare this with another picture, drawn by a female hand. Mrs. Nisbett, afterwards Viscountess Nelson, received the following account of her future husband, in a letter from a lady; this was in 1785.

"We have at last seen the Captain of the Boreas, of whom so much has been said. He came up just before dinner, much heated, and was very silent, yet seemed, according to the old adage, to think the more. He declined drinking any wine; but after dinner, when the President as usual gave the following toasts—the King, the Queen, and Royal Family—and Lord Hood, this *strange man* regularly filled his glass, and observed, that those were always bumper toasts with him; which having drunk, he uniformly passed the bottle, and relapsed into his former taciturnity. It was impossible during this visit for any of us to make out his real character, there was such a reserve and sternness in his behaviour, with occasional sallies, though very transient, of a superior mind. Being placed by him, I endeavoured to rouse his attention, by shewing him all the civilities in my power; but I drew out little more than *yes* or *no*. If you, Fanny, had been there, we think you would have made something of him, for you have been in the habit of attending to these odd sort of people," &c. p. 133, note.

The Life, Progress, and Rebellion of James Duke of Monmouth, &c. By George Roberts. 2 vols.

THERE has been so much diligence used in the composition of this work, so much investigation, local and personal, into all the facts relating to the subject, that it will be consulted by all future historians, and referred to by all those whose curiosity is directed to the interesting period to which it refers. Mr. Roberts has pursued the duty of an historian, in being minute without tediousness, and lively without exaggeration. The history is that of an ill-educated, weak, and wayward child, who grew up amid the flattery of courtiers, the indulgence of royalty, the intrigue of parties, and the malice of enemies, ignorant of himself and of others; embarking without foresight or preparation in the most hazardous of all enterprises, which required for its success much more wisdom, experience, and firmness than he was possessed of, as was shown a few years later in the enterprise of the Prince of Orange. The author says of him (and we give this as a specimen of the manner in which the book is written),

"The eclat of the Duke's first appearance at court, the beauty of his person, and the natural endowments, and most engaging manners for exciting popular favour, which he possessed, have been described. The absence of a regular education has been mentioned; a want which the Duke felt, and which he sought to remove during a period which disgrace at court afforded. This golden opportunity his mode of life rarely allowed. How truly may we say of this leader of a great party,

His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets,
sports;

And never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any sequestration
From open haunts and popularity.

"How many would have been spoiled by the adulation of a court in which they appeared as idols! Few would have been proof against the flattery to which such a position exposed them. Apart from education, the Duke of Monmouth's abilities were, if not of the first rate, by no means contemptible. He had the art of inspiring those who followed him not only with confidence and esteem, but with affection, enthusiasm, and even fondness. He was brave, generous, affable, constant in his

friendships, just to his word, and an utter enemy to all sorts of cruelty. As to his failings, we may say of him that he was a courtier of the reign of Charles II. when all the upper classes attained a height of profligacy now happily unknown. The treatment of his wife was altogether inexcusable, and the worst feature in the Duke's conduct.

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"One of the most conspicuous features in the Duke's character seems to have been a remarkable, and, as some think, a culpable degree of *flexibility*. That such a disposition is preferable to its opposite extreme, will be admitted by all who think that modesty, even in excess, is more nearly allied to wisdom than conceit or self-sufficiency. He who has attentively considered the political, or, indeed, the general courses of life, may possibly go still further, and rank a willingness to be convinced, or, in some cases, even without conviction, to concede our own opinion to that of other men, among the principal ingredients in the composition of prudent wisdom. Monmouth had suffered this flexibility, so laudable in many cases, to degenerate into a habit, which made him often follow the advice, or yield to the entreaties, of persons whose characters by no means entitled them to such preference. The sagacity of Shaftesbury, the honour of Russell, the genius of Sidney, might, in the opinion of a modest man, be safe and honourable guides. The partiality of his friendship, and the conviction of his firm attachment, might be some excuse for his listening so much to Grey; but he never could, at any period of his life, have mistaken Ferguson for an honest man. There is reason to believe that the advice of the two last-mentioned persons had great weight in persuading him to the unjustifiable step of declaring himself King."

Such are the words and the opinion of Mr. Fox, which to our minds present a clear and satisfactory view of the subject, and which are, therefore, very properly inserted by the author in his work. By thus adding to his own researches the reasonings and conclusions of other writers, Mr. Roberts has been able to take such a comprehensive view of Monmouth's character and actions as will enable the reader to follow him with pleasure, and to pursue the inquiry into more particular details than a general history would afford.

Rambles in Germany and Italy, in 1840, 1842, and 1843. By Mrs. Shelley. 2 vols.

THE talents of the author of these volumes are too well known and esteemed to need any fresh panegyric. Frankenstein is alone sufficient to render her name imperishable, and these volumes will form a pleasing memorial of her knowledge and taste. Mrs. Shelley travelled through the North of Germany, and Italy; and we think that as soon as she enters the land of song she becomes inspired at once by the loveliness of nature and the beauty of art; and her volumes increase proportionally in interest. Let us make a few extracts from the more remarkable scenes.

Vol. I. p. 51. The Falls of the Rhine.—“What words can express—for, indeed, for many ideas and emotions there are no words—the feelings excited by the tumult, the uproar, and matchless beauty of a cataract, with its eternal everchanging veil of misty spray? The knowledge of its ceaseless flow, there before we were born, there to be after countless generations have passed away: the sense of its power, that would dash us to atoms without altering the tenor of its way; which gives a shiver to the frame, even while we gaze in security from its verge; the radiance of its colouring, the melody of its thunder,—can these words convey the impression which the mind receives, while the eye and ear seem all too limited in their power of perception? No! for as painting cannot picture forth motion, so words are incapable of expressing the commotion in the soul. It stirs, like passion, the very depth of our being; like love allied to ruin, yet happy in possession; it fills the soul with mingled agitation and calm,” &c.

P. 207. “We now entered the depth of the Thuringerwald, and stopping at Eisenach for dinner, had a lounge,—the distance was not much more than a mile, but the day was wet—to take us to the castle of Wittemberg. Luther, on his return from the diet of Worms, was waylaid by his friend, the Elector of Saxony, and carried thither as a place of safety. He remained ten months, passing for a young nobleman, and being employed in translating the Bible, and composing other works. The castle of Wittemberg is situated on a steep wooded eminence, ascended by a winding road thickly shaded by trees. The chamber that Luther inhabited has one large window, overlooking a wide extent of hill and dale, stretching

far away over the Thuringian forest,—a noble prospect; and the very site, high-raised and commanding, was well-suited to the lofty and unbending soul of the recluse. This chamber is preserved in the same state as when it harboured its illustrious guest, and, except his bed, his furniture remains; his table, his stool, his chair, and his inkstand, are there; and if not the stain in the wall, marking his exploit of throwing his inkstand at the Arch-Tempter's head, there is, at least, the place where the ink *was*,—some tourist having carried off the memorable plaster,” &c.

II. p. 112. On the Italian Nobles.—“*Play* is the whirlpool that engulphs most of them. As with us during the middle of the last century,—as among a certain set of our present aristocracy,—play is their amusement, their contention, their ruin. Many of the noblest Italian families are passing away, never more to be heard of,—the heirs of their wealth having lost all at play. New men, mostly of Jewish extraction, who have gained by banking, stock-jobbing, and money lending what the others have lost by their extravagance, are rising on their downfall,” &c.

P. 152. “One of the most interesting paintings in the world has been lately discovered in Florence,—the portrait of Dante by his friend Giotto. Vasari mentions, that Giotto was employed to paint the walls of the chapel of the palace of the Podesta at Florence, and that he introduced into his picture a portrait of his contemporary and dear friend Dante Alighieri, in addition to other renowned citizens of the time. This palace has been turned to the unworthy use of a public prison, and the desecrated chapel was whitewashed and divided into cells. These have now been demolished, and the whitewash is in process of being removed: almost at the first, the portrait of Dante was discovered. He makes one in a solemn procession, and holds a flower in his hand. Before it vanishes all the preconceived notions of the crabbed severity of his physiognomy, which have originated in portraits taken later in his life. We see here the lover of Beatrice—his lip is proud—for proud every contemporary asserts that he was, and he himself confesses it in the *Purgatorio*; but there is sensibility, gentleness, and love—the creation breathes the spirit of the *Vita Nuova*.”

The author adds, that “the common prints taken from this picture are very unworthy of it; they seem to substitute sensuality for sensibility in the

lines of the countenance, and that Mr. Kirkup's drawing, made for Lord Vernon, is excellent."

P. 262. Sorrento.—"It seems to me as if I had never before visited Italy—as if now for the first time the charm was revealed to me. At every moment the senses, lapped in delight, whispered to me—this is Paradise. Here I find the secret of Italian poetry,—not of Dante; he belonged to Etruria, and Cisalpine Gaul. Tuscany and Lombardy are beautiful, they are an improved France, an abundant sunshiny England; but here only do we find another earth and sky. There the poets of Italy tasted the sweets of those enchanted gardens which they described in their poems, and we wonder at their bright imaginations,—but they drew only from reality—the reality of Sorrento. Call to mind those stanzas of Tasso, those passages of Berni and Ariosto, which have most vividly transported you into gardens of delight, and in them you will find the best description of the charms of this spot. I had visited Naples before, but that was in winter; and, beautiful as I thought it, I did not then guess what this land was in all the glory of its summer dress. Here is the house in which Tasso was born—what wonder that the gardens of Armida convey to the mind the feeling that the poet had been carried away by enchantment to an elysium, whose balmy atmosphere hung over him, and he wrote under its influence—so indeed was it—here is the radiance, here the delights which he describes—here he passed his childhood: the fragrance of these bowers, the glory of this sky, haunted him in the dark cell of the convent of St. Anna," &c.

Many more such passages might be quoted, shewing the author's perception of the beautiful, both in art and nature, and her power and elegance in describing it.

The English Universities. From the German of V. A. Hecker, abridged and translated by F. W. Newman. 3 vols.

THIS work, compiled by a German writer, is, we think, calculated to be more useful to readers of that country, than of ours; because the *historical* part will present little novelty to an English scholar, and the *critical* will be too slight and superficial to afford him instruction. We do not deny that great pains are shown in collecting information, and that the general view of society, and of religious belief and

profession, connected with the foundation and progress of our universities, may be useful and correct; we do not deny but that the volumes may afford sufficient matter to satisfy the curiosity of the foreign student; but we should have scarcely considered it to be a work that could be translated with advantage. As, however, it is presented to us in this form, we shall give a sort of tabular view of its contents, that may be satisfactory to those who are alive to the very interesting subject of the history and structure of those seats of learning, and twin eyes of England, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The first volume begins with an account of the growth of Universities in the twelfth century, with their relation to the church and the philosophy of the time. This is followed by the history of Oxford as an University in the Saxon times, and an account of its difference from, or similarity to, the system at Paris,—of the northern and southern portions,—of the relation of the universities to the town corporations, with their jurisdiction and privileges. The sixth chapter includes remarks on the universities from the middle of the 14th century to the Reformation, with the elevation of the colleges. The eighth chapter is interesting, as it gives a review of the universities during the Reformation, to the end of Elizabeth's reign; including the reciprocal influence between the universities and the inns of court, and the schools and the church, and the other professions: there being a fierce struggle between the high church and puritanical principles, when Leicester was Chancellor. Many interesting subjects are opened in the various discussions in this volume, which are worthy of a fuller inquiry than the work would admit, considering the copiousness and variety of its matter, and the space occupied by the author's fondness for entering into collateral details at much length. In chapter ix. the history is continued from the death of Elizabeth to the Revolution, containing an account of the conduct of the universities during the Civil Wars, and of Archbp. Laud as an university reformer. The tenth chapter is employed in an inquiry into the con-

stitution of the universities,—of the official personages,—of the rise of the colleges,—of the academic offices,—and of the external regulations of the universities with the crown and the national church. The eleventh chapter renews the history to the times after the Revolution, and through the eighteenth century, including the consideration of many separate questions, more or less closely connected with the main subject—as the exclusion of dissenters; and the whole survey is concluded by miscellaneous observations of the author, and by a volume of notes and appendices.

That much diligence has been employed in compiling this work, and that much and various information has been collected, is not to be denied; but, as we have already observed, we think that,—however useful it may be in Germany, in giving a general review of the framework of our universities to foreigners,—neither in the historical reasoning, nor in the antiquarian details, will it satisfy the demands of our own countrymen. The general views may be correct, the outlines not far from the truth; yet, after all, it will appear to us the cold resemblance of an inanimate statue, and not of that which bears the fresh hue of vitality, and the movement and animation of reality. There are some serious, and some mistakes of a lighter character, that might be collected in the volumes. Assuredly one of the former is, when the author says “that Unitarianism, though openly avowed by few, is secretly held by vast numbers nominally members of the church:” but this the Translator has animadverted on. On the subject of *Locke's expulsion*, the author or translator should have transcribed from Lord Grenville's pamphlet: and it is a gross error to say that Gray, when holding the Professorship of Modern History, never intended to read lectures; whereas it was his constant intention, and a source of perpetual regret that his increasing infirmities and ill health and depression of spirits prevented his being able to execute it. This fact is fully declared in Mason's life of him.

Life of Christ; from the Latin of St. Bonaventure. Newly translated for the use of the Members of the Church of England.

WE much mistake if the members of the Church of England will avail themselves of the offer here made in their favour, while they can possess a Life of Christ written by the Evangelists. But this Life is *suggestive* or supplementary to them; *ex. gr.* the Evangelists wrote that the Virgin, when she went to Elizabeth, travelled in haste, ἐπορεύθη μέγα σπουδῆς. St. Bonaventure suggests the reason. “She was loth, in her great modesty and love of retirement, to be long abroad.” The wise men from the East offered our Lord gold as well as spices. The Saint asks what became of *all this gold?* and suggests that the Virgin Mary used it in bountiful almsgiving. In Scripture, there is no intimation that Christ appeared to his mother on the day of the resurrection. Yet, says the Saint, though not recorded, it is almost a result of natural piety to suppose it, especially as the Holy Spirit says, “our Lord did many more things than are written.” Let the reader, he says, turn in thought to the narratives of the Annunciation, of the Visitation, of the Marriage of Cana, of the Crucifixion, and again to the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and surely he will remember passages which are at least *suggestive* of very wonderful thoughts concerning the mother of God. The Scripture tells of the visit of Mary to her cousin Elizabeth; but the sacred biographer would have been much surprised had he found how his outline had been filled up out of the imagination of the modern saint, who tells us,

“They seated themselves (after some ceremonious apologies) side by side; then succeeded mutual inquiries concerning the mysteries of which each had been the subject, and this was a topic of happy narration; and so they passed a long and joyous day. . . . When Elizabeth's full time was come, she was happily delivered of a son, which our Lady received into her arms, and swaddled with becoming care. The infant, as if conscious of the majesty of his nurse, fixed his eyes stedfastly on her, so taken with her beauty, that when she delivered him again to his mother, he still

looked towards her, as if he could take delight in none but her, while she, on the other hand, continued graciously playing with him, embracing him, and cherishing him with her heavenly lips," &c.

As regards the circumstances attending the *nativity* of Christ, we are told that

"We may suppose *Saint Joseph*, who was by profession a carpenter, might probably have made a partition or small enclosure for the little party . . . and taking what hay he could find in the manger, diligently spread it at our Lady's feet. . . Hence the *ox and the ass, kneeling down*, and laying their heads over the manger, gently breathed upon him, as if endued with reason, and sensible that *the blessed infant stood in need of their assistance to warm and cherish him* . . . Joseph likewise worshipped him; after which he stripped the ass of his saddle, and *separating the pillion from it*, placed it near the manger of the blessed Virgin, to sit on; but she, seating herself with her face towards the manger, made use of that homely cushion for support. In this posture our Lady remained some time immovable, gazing on the manger," &c.

At the Circumcision :

"Among other things was this, *which has not hitherto been mentioned*, that his blessed mother, when she laid him in the manger, having no pillow with which to raise his head, made use for that purpose of a stone, which it is not unlikely she may have covered with hay. *This I had from a devout brother, who said it in spirit!* A cushion or pillow, we may very piously imagine, would much rather have been her choice, had she possessed one."

Then again, at the Offering :

"What do you think the Virgin did with *all this quantity of valuable gold?* Did she hoard it up, or put it out on usury? Did she lay it out in the purchase of houses? No; she was too great a lover of poverty for that. In her zeal for that blessed estate, and with her intimate knowledge of her son's will, both revealed to her within, and exhibited by infallible tokens without (*since perhaps he turned away his eyes from the gold as if with aversion*), she expended the whole, as I judge, in a few days, for the use of the poor, for it was distressing for her to have such a sum in her possession," &c.

During their sojourn in Egypt :

"Whence did they procure a subsistence for so long a period? Do you suppose

that they passed their time a-begging? No. We are told by several sacred writers how ingenious, as well as industrious, our *blessed Lady was at her needle and distaff*, and that she was extremely diligent in working for the support of her beloved son and spouse. This queenly Virgin was so in love with poverty, that she passed her time in sewing and spinning. . . . And when Jesus came to be about five years of age, may we not devoutly believe that he carried messages for his mother, *going about in quest of work for her*, for what other page can we suppose she had? And did he not also carry back the work when done, and in his mother's behalf ask *at least for half of the price*, and receive payment."

On the return from Egypt :

"They had given notice throughout the neighbourhood some days before of their intention to depart, that they might not seem to steal away in a clandestine manner, which might have looked suspicious. . . . One of the company, who happened to be rich, called the child Jesus to him, and *bestowed a few pence upon him*. The holy child is not a little abashed, yet, *out of love to poverty*, he holds out *his little hands*, and *takes the money*, for which he returns thanks!"

And after this :

"As he grew up from his twelfth to his thirtieth year, he was not remarkable for any actions which in the eyes of the world bore any appearance of manly worth. They were greatly astonished, and laughed at him, calling him an useless fellow, an idiot, a nobody, a youth of no sense and spirit; neither did he apply to any learning, so that it became a kind of proverb to say, that he was but a grown-up child," &c.

In the Temptation in the Wilderness :

"The angels say, 'What wilt thou that we prepare for thee?' To which he replies, 'Go to my dearest mother, and if she have anything at hand, bear it to me; for of no food do I so gladly partake as of that which she prepares. Then two of the number set out, and in a moment are with her. They respectfully salute her, and bring a *meas of pottage*, which she had got ready for Joseph and herself, and a piece of bread, with a linen cloth, and other necessities. Perhaps, too, our Lady procured, *if she could, a small fish or two*," &c.

Again :

"Though it was uncertain whose mar-

riage it was at Cana of Galilee, let us, for meditation sake, suppose it to have been that of St. John the Evangelist, which St. Jerome seems to affirm. . . . And our Lady going out to her son, who was humbly sitting, as I have said, at the end of the table, near the door of the room, she said, to him, 'My son, there is no wine, and our sister is poor, and I know not where we shall get any.' We may gather from her taking notice herself of the want of wine, that she was not there in the character of a guest, but as one who had the management of the entertainment, and observed the want of wine. Had she been sitting among the women, would she have observed the want of wine? And therefore it is probable that she was not there as a guest, but that she was engaged in arranging the entertainment, for we are told often that she was ever attentive in helping others,* &c.

We must make an end somewhere, and, as these quotations are sufficient, let it be in this place; and all we need add is, that besides the extreme impropriety of the design, nothing can well exceed the ignorance of the execution. The whole account of the *manger*, of the *hay*, and of the lowest place in the room being near the door, shows an entire want of knowledge of Oriental customs and observances, such as would of itself unfit the author for his task, and has filled his work with errors of various kinds. To those who know the manners of the East, we need hardly point out the monstrous absurdity of the observations made on the Wise Men's offering of Gold,—none of which, we think, will come into the pocket of the publisher.

On Holy Virginity; with a brief account of the Life of St. Ambrose.
By A. J. Christie, Fellow of Oriel Coll. Oxford.

THE dedication of this little work is as follows: In honorem beatissimæ et gloriosissimæ superque Virginis Mariæ Collegii Oriensis apud Oxonienses Patronæ istum libellum in lucem profero. J. C." We must give one extract from the author's preface, as showing his view on the subject, and how closely it agrees with the work which he translates.

"That the grace of holy virginity is a very great gift no Christian who receives the testimony of Holy Scripture can doubt. Some are so highly favoured as GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.

to possess this gift from their mother's womb; but those who are not so blest need not despair of being made worthy of it; for, if there be an earnest mind, God is faithful, and will not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able, but will with the temptation make a way to escape, that we may be able to bear it. In the present state of the Anglican Church it may be harder to acquire than elsewhere, still the means are the same as ever they were, and they are such as these: abstinence from the company of the other sex; that covenant with the eyes, spoken of by the patriarch Job; obedience to the Church's rules of fasting, together with a general low diet; an earnest coveting of that most excellent gift of chastity, making it a subject of perpetual prayer; and (would that it could be added with the hope of being practised) frequent confession.* One more consideration may be added, namely, the habitual contemplation of the chastity of our blessed Lord himself, and of his holy mother. If we find few external helps in the present external provisions of our Church, if our churches are closed against us, and the blessed Eucharist, where we are made one with the virgin body of our Lord, is rarely celebrated, we must endeavour to fulfil the Church's requirements in private; and, so doing, we shall gain time for prayer, and be able, the more we renounce the world, to prevail with God to make up to us the disadvantages under which we lie. Since then holy virginity is, as all must admit, a great grace, wherever it is possessed, so it is equally clear that to certain persons it is in some sense a duty. It would plainly be a duty in those who are described by our Lord as 'Eunuchs which were so born from their mother's womb;' and in another sense it is ecclesiastically and in the abstract the duty of the clergy,† not indeed by divine obligation, but by the unvarying practice and reported decrees of councils from the earliest times down to the division in the Western Church. It is, indeed, difficult to say how far in the Anglican Communion modern habits may, under the reformation of the canons, be excusable, or even in particular cases

* "For want of this there is great reason to fear that the solitude in which the young among the clergy find themselves, leads to thoughts, if not acts, too apt to wean them from all the good resolutions they have made of renouncing marriage."

† The subject of the "Continence of the Clergy" has been followed in its history in a note in the new edition of "Fleury's" Eccl. History, b. xix. c. 22.

proper. The enforcement of a rule specially suited to a pure and self-denying Church may be inexpedient at a time when *comfort* is the idol which we worship. It is plain, too, that women are entitled to a share in the offices of the Church in visiting the poor, ministering to the sick, and instructing the young: offices from which they might be in a great measure debarred now that celibacy in the clergy is not recognised as the rule, until, which is most to be desired, sisterhood shall again be formed by pious virgins, and endowed by the wealthy of the land. However, a Church where there is so much to justify the infraction of such important rules appertaining to the clergy, *must needs be a Church in sackcloth; or, if not, ought to be.* And it is but too plain that, with the loss of celibacy in the clergy, we have also lost the daily sacrifice, which elsewhere is retained, and which is so entirely connected with the former. Peradventure, when the daily sacrifice is restored to us, the *discretion* of our clergy will lead them to judge that a life of self-denying continence serves better to godliness than that course of life to which their inclinations may dispose them," &c.

In St. Ambrose's Treatise on Holy Virginity, which follows the preface from which we have quoted, the following curious passage occurs (the date of the treatise from which it is taken being about A.D. 393):

"These haughty daughters of England, who walk with outstretched neck and wanton eyes, walking and mincing as they go, despise the degraded and wretched woman whom deceit has lured or agonizing poverty has driven from the path of virtue, think you that *their* virtue would be proof, if the fear of public infamy were withdrawn, against the deed of sin, when now so many acts imply that the thought of sin is no stranger to their minds?" &c.

It is the pious intention of the translator that the profits of this edition should be given towards the liquidation of the debt on Great Haseley church.

Hildebrand, or the Days of Queen Elizabeth. By the author of "*The King's Son.*" 3 vols.

IF in a work of fiction like the present the reader is conducted through the narrative with continued or increasing interest, nothing in the construction can be essentially wrong. To effect this, everything should be placed a little above common nature;

the events more surprising than in the ordinary circumstances of life, yet at the same time natural; the characters more strongly marked and distinctly separated than we meet with in the common intercourse of society, while both characters and incidents should group around one common centre of interest. We think this has been effected by the author of the present novel. There is such a contrast of characters as gives life and spirit to the tale—as between Hildebrand and Don Felix, and between Sir Edgar and Shedlock, while a somewhat difficult task is successfully achieved of introducing a real person, and one no less than Sir Walter Raleigh, among the fictitious ones, without throwing them into shadow and indistinctness by his superior prominence and splendour. This is one of the great difficulties which the modern historical novel has introduced, and perhaps succeeded in overcoming. The character of the heroine, which is always of great effect in the plot of a novel, and which if not pleasing mars the success of the other parts, is well and delicately drawn. As regards another personage of foremost interest, we mean Donna Inez, we do not ask how it was that Hildebrand never recognised her under the assumed garb and name of Don Rafaele, (though we did from the first,) because such disguises and dramatic allowances as that have been granted from time immemorial, and which are impenetrable only to the person who ought to see through them the clearest; but the only doubt in our minds is, whether we are quite satisfied with the melancholy termination of her history; whether her great devotion, her pure disinterested love to Hildebrand, her noble courage and generous relinquishment of everything in fame and fortune that is dear to woman for his sake, did not deserve a happier fate. We do not know how it was to be achieved amid the surrounding difficulties of the plot; but that is the author's business, not ours: however, we must say that it is the only one point in the whole web of fiction that we are not entirely satisfied with; and we grant that, when in real or fabulous life two ladies are equally in love with one gentleman, and as that gentleman has not a

duality of person to bestow on his fair admirers, it is extremely difficult to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion; unless, indeed, a *third* steps in to cut the knot which cannot be untied. We are obliged, for want of space, to pass over any particular detail of the other personages, which appear to conduct and vary the story; but there is nothing in the design and execution of any part but what is very creditable to the author's talents. We think in the next edition that some little improvement might be made in softening down the sudden surprises and, as it were, abrupt *starts* in the narrative, and making it flow a little more evenly; but these are slight observations, and we must conclude by observing that any of our readers will be well repaid by themselves following the course of a narrative which we have not time to detail, but on parts of which we have made a few scattered observations.

Researches on Light. By Robert Hunt.

THIS work contains an examination of all the phenomena connected with the chemical and molecular changes produced by the influence of the solar rays, and also embraces all the known photographic processes and new discoveries in the art: indeed it is the first history of *photography* that has been published. It is executed with great knowledge of the subject, and is full of interest. The plan of it is as follows: After an introductory chapter on the progress of the inquiry, previous to the discoveries of Mr. F. Talbot and Mr. Daguerre, and on the decomposition of light by the prism, the influence of the solar rays is considered on metallic compound bodies with reference to their photographic application, as silver, gold, platinum, mercury, &c. then on vegetable substances and on the colour of flowers. In the second part is considered the influence of the solar rays on *vital* organisation, and on simple inorganic bodies; on the germination of seeds, and the aeration of plants. The second section of this part is particularly curious, consisting of four chapters on phosphorism—influence of the solar rays on chemical combination—magnetory power of the solar rays—and thermography; an examination of all

the phenomena connected with the supposed radiation of light in absolute darkness. Such is a rude outline of the substance of this work; but it conveys no idea of the vastness of curious philosophical reasoning to be found in it; among which will be remarked the discovery of a new elementary principle, which the author calls *energia*, (vide p. 269,) and which he would add as a *fourth* to the three imponderable elements—light, heat, and electricity.

Light, heat, and *energia* are the three principles, or the modifications of an elementary first principle, detected in the solar rays; the first acting on the organs of vision, and enabling us to distinguish external objects, and giving colour to all. The second is that principle which regulates the solid, liquid, or gaseous states of matter, and which maintains this planet in the condition which is essential to the well-being of its inhabitants; and the third, *energia*, that power which effects all the changes, whether chemical or molecular, which are constantly in progress. It is that agent which is for ever quickening all the elements of growth, and maintaining the conditions of a healthful vitality; and it is no less energetically employed in the processes of corruption, which, indeed, are no other than the necessary changes of matter in its progress from one state of organization to another. "There are several questions," the author observes, "of the greatest importance which remain for the investigation of philosophers; among them the most important are the following:—is *energia* absorbed by material bodies? Does it influence their internal constitution? Is it radiated from bodies in the dark? or at all concerned in the production of any of those changes which have been attributed to dark rays? and lastly, is this power at all connected with the production of the phenomena of electricity?" At present the question is involved in much obscurity, but if we regard the elements of the solar rays as *distinct in character*, though *mostly connected in action*, until we can prove them to be identical, we shall free it from a large amount of that complexity which has been thrown around it, by endeavouring to reconcile the chemical

action of this *energia* with the undulating theory of light, &c.

The Thornton Romances. The Early English Metrical Romances of Perceval, Isumbras, Eglamour, and Degrevant. Selected from MSS. at Lincoln and Cambridge. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. &c. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

THIS is a very seasonable and interesting volume; and the Members of the Camden Society are under no trifling obligation to Mr. Halliwell, for the pains he has taken in so carefully preparing for the press the four curious and valuable Romances which it contains.

When read as we have read them, beside a cheerful fire, while the night-wind howled without, these curious specimens of old-world poesy carry back the fancy to those by-gone days when the visits of the professed minstrel served to wile away the dreary hours of winter, with "gest, and tale, and song;

"and al maner mynistralsie
that any man kan specifie;"

and when his recitals of

"Deeds of arms and of amour"

warmed his hearers far more than the mead cup or wine flagon which circulated through the lofty hall, or even the huge brands which blazed and sparkled on the wide-spread hearth.

Of these Romances, that of *Perceval* is of European interest, the first authorship of which is attributed to Kyot or Guiot of Provence, whose work no longer exists, except in the Norman version of Chrestien de Troyes, who again is accused by Wolfram von Eschenbach, the author of the German *Perceval*, of spoiling the story. Goerres and other German critics regard the original *Perceval* as the commencement, and not the least important portion, of that mystic cycle of romance on the subject of the "Holy Graal," of which *Titivel* forms the very centre or jewel; and which is completed by the *Lohengrin*. With this, however, the English Romance has little to do, for in it the great work of Chrestien (upwards of 20,000 lines) is reduced to about one tenth of the size, while the story is oc-

casionaly related with an approach to humour, of which the following passage, in which Sir Perceval is described as striking off the head of a giant, is not the worst specimen:

"Sythen his hede gan he off hafe;
He was an unbende knave,
A geant berde so to schafe,
For sothe als I say!"

This Romance is printed from the Thornton MS. at Lincoln; as is also the second Romance, *Sir Isumbras*, of which an edition was printed by Copland and reprinted by Mr. Utterson. The next Romance, *Sir Eglamour*, elegantly analysed by the late George Ellis in his "Early English Metrical Romances," is here printed from a Cambridge manuscript. This is the case also with *Sir Degrevant*, the fourth and last, and in many respects most interesting, in the collection. It is certainly unequalled for the glimpses which it affords us of the manners of the times, and the state of society at the period when it was written. Had the work been published with miniated pictures, such as perhaps existed in some copies of the MSS. of this Romance, it could scarcely have afforded us such vivid pictures of the costume, architecture, cookery, and domestic arrangements, such minute touches of every-day life, as are furnished by the musical and frequently alliterative verses of the author. As a representation of manners, a sketch of society, it is really unrivalled; while it exhibits no few traces of the hand of an artist and the feeling of a poet. Surely there is something exquisitely pathetic in the following confession of his love, which Degrevant makes to his 'squire, and in his avowal that he loved the lady "for herself alane."

"Melydore ys hure name,
Whyegh as the seys ffame;
My bolde burnes wold me blame,
What bot is that y ley?
That I shoulde wow in a stede
Ayen alle mene rede,
And bothe my lyff and my dede
Ys loken in hur tye;
Ffor she is frely and fair,
And the Erles owne eyer,
I wolde nothing off their
Broche ne bye.
I wolde aske them na mare
But hyr body all bare,
And we frendes for evermare
What doel that I drye."

Mr. Halliwell has appended to this volume Glossarial Notes upon such words as he deemed to stand in need of explanation, and in his Introduction has entered at some length into the history of each Romance, its connexion with similar productions in the early literature of the Continent, and its bearing upon the general history of fiction. The book is, in our opinion, by far the best edited that Mr. Halliwell has yet put forth; and we most cordially congratulate that gentleman and the Camden Society upon their respective shares, in making this valuable addition to our stores of Early English Literature.

THE HOMILIES OF THE ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH. *The Homilies of Ælfric, with an English Translation.* By Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., F.S.A. Parts I., II., III., IV., and V. (Printed for the Ælfric Society.) 8vo. pp. 624.

WE can recommend this work to our readers, not more for its theological interest—although that is most considerable, from the illustration which it affords of the state, views, doctrine, and discipline of the Anglo-Saxon Church—than for its importance in illustrating the philology of our noble Germanic tongue, which was spoken by a Jeremy Taylor no less than a Shakspeare, by a Barrow as well as a Milton.

The volume contains no fewer than forty Homilies, which form the first portion of the well-known manuscript in the Public Library at Cambridge, which has been supposed to be Ælfric's autograph copy. The author or compiler of these *Sermones Catholici*, (for his share in the work is not now to be ascertained) was, in Mr. Thorpe's opinion, not Ælfric the Archbishop of Canterbury, but Ælfric Archbishop of York, who presided over that see from the year 1023 to 1051; and, as in the work before us, the editor has furnished us with a faithful transcript of what he believes to be the most complete manuscript, "and a conscientiously correct translation of that transcript, as literal as his acquaintance with the language and his notions of good taste permitted," he is fully justified in giving expression to the "hope, that

such a translation, though unattended by a commentary, will be regarded with interest by the members of each of the great communities into which the Christian world is divided."

Many readers will, we suspect, object that the language of the translation is too Latinized. But, on the other hand, Mr. Thorpe would plead, and probably with success, that he was unable to introduce many purely Saxon expressions, not because they had changed their original meaning, but because they are now so generally regarded as vulgarisms that their introduction would have been prejudicial to his work by giving an air of vulgarity to his translation, quite at variance with the scholar-like character of the Saxon original.

Mr. Thorpe pronounces his work "the firstfruit of the praiseworthy attempt of the Ælfric Society to rescue from oblivion the literary remains of our forefathers," and adds that it "was selected for the earliest publication of the society, on account both of its valuable matter and the manner in which it is conveyed."

We can bear witness that the book fully justifies such selection; and we trust that the day is at length arrived when the "incurious disregard" with which Sir James Macintosh charged the English nation "as having hitherto treated the literary monuments of their forefathers," has given way to a laudable anxiety for their preservation; and that such support will be given to the Ælfric Society by those whose station and circumstances enable them to do so, that the great objects for which the society was instituted may be realized, by the publication of a uniform Collection of the Literary Remains of the Anglo-Saxons,—in short, of that great desideratum, a complete CORPUS ANGLO-SAXONUM.

A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the Fourteenth Century. By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c. Part I. A—Ann. Part II. Ann—B. 8vo. pp. 128.

MR. Halliwell has now for some years made his name exceedingly conspicuous in antiquarian literature, not

only by his appearance in most of the associations intended for its advancement, either as an actual or an honorary member, but more particularly in the title-pages of various publications, which must be accounted, even by himself, rather by their number than their importance. He has now attempted a far more laborious task, one indeed which, even if unsuccessful, might, from its magnitude, be deemed to merit the praise allowed to great failures :

magnis tamen excidit ausis.

And if the extent of the undertaking be great, so also in many respects is its difficulty ; nor is his boldness lessened by the circumstance that a similar work was commenced only a few years ago by two very eminent and experienced antiquaries,* and abandoned at an early stage of its progress.

The present work is put forward to supply the alleged deficiency of any "general dictionary of the early English language." A glossary to Chaucer has long existed, and more erudite glossaries have been since supplied by Sir Frederic Madden and others to various ancient writers. Still more recently, the Camden Society has obliged the world with the first portion of an invaluable work, Mr. Way's edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*. There are various Provincial glossaries for the relics of local dialects,† and a "General Dictionary of Provincialisms" has been compiled by Mr. William Holloway, in an octavo volume.

From these sources, and from his own reading, Mr. Halliwell has undertaken to compile his General Dictionary of the early-English language, intended, it may be presumed, to combine the obsolete words of all periods and all dialects.

Such a work, executed by a philologist determined to develop the history of the language, might, if performed with intelligence and judgment, be of the highest value : a dictionary which

gave as it were the descent and genealogy of our language, might be compared to a magnificent temple, perfect in all its parts ; Mr. Halliwell's Dictionary we can only assimilate to a tessellated pavement, or a patchwork counterpane. Contenting himself with putting together an alphabet of archaisms, provincialisms, technicalisms, and solecisms, with a sprinkling of "proverbs" and "customs," he performs a task not very different to those wherein he has previously distinguished himself, whilst editing his multifarious succession of *libretti*, and, it must be feared, as totally deficient of any definite design or substantial conclusion.

The plan proposed in the selection of words, and their treatment, is as follows :

"It is intended, within as moderate a compass as possible, to give a large collection of those obsolete and provincial words which are most likely to be useful, without extending the size and cost of the work by etymological or other similar researches ; and while care is taken to establish, as far as possible, the correct meanings of the words, to avoid discussion on subjects that would be interesting only to the professed etymologist. It is not of course proposed to exclude etymology, but merely to render it subservient in the way of explanation, and not allow it to occupy too much space."

Here, it will be seen, are announced four characteristics for the Dictionary : 1. a moderate compass, size, cost, and space ; 2. general utility ; 3. accuracy ; 4. a little gentle dalliance with etymology. These stipulations are on the whole unexceptionable ; but we are much disposed to conclude that a more faithful devotion to the charms of Etymology would have conducted to the accomplishment of all the other ends proposed,—to greater accuracy, greater utility, and greater economy of space and cost.

The plain fact is, that Mr. Halliwell is the victim of a very extraordinary passion. Whilst sparing of his attentions to the decent and orderly nymph, Etymology, he is absolutely enamoured of a very ugly and decrepid old witch, named Cacography, every wrinkle of whose haggard face he is desirous to immortalise on a perpetual canvas ; though, with the usual capriciousness of her sex and age, the old lady says she is deter-

* Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words : edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter and Joseph Stevenson, esq. Parts I. and II.

† This class of books is now very numerous ; as may be seen in the Bibliographical List of them published by Mr. Russell Smith.

mised to disappoint him. In fact, so different an aspect do her features assume every day, that we have reason to believe he will at length despair in his enterprise, though for the present the rapid growth of this Archaic Dictionary has blinded his eyes to the frightful features it has derived from his lady-patroness. Even already he admits that "it may be objected that too many obviously corrupt forms have been admitted."

To exemplify Mr. Halliwell's mode of limning the grimaces of his aged beauty, we need only refer to any one page of his Dictionary; but to do so in the way of extract we will take two words, the ramifications of which will occupy fully as much space as we can afford. They are *abashed* and *abie*. The former is still so common a word that it perhaps might have been omitted altogether; but Mr. Halliwell thinks differently, and he has accordingly presented it under the following phases of "forms":—

"**ABAISCHITE.** Ashamed.
ABAISSED. Ashamed; abashed.
ABAIST. The same as *Abaissed*.
ABASCHED. Abashed; ashamed.
ABASSCHT. Abashed.
ABAST. Downcast.
ABAYSCHID. Frightened.
ABAYSSHETTE. Abashed.
ABAYST. Disappointed.
ABAYSTE. Abashed."

Here are ten entries of a single word; and if ten are admitted, with such slight varieties, we may be sure that others of at least equal claim (and possibly as many in number,) must be away,—others which are as likely to occur to those who may refer to the Archaic Dictionary, as the "forms" which happen to have occurred to Mr. Halliwell in the course of his own reading.

For example, under **ABASSCHT**, he has given a passage in which the word is written *abashed*; why should he not have entered that as well as **ABASCHED**?

Again, he explains "**ABAYSCHID**, Frightened," on the authority of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*; but the "form" in that dictionary is "*Abaschygd*." Why then, did not **ABASCHYD** make yet a twelfth entry in Mr. Halliwell's columns?

"**ABASCHYD**, or *aferde*; *territus*, *perterritus*. *Prompt. Parv.*"

It may appear trifling in us to discuss, or even to point out, the meaning of *Abashed*, which will be found in any pocket abridgment of Johnson: but our object is to show Mr. Halliwell: 1. The utter hopelessness of collecting every "form" of spelling; and, 2. The want of exactness of explanation consequent upon the neglect of arrangement, and a deduction of secondary senses from the primary,—in short, how that, in neglecting Etymology, he is neglecting his best friend.

His ten entries of this word, which occupy in the Dictionary nineteen lines of explanation, and thirty-six lines of example, in all fifty-five lines, are to our minds thrown away in any dictionary containing the verb of which it is a participle.

The old-English orthographies above enumerated are, in reality, interesting proofs how our two words *abase* and *abash* are both descendants of the French word originally engrafted into our language: whilst the *i* or *y* was retained in *Abaissed*, or *Abayschid*, &c. it was in fact an English participle formed on a French verb.

That French verb, *Abaissier*, is most closely resembled in English by *Abase*: and this last word we find Mr. Halliwell has given with six lines of explanation. And again under **ABESSE** with six more, in addition to the fifty-five already enumerated. Now, might not all that was necessary have been comprised in about six lines, sparing the other sixty? something in this way:

ABASE, to bring down, to humble, *Fr. abaisser*, from *à* and *bas*. Hence *abaisied* (*Piers Ploughman*), *abaischite*, (*Morte d'Arthur*), *abasched* (*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109*), [*Modern, abashed.*] &c. &c. Cast down, as with shame or fear; disappointed.

But if not in six, at most in twenty-six lines, the word (*if really to be deemed obsolete*) might have been fully explained: with all the important examples, and with references from such "forms" of spelling as might possibly baffle an inquirer. This would have tended materially to the proposed purpose of conciseness and economy of space.

Then, with a view to "the correct meanings of the words," Mr. Halliwell would have found it a material assistance if he had determined to de-

duce secondary meanings from primary, and to have informed his readers (if by arrangement only, that would frequently be sufficient,) why the same word, which originally meant "lowered" and generally means "ashamed," sometimes means "frightened," sometimes "disappointed," &c. Lastly, in giving examples of several senses, care should be taken that each example be applicable to the sense defined.

In these important respects we have but a bad account to give of Mr. Halliwell. His sense of "frightened" is taken, as we have already shown, from the Promptorium Parvulorum, but his example of *ABAYSCHID* is the following from Wickliffe's New Testament:

"And anon the damysel roos and walkide: and sche was of twelve yeer, and thei weren *abayschid* with a great stoneyng.

Here there is no authority for the interpretation "frightened;" if we look to the original, *καὶ ἐξέστησαν ἐκσπᾶσαι μεγάλη* (Mark v. 42.) it would rather be, like our present version, "astonished." As we might now say, the witnesses of the miracle were overcome with a great astonishment.

(And here we may mention, by the bye, that a reference to Wiclif's version of 1380, supplies yet a thirteenth "form," viz. *abaischide*.)

Probably, in the passage quoted under *ABAYSTE*, the sense contemplated by the author of the Promptorium was more clearly implied:

Syr Eglamour es noghte abayste,
In Goddis helpe es alle his trayste.

Again, under "*ABAYST*," the first example bears out the sense "Disappointed;" but in the second,

What thyng that 3e wille to me saye,
3ow thare noght be *abayste*,

it is clearly "ashamed."

Yet again, besides his ten interpretations, Mr. Halliwell has suggested also "injured," when introducing the "form" *abashed* to which we have before adverted. He says,

"It seems to be used for *injured* in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 366.—'He smote Syr Palomydes upon the helme thryes, that he *abashed* his helme with his strokes.'"

where a disregard to the primary or etymological sense creates the whole difficulty. In the very next line *ABAST*

is explained as "Downcast," and so to abase was "to cast down." "He abashed his helme"—"injured" it! he struck it down,—a *bas*, to the ground.

A still more glaring example, however, of Mr. Halliwell's want of etymological arrangement and connection is furnished by the cognate words *abye* and *abide*, of which his "forms" are almost endless, and his explanations sufficiently varied. Notwithstanding the space they will occupy, we can only show them fairly by extracting them:

"*ABADE*. (1) Abode; remained. (2) Delay.

ABAY. At bay.

ABBAY. To bay; to bark.

ABUGGET. Expiate; pay for.

ABE'. To atone for.

ABECHED. Fed; satisfied.

ABEDE. Abode; remained.

ABEGE. To atone for.

ABEISAUNCE. Obedience.

ABESYANS. Obeisance.

ABEY. To abide.

ABEYD. To abide.

ABEYE. To bow; to obey.

ABEYSAUNCE. Obeisance. Skinner thinks the proper form of the word is *abeisance*.

ABEYZEDOUN. Obeyed.

ABIDANCE. Tarrying; dwelling.

ABIDDEN. Endured.

ABIDE. (1) To persevere; to endure; to suffer. It is also another form of *abie*. (2) To forbear; to tolerate.

ABIDYNGE. Patent.

ABIDYNGELY. Staying.

ABIE. To pay for; to expiate.

ABIGGEDE. Suffer.

ABIGGEN. To abie.

ABIST. Payest for it.

ABIT. Abideth.

ABITE. (2) To atone for. (4) Abideth.

ABOADE. Abided; suffered; endured.

ABODE. (1) Delay. (2) Waited for.

ABOGHTEN. Suffered.

ABOOD. Remained.

ABOUGHT. Sometimes, atoned for, from *abiggen*.

ABOUGHWEB. Bowed, obeyed.

ABUDE. To bid; to offer.

ABUE. To bow; to obey.

ABUGGEN. To abie.

ABUY. (1) To bow. (2) To abie.

ABUYE. To abie.

ABYCHE. To suffer for.

ABYDDE. Abided.

ABYDE. To forbear.

ABYT. Abideth; continueth.

ABYD. (1) Stay. (2) Suffer."

When to these "forms" our lexico-

grapher shall have added those which he may find commencing with a *b*, and others commencing with a *o*, he will have manufactured a goodly regiment out of one or two cognate words: but it is a regiment which has neither the advantage of a uniform,—we mean in Mr. Halliwell's interpretations,—nor the merit of keeping its ranks, for its members are scattered like sharpshooters, each erecting its head as an independent member of the Archaic vocabulary. The general import of the word appears to be that of awaiting with patience. Hence its application to suffering, and expiation; and sometimes perhaps to obedience, though the word *obedience* itself has another origin, in the Latin. Hence also its application to continual remaining at one spot, and the word *abode* still in common use. The *bay* of dogs also was their waiting, not their "barking;" as now used, it is only a particular species of "barking," at the most: they bark while they are kept at bay. As for the sense "to bow," which Mr. Halliwell has introduced under the "forms" *ABEYE*, *ABOUGHWEED*, *ABUE*, and *ABUV*, it more properly belongs to the verb *bygg-an*, to bow, or bend: words so similar as *abey*, *abow*, and *obey* would naturally fall into some confusion in colloquial use. Probably "to bid, to offer," as under *ABUDE*, in Anglo-Saxon *biddan*, is connected with the other verb *abidan*, inasmuch as the person making an offer, *abided*, or waited for, its acceptance.

Mr. Halliwell will probably tell us, that these are the very etymological questions that he professes to avoid. But are they not inseparably connected with his proposed "correct meanings?" It might perhaps have been better if he had avoided all the inflections of verbs, and generally all such words as are noticed in our best modern dictionaries, which is the case with those we have noticed. As it is, he has vainly attempted to explain every inflection of the language, written in an antique orthography, that he may happen to have met with, at the same time disregarding those operations of grammar and etymology to which the "forms" owe their birth.

We need not say more to shew how much space might have been saved by compressing and coalescing the multi-

form heads which are presented by such words as the verb *abie*. A still greater saving perhaps would have resulted from the omission of such words as are found in the early-English language employed in the same sense as they are still, but merely written in an obsolete orthography, which in no case obscures their meaning. The author has been sadly led astray by his "forms" of spelling, which after all are not forms of speech; their perfect enumeration is impossible, and would be useless if it were not. Acquaintance with the varieties of ancient orthography is acquired by reading, and not by a dictionary.

A third means of economising space and cost would have been the rejection of words that are culled from the "canting" or Slang vocabulary: these might very properly have been left in that choice repository.

Fourthly, technical words might have been consigned in confidence to technical dictionaries, particularly if occurring only in works of science. They are generally derived from the learned languages, and their signification is therefore seldom obscure. This rule would have relieved our lexicographer from many words belonging to the law, to mathematics, astrology, chemistry, &c. and of a great many belonging to botany or natural history.

Fifthly, Mr. Halliwell has incorporated many *solecisms*, which we think were scarcely deserving that attention. They are of two origins, either of pedantry or euphuism; or else of editorial misapprehension and mere typographical error. Of the first kind is that under *ABBREVIATE*,—"caused Collyngborn to be *abbreviate* shorter by the heade"—a mere circuitous expression for "beheaded," but where our author explains "*Abbreviate*,—decreased!" Something like this is the meaning he assigns to a line of Lydgate,

"Alle myscheffes from him to *abrigge*."

Now, every body knows the real import of "abridge;" but Mr. Halliwell says

"*ABRIGGE*. To shield off."

The solecisms of the other kind are, where he corrects an editorial error, as under *A-BOUET* and *AVELACE*. Of

these it may certainly be said in excuse that a reader might turn to an Archaic Dictionary to learn whether any knowledge had been acquired of a word that had baffled an editor: but, at most, a mere reference in such cases would be enough, as "A-NOUET, see BOWET," and the explanation should come under the real word, not the imaginary one.

Lastly, for "Proverbs, and Antient Customs," surely it was extending the scheme too widely to include them. We do not, however, find that they have hitherto occupied so much space as one might suppose their incorporation would require. Mr. Halliwell is not, under letters A. and B., excessively full of wise saws and modern instances,

though a few choice references of the latter kind may be found, as under AIR to the "Times of Aug. 20, 1844," and under ALLEY and ANTIENT to the "Pickwick Papers."

But we abstain, purposely, from further observations on particular words, as that would lead us far beyond our present limits. We have preferred, in this our first notice of an extensive and important undertaking, rather to discuss its general merits and arrangements, and shall be glad if we find that our remarks in any respect conduce to greater caution and consideration, and above all to a more lucid arrangement, in the future portions of the work.

The Gospel before the Age. By the Rev. R. Montgomery.—This work is dedicated to Mr. Gladstone, and a long dedicatory epistle to him is prefixed, in which, among other topics, he explains what he means by the title—"The Gospel before the Age"—"that is, that, both theoretically and practically, the age in which we live, to a vast extent, *treats the Gospel of Christ as it were behind itself*, and hence no longer capacitated to grapple with the great problems of the day, and satisfy the rising wants of the world;" and adds, "A fixed creed, a real Christ, a divine nature, a spiritual home, and a present heaven, these are the satisfying goods, the solid blessings, for need of which a blind and haughty generation is now so disturbed and unhappy. But our carnal reason cannot discern this, and our self-confiding hearts will not receive it. Accordingly, all the elect of God and the living members of Christ proceed to be their own electics by endeavouring to supply their own deficiencies. Hence empiricism, pride, and presumption, are the leading traits of the times," &c. This is the great principle worked out in the volume, through a variety of particulars, under different modes of reasoning, and with reference to the various and opposite errors it meets with and confutes, whether in the corruptions of the Papal Church, or in the peculiar doctrines of Puseyism or of Evangelicism in our own. We think the book is larger than it need have been; if so, this is a great error, as impeding its circulation and consequent utility. It discusses such a vast variety of subjects, and these lying on the edge and border of controversy, that to say we agree with the author in all his statements, views, or ar-

guments would be wrong, neither honourable to ourselves nor gratifying to him. But there is an earnest tone of piety and zeal pervading the spirit of the work, much learned inquiry, and much important discussion. The topics in dispute are fairly stated and temperately argued; and the views of the writer on the most important of all subjects,—viz. our fallen nature and our regenerated state, which indeed is *the whole subject* of discussion,—the sound divine and the pious Christian would equally call their own.

Historical Essay on the Rise and Early Progress of the Doctrine of Life-Continuities in England. By E. J. Farren.—A work full of curious and accurate information on the subject, and well worthy perusal. The difference in the calculation of annuities in the last century is very curious, as well as the inconsistency and vagueness on which they were formerly founded.

Geology and Geologists; or, the Visions of Philosophers of the Nineteenth Century. By the Author of "*The Goodness of Divine Providence*."—This work is not written in the style that science requires, nor is the language applied to the illustrious professors mentioned in it such as science gives to her favourite sons. That there are defects, chasms, errors, in the present geological theories and systems, we believe; but in the outline of their general accordance with probability and fact we also have faith, which is not shaken by anything advanced by the present author. His objections to the doctrine of a *growing world*, or a slowly progressive de-

velopment through successive ages, may be seen p. 29.

The Cold Water Cure. By E. Lees, Esq.—A second edition of the work. It is moderate, sensible, and interesting, exhibiting equally the success and failures of this mode of treatment. We will not throw cold water upon it.

Theory of the Fine Arts. By W. Dyce.—This is an introductory lecture delivered in the Classical Theatre of King's College in May. The author inquires first into how far the term *scientific* was applied to the fine arts; and, in his consideration of *Christian art*, divides it into five epochs or schools, which he terms the Christian-Pagan, the Barbaric, the Ascetic, the Pagan-Christian, and the Sensual. The treatise is to be followed by a fuller exposition of the subject in future lectures.

Introduction to the Second Edition of the Highlands of Ethiopia. By M. C. Harris.—This is intended to show the mistakes and malice of his reviewer,—every page of whose criticism, he says, abounds with fallacies and sophisms.

Parochial Sermons. By Rev. G. W. Woodhouse, M.A.—These sermons possess, we think, the great qualifications which what are called "parochial" demand,—sound scriptural doctrine, clearly explained and strongly enforced, so that attention may be awakened, practice strengthened, and faith confirmed. We do not know how to select any as superior to the rest, for the same character of style and exposition appears in all. We however may point out Sermon ix. "A due Sense of Sin possessed with Difficulty," and then xxiii. "Thoughts of Comfort for the Lonely;" and xxiv. "Feelings resulting from the Knowledge of Christ;" but probably a second reading would incline us to include many others under the same approbation. At p. 124 is an excellent note well worthy of attention, on the Discipline of the Church; and at p. 376 on Baptism, which we extract.—"Calvin says, in baptism God washes us in the blood of his Son, and regenerates us with his Holy Spirit. Luther on the 3rd chapter of Galatians and the 27th verse writes thus: 'Here he, that is St. Paul, says that all baptized persons have put on Christ,' speaking as I said of a putting on, which should not be by imitating, but by being born." And the sermon asks, after a reference to the foregoing note and some others to the same effect, "Does not this very strongly countenance the idea which

our Reformers entertained, that the remission of our sins, and the regeneration of our souls, is attendant on the *baptismal rite*? Wesley too, I believe, has somewhere said, 'Who ever denied that we were born again in baptism?' Very possibly statements made by these writers at other times may appear inconsistent with what they have here written; but their having but once expressed themselves in this way is most unsuspicious testimony, because it is the testimony of *reluctant witnesses*." There is also a sermon "On the Adoption of the Daily Service," a practice which of course would be advantageous to all, and most consolatory to many, but which we should be very sorry to see enforced through the numerous serious impediments which, in many cases, would stand in its way. As a *voluntary* exercise of piety, it is to be commended, but we think not to be commanded by authority either of the Bishop to his ministers, or by them to the people.

Launcelot of the Lake: a Tragedy, in five Acts. By C. J. Reithmüller.—We never heard the name of this author before, but we shall be glad to see him again in the walks of poetry, for the present specimen of his poetical powers is full of promise. Perhaps the subject is not well chosen, and the story too well known to excite surprise, or to admit much deviation from the received tradition; but it is well told by the author. The language is correct, the rhythm harmonious, the poetical images pleasing, and the whole plot conceived and conducted with judgment and taste. Some of the gentle and tender scenes are very beautiful, and evidently are in harmony with the poet's genius. We should advise him to try a subject which will admit a bolder flight, and the struggle of contending interests, and the conflict of human passions, without any intervention of supernatural agency: and we heartily wish him success in his arduous and honourable undertaking. Of the present drama no specimens would be sufficient that are not too long for our pages, and we will not do him injustice by too brief a quotation.

Early Hours and Summer Dreams.—The object of these poems, the author says, "is to turn the sensual passions into the channel of more refined affections;" and he adds, that in early life he was remarkable for simplicity and purity of character, and, before these valuable qualities were adulterated by a worthless intercourse with the world, he was thrown into the society of a young lady of irresistible attractions, and favoured with her par-

tiality; but the ambition of friends, and the dread on his part of reducing to lower habits one justly qualified to shine in more elevated spheres of life, produced a separation, &c. The longest poem is Chrysis and Euryalus, a pastoral; but we must quote from a song, which shews that the author is not yet dead to the impression of female charms, under the regulation of prudence and virtue.

'Tis not Harriet's brilliant eyes,
Full of nature, full of fire,
Which delight, confound, surprize,
Wake, and yet chastise desire;
Nor her softly blushing cheek,
Where Love sits in dimples sleek;
Nor her bosom, gently swelling,
Where around the Graces play;
Nor her shape, all shapes excelling,
Conquering with resistless sway:
But within that form enshrined
Are native goodness, native truth,
Honour,—gem of noblest kind,—
Guileless, unsuspecting youth.
Sensibility her heart,
Bleeding quick at others' smart.
The good there ever, calm Content,
Fond Affection's matchless power,
Heaven their native element,
Plants of Eden's blissful bower, &c.

The Christian Student: designed to assist Christians in general in acquiring Religious Knowledge. With a full List of Books on Religion. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xiv. 567.—This we consider to be the most important of Mr. Bickersteth's works—indeed to be the one with which he will go down to posterity. The present edition is the fourth, and it differs from the preceding ones both in respect of compression and addition. Since the last was published, new controversies have arisen, which deserve a notice, not only in the body of the work, but also in the list of books appended to it. Mr. B. is in favour of the student's possessing a good collection, though, as he justly observes, there are many books which in their nature belong rather to public than private libraries. The critical remarks are short but clear, and will often serve to guide the student in his choice. We wish they had been more numerous, as several books in which we have looked for the author's opinion are merely mentioned, without any character being given. Occasionally additions might be made, but a list which would not leave room for some is scarcely to be expected.

A Memorial to bring to Remembrance. Twelve Sermons preached in Christ Church, Barnwell. By the Rev. J. D.

Lave, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, and Curate of Barnwell, Cambridge. Fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 203.—The matter of these sermons is solemn, and their style plain. The author, having been "laid aside from the exercise of his ministry," has selected and published some of his latest discourses as a memorial. The second subject, which is entitled *The New Birth* (and which appropriately follows that of *Original Sin*), might, we think, have been treated more clearly; for, as the author has alluded to the controversies which beset the subject, he should either have said more, or less. When, however, at p. 28, he observes, "The strong words used in our baptismal service . . . I cannot but believe are to be used in the judgment of charity," we would add, that this view of the case, though objected to by Mr. Gresley, has a very respectable supporter in Bishop Carleton. "Israel was called to be a people of God, yet all that were so called were not so in truth; so all that receive baptism are called the children of God, regenerate, justified, for to us they must be taken for such in charity, until they show themselves other." (See an Examination, &c. 1626, 4to. pp. 96—106.) All the sermons have not been preached, but some have been written for the occasion, in order to make the volume more complete as a series of discourses.

The Treatise of John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, on the Priesthood. Translated by E. G. Marsh, M.A. Canon of Southwell, &c. 8vo. pp. vii. 234.—"This work," observes the translator, "has been continually quoted and appealed to by all subsequent writers on the qualifications of ministers of the gospel." (p. iv.) It is the oldest production on the subject, and, to quote further, it seems therefore desirable that the English reader should be put in possession of it. The translator has prefixed an eulogistic preface, and subjoined some notes, the purpose of which is professedly to combat some of the doctrinal allusions. "But (as he candidly says) the main subject of inquiry, the spirit in which the holy office of the ministry ought to be undertaken, and the manner in which it ought to be discharged, constitutes the value of the work, and will amply repay a diligent perusal." (p. vii.)

Vigilantius and his Times. By W. S. Gilly, D.D. Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Norham. 8vo. pp. xiv. 488.—This volume may, in some respects, be regarded as the expansion of the article on Vigilantius, in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which was written by

Dr. Gilly, who has printed it in a pamphlet along with his articles on Valdo and the Valdenses. The nature of the augmentations and additions is indicated by the title, which though short is full of meaning,—“*Vigilantius and his Times.*” The fourth century is the ground on which the principal part of our present controversies are being fought, though of course the first and the nineteenth are the positions which it is sought to win and to occupy. This volume may accordingly be regarded as a contra-pendant to Mr. Newman’s translations from Fleury, which embrace a main part of that period. Apart, however, from considerations of that kind, it is important on account of the subject. We know little of *Vigilantius*, and for that little we are chiefly indebted to his enemies, who have handed him down to us in the character of a schismatic. Not that their reports have been taken entirely upon trust, for his testimony as a remonstrant has been duly estimated by those to whom it is deservedly valuable. The object of Dr. Gilly is, to show that he was a person of irreproachable character (from the admissions of his enemies), that he opposed prevalent corruptions, and that he was the forerunner of the Valdenses, not merely in respect of doctrine, but also of locality. The memorials of *Vigilantius* are introduced by sketches of the lives and characters of Martin of Tours, Sulpicius Severus, Paulinus, and Jerome. We hardly know how to characterise the principal part of the account of *Vigilantius*, except by saying that it is a fictitious narrative composed of genuine materials. Conversations and reflections are introduced like the speeches in Greek and Roman historians; but the attempt, though based on real ground, is a hazardous one, and for our own part we would have preferred a skein in which there was less mixture of threads. Still the author has grouped together a collection of facts and opinions relating to the fourth century which the student of ecclesiastical history cannot neglect, without exposing himself to the charge, perhaps of the inward suspicion, of partiality. It would, we think, have been better to leave the anecdote given at p. 157 in the original Latin, not to add that at p. 147. At

p. 181, *Thrason*, we believe, should be *Thraso*. How the misprints came to be so numerous we do not ask; but some additional care will be necessary in the next edition.

A Selection from the University Sermons of August Tholucke, D.D. Translated from the German. 8vo. pp. viii. 223.—The author of these sermons is professor of theology and preacher in the University of Halle, before which learned body they were delivered, and published under the title of “*Sermons on the Chief Articles of Christian Faith and Practice.*” In this country he is principally known by his Commentary on the Romans, which has been commended as a whole, and attacked in detail, by the American Professor Moses Stuart. The translator is Lady Adeliza Manners, aided by the revision of the Rev. William Selwyn. In judging of a volume of sermons, we must do as Johnson did by Potter’s translation of the tragedies of *Æschylus*, namely, read *one*, and accordingly we have taken the first, which treats of “The substance of Preaching, and the disposition of the Preacher,” on the words of 1 Cor. ii. 1—5. From this we augur favourably of the others; but there is one passage at p. 12, which some readers would think very fine, and which we think decidedly open to criticism. “The government of the world is given into that hand which was **PIERCED.**” Now, for government to be given into a hand is a figurative expression, while the piercing of the hand is a real one, on which account we think the ideas are confused and the diction vicious, although, to do the writer justice, an important truth is contained in the sentence, namely, that He, whose hands were pierced as a criminal, is exalted as a ruler. The following simpler passage is more to our taste, in respect of language, and not the less impressive for its simplicity:—“The house, therefore, whose only foundation is human wisdom, is built upon the sand. It may stand in splendour, and be the wonder of all admirers, so long as the wind blows not; but how long does the wind remain still in this stormy troublesome life?” The allusion, as will at once be perceived, is to Matt. vii. 27.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Dec. 10. Edmund Markham Heale, Commoner of Queen’s, was elected to the vacant Boden Sanscrit Scholarship.

The Port-Latin Exhibition of 50l. at

St. John’s College, has recently been adjudged to Charles Thomas Culvert.

The prizes at Trinity College have been adjudged as follow:

English Declamations.—“On Sympathy

among the different Classes of Society."

1. Grant. 2. Pownall. 3. Ingle.

Latin Declamations.—"Hannibalis, Poenorum ducis, laudatio." 1. Holden. 2. Fussell.

Latin Verse.—Lyrics, "Tibur," Holden. Hexameters, "M. Curtius in voraginem desulturus," Mr. Maclean. Elegiacs, "Andromache Græcos orat ut parcant filio," Mr. Maclean.

English Essay.—"The Abuse of Political Theories," Hon. W. F. Campbell (eldest son of Lord Campbell).

Reading Prizes.—1. Rendall. 2. Grant. *Essay* (on the conduct and character of King William III.)—J. Holmes, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Bishop of Ely has notified his intention to throw open to the University his Fellowship now vacant in Jesus College. Any gentleman may offer himself a candidate who is an actual Bachelor of Arts, and not of sufficient standing to incept in arts, provided that he has obtained a place in the first class, either of the mathematical or of the classical tripos, or has been elected to an University Scholarship.

The Theological prize at Queen's College has been awarded to William Hamilton Bodley, B.A.

The subjects of the University prizes for 1845 are as follow:

I. The Chancellor's gold medal for an English ode or poem in Heroic verse; "Cabal."

II. The Marquess Camden's gold medal for Latin Hexameter verse;

—"domus Albunæ resonantis,
Et præceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus, et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis."

III. The Members' subjects for the present year are,

(1) For the Bachelors—
"Quæ revera est civitas hominum, eadem
civitas Dei sit necesse est."

(2) For the Undergraduates—
"In Platonis Republica, dominantur rationes politicæ an morales?"

IV. Sir William Browne's subjects for the present year are,

(1) For the Greek Ode—
"Napolcon in insulam Divæ Helenæ
relegatus."

(2) For the Latin Ode—
"Eversosque focos antiquæ
Gentis Etruscæ."

(3) For the Greek Epigram—
"πλέον ἤμισιν παντός."

(4) For the Latin Epigram—
"Liber non potes et gulosus esse."

V. The Porson prize for the present year is Shakspeare, Hamlet, Act I. from the beginning of scene 3, to the words "though none else near." The metre to be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimeterum Acatalecticum*.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

The comedy selected for performance this year was the *Eunuchus* of Terence. The characters were thus cast:—*Phædria*, W. L. Smith; *Parmeno*, T. G. Smart; *Thais*, A. Pechell; *Gnatho*, F. H. Cooper; *Chærea*, G. W. Randolph; *Thraso*, A. Merewether; *Pythias*, H. Ingram; *Chremes*, E. R. Glynn; *Dorcas*, R. W. Cotton; *Dorus*, G. F. Brown; *Sanga*, W. G. Rich; *Sophrone*, W. Scratton; *Laches*, E. C. Burton; *Simalio*, H. V. Williams; *Donax*, R. Burton; *Syriscus*, R. W. Smart; *Pamphila*, H. R. Barker. The prologue was spoken by Mr. Randolph, as captain of the school. In the epilogue Gnatho was the principal character, having abandoned the trade of parasite, and taken up that of animal magnetist.

PROLOGUS IN EUNUCHUM, 1844.

Cessare nolunt Britones: nec pristinis
Temporibus ille notus orbis sufficit.
Ultra itur hodie; ulterius usque tenditur;
Fortasse mundus universus partibus
Patebit amplioribus: fors et novas
Ornabit artes purior scientia,
Rerumque minuet pristinorum gloriam.
At cur futura cogitamus inscî?
Vos convenire, sicut antea, juvat
Jam nunc Terenti gratiâ, his in ædibus,
Sales Latinos Atticamque fabulam
Probastis, et probatis, et probabitur.
Nec nos honorem non servamus illius
Quod vindicamus unicâ, cognominis,
Reginæ alumnis scilicet comœdia
Cura est Terentiana, sicut antea
Stat umbra magni nominis Britannici.
Jubente Elizâ fabulam hanc spectabitis;
Ævi memoriâ gaudeatis pristini:
Lenes alumnis sitis usque iudices.

EPILOGUS IN EUNUCHUM, 1844.

Enter PHÆDRIA and PARMENO.

Ph. Quid mihi Parmeno ais? Ten' audivisse
Gnathonem
Jam nostrum tandem deseruisse gregem?
Par. Sic factum est. Ph. Itane? at nostin'
quâ mente profectus?
Num fructu questus uberiore facit?
Par. Maxime, ut audivi, et fit Mesmerista.
Ph. Quid istuc
Est tituli? queso, rem mihi pande novam,
Si potes. Par. Id nequæ satis enarrare—
sed ecum!
Qui doceat præsto hic ipse Professor adest.
Gn. Vah! homini quid præstat homo! oh!
quam distat inepto
Callidus! in mentem sic mihi sæpe venit.
Ecce mihi aucupium, quali non inclytus
Indus,
Non Ægyptiacus calluit arte magus;

Credulitas populi mihi lucro vertitur, astu
 Confuso accrescent gloria, opesque simul.
 Par. Oh! hominem audacem! se tollere laudi-
 bus ipsum [rum?
 Non pudet? at cessas, Phadria, adire vi-
 Ph. Te jubeo salvere, Gnatho. Gn. Mi Phae-
 dria, salve, [urbe tui?
 Et tu. Ph. Quis novus hic rumor in
 Quid ceptas? Gn. Homines (nova enim
 est inventa facultas),
 Mesmerio. Ph. Atqui nomen id unde?
 Gn. Rogas? [ter,
 Mesmerus quidam fuit olim hâc arte magis-
 Gloria solertis summa decusque gregis;
 Hunc sequor—et quæ sit Mesmerica, quan-
 taque virtus,
 Exemplis doceo præcipioque palam:
 Quod magis ut faciam, juvenis comes addi-
 tur, in quem
 Fiat opus: nomen classicum Alexin habet.
 Ph. Quæ tamen est virtus? Gn. Doctrinæ
 arcana profunda, [pium
 Num scrutaris? age, hoc accipe principi-
 Est fluidum subtile aliquid, Magneticus
 humor,
 Intima corporibus per loca ubique fluens:
 Hunc, duo quum cœunt unâ vicina, tra-
 hendo
 Utrumque alternâ datque capitque vice:
 Qualis ubi nebulae concurrunt æthere in alto,
 Mox Jovis exprimitur flamma, micantque
 poli! [Jones,
 Par. Aut ubi concurrunt unâ duo cum nebu-
 dole.
 Gn. Vosne intelligitis? Rectè tunc, ære soluto,
 Spectantem ut circa turba parata sedet,
 Sto coram, fixoque oculo patientis in ore,
 Passibus alternis doque adimoque manum:
 Hinc sit ut, e nostro qui missus corpore manet
 Humor, in alterius transeat. Par. Ah!
 teneo, [illâc,
 Rimarum plena est, nunc hâc nunc perfuit
 Quæ pueri fixo tenditur ore manus!
 Gn. Non ita, sed tanquam lassus vigilare vide-
 tur; [genæ;
 Fixis stant nervis membra, rigentque
 Quæ modo flectuntur motumque sequuntur
 agentis,
 Ceu vento inclinat flos utrobique caput:
 Pungis acu, sentitque nihil; das vulnera
 pugno,
 Immotâ colophos sustinet aure datos:
 Et quæ sufficerent validi vix Herculis artus,
 Cruribus, extensis pondera vasta gerit.
 Par. Vulnera non sentit? Quam vellet, prælia
 campo
 Dum gerit, affectus hos subisse Thraso.
 Gn. Grandior interdum se res obtrudit, et
 ultra
 Humanum erumpit vivida vis animi.
 Es! cæcis oculis clarè videt omnia! quicquid
 Aut procul aut coram, pone superve jacet,
 Includas aliquid saxo, clausumve libellum
 Tendas; rem, vocem, literulamve leget:
 Ligneus laud paries, neque murus aeneus
 obstat,
 Quin acies animi prorsus acuta ruat:
 Atque alia. Par. Oh monstrum! num
 quemvis quilibet actor [minime!
 Hic ratione potest afficere? Gn. Ah!
 Multa opus est—primum sit convenientia
 quedam
 Metus corporibus congruitasque animi.
 Par. Convenient? credo, nempe ut, qui cre-
 dulus adsit,
 Inducant fictis decipiantque dolis.
 Gn. Corporis humani multum valet ipsa habi-
 tudo,
 Conditio, affectus, temperiesque valent:
 Spectantique fide est opus. Par. Hui! qui
 querere verum
 Instituit, prius hunc visne adhibere fidem?

Gn. Sic jubeo Ph. Mihi mira quidem res
 esse videtur,
 Sed dubito qui sit commoda, cuive bono?
 Gn. Oh! hominum cæcæ mentes! oh! degener
 ætas!
 Sicine tam celsas res tenuare decet?
 Non satis est jam grande aliquid mag-
 numque videri
 Aut pulchrum—ni mox utile inesse velis.
 Desine luctari—et quod non intelligis, artis
 Inscius, indignis hoc dubitare modis.
 Quin spectatum adeas—verum et dignos-
 cere falso [cet.
 Si cupis, ipse oculis experiri. Ph. Pla-
 Gn. Denique vos oro, vos qui spectatis amici,
 Dum colitis præcâ mœnia nostra fide:
 Vos jubeo reipsâ tentare, (quod artis origo
 Est nostra,) valent quid benè mota manus:
 Sic modo consensus nobis Mesmericus adsit,
 Plaudite, et (extremâ voce) Valetè, loquor.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. This being St. Andrew's day, and the accustomed anniversary of the Royal Society, the President, the Marquess of Northampton, took the chair, and the royal gold medals were adjudged to Mr. G. Boole, of Lincoln, for a mathematical paper, entitled "On a new method in analysis;" and to Dr. Andrews, of Belfast, for a paper "On the thermal changes of basic substitutions." The gold Copley medal was awarded to Professor Matteucci, of Pisa, for his researches in animal electricity. The Duke of Hamilton was elected a trustee of the Soane Museum on the part of the society. The following were elected as the officers and council of the society for the ensuing year, those in italics being the new members:—

President: The Marquess of Northampton. *Treasurer:* Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. *Secretaries:* Dr. Roget; S. H. Christie, esq. *Foreign Secretary:* J. F. Daniell, esq. *Other Members of the Council:* Dr. Bostock; W. Bowman, esq.; I. K. Brunel, esq.; Dr. Buckland; Sir W. Burnet; G. Dollond, esq.; The Dean of Ely; T. Graham, esq.; R. I. Murchison, esq.; R. Owen, esq.; Sir J. C. Ross, Capt. R.N.; Dr. Royle; Dr. Sharpey; J. Taylor, esq.; Rev. R. Walker; Lord Wrottesley.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 29. The eighth anniversary of this society took place, J. E. Gray, esq. F.R.S. President, in the chair. From the Report of the Council, it appeared that 17 members had been elected since the last anniversary, and that the society now consisted of 173 persons. The report of the Herbarium Committee stated that the Herbarium had been much increased by donations, and many valuable plants had been distributed; and that equally rare ones had been received, and would be distributed early in the ensuing year. On a ballot for the Council for the ensuing

year, the Chairman was re-elected President, and he nominated E. Doubleday, esq. F.L.S. and Dr. Bossey, Vice-Presidents. Mr. J. Reynolds, Mr. G. E. Dennes, F.L.S. and Mr. T. Sansom, A.L.S. were respectively re-elected Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The council of the institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the Telford medals and Walker premiums for 1844, the former to the first eleven:—

To W. Fairbairn, for his paper on the properties of the iron ores of Samakoff (Turkey), &c.;—to J. Murray, for his description and drawings of the removal of the lighthouse on the north pier at Sunderland;—to J. Bremner, for his papers on Pulteney Town harbour, Sarclet harbour, a new piling engine, and an apparatus for floating large stones for harbour-works;—to A. Murray, for his paper on the construction and proper proportions of steam boilers;—to A. A. Croll, for his paper on the purification of coal-gas, &c.;—to J. Braidwood, for his paper and drawings descriptive of the means of rendering large supplies of water available in cases of fire, &c.;—to J. Samuda, for his account of the atmospheric railway;—to C. H. Gregory, for his paper on railway cuttings and embankments;—to Captain W. S. Moorsom, for his description and drawings of the Avon bridge at Tewkesbury;—to T. Grissell, for his description and model of the scaffolding used in erecting the Nelson Column;—to C. Manby, secretary, for the translation and arrangement of the History of the Canal and Sluices of Katwyk, and the description of the works of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Railway, by the Chev. Conrad.

The Walker premium to the eight following:—To the Chev. Conrad, for his description and drawings of the works of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Railway;—to J. Leslie, for his description and drawings of the iron lock-gates of the Montrose docks;—to J. G. Thompson, for his description and drawing of the landslip in the Ashley cutting, Great Western Railway;—to J. Timperley, for his account of the building of the Wellington Bridge, Leeds;—to G. W. Hemans, for his description and drawing of a wrought-iron lattice bridge on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway;—to W. Evill, jun. for his description and drawings of the London terminus of the Eastern Counties' Railway;—to A. J. Dodson, for his description and drawings of the hydraulic traversing frame used on the Great Western Railway; to J. Forrest, jun. for his drawings and diagrams illus-

trative of numerous papers read at the meetings.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The session of this society for 1844—45 commenced on the 14th Nov. The first reading consisted of a further illustration of the Greek inscription on the stele of Xanthus, a copy of which, taken by the eye, together with the Lycian inscription on the same stele, was published in the last volume of the Society's Transactions. Colonel Leake, a letter from whom accompanied the plate, has subsequently had an opportunity of examining a cast of its surface, brought home by Mr. Fellows, the result of which has been various corrections in the reading of the epigram as formerly proposed. These corrections he submitted on the present occasion to the society in the form of a new version; but which, although differing from the former in several of the words and expressions, does not materially alter the sense of the epigram, or invalidate the general inferences deducible from this monument, as stated by him on the former occasion. The date of the monument appears, from the orthography and the form of the letters, to be of the first half of the 4th century before the Christian era. Asiatic Greek inscriptions of that early date are extremely rare, and the present document is the more interesting as there can be little doubt that the actions of the same son of Harpagus, recorded in the Greek epigram, formed the subject of the Lycian inscriptions, between two portions of which the Greek epigram occurs, and consequently that the Greek furnishes a key, though it is feared an insufficient one, to the deciphering of the Lycian. The presumed date of the stele of Xanthus affords strong reason for believing that the greater part of the monuments inscribed with Lycian characters, and found in various parts of Lycia, are of the 5th and 4th centuries B. C. The style of the sculptures found on many of them strongly confirms this supposition. It was in those ages that Lycia chiefly flourished, under the delegated authority of the Greek king, but enjoying those municipal and federal institutions for which Lycia was renowned as late as the reign of Augustus.

A second reading followed, comprising the life of Walter Mapes, by Mr. Wright, written for the second volume of the Society's "Biographia Britannica," now in the press.

By the death of Mrs. Richards, widow of the Rev. Dr. Richards, of St. Martin's, a legacy of 5000*l.*, left by her late husband, falls to the Royal Society of Litera-

tart, in the council of which the rev. doctor was long an active member. A good historical article in the *Edinburgh Review*, last year, described the original endowment of the society by George IV. with the truly royal bounty of eleven hundred guineas a year (ten pensions to distinguished authors of one hundred guineas each, and a hundred guineas for two gold medals); and regretted that this munificent patronage had ceased with the life of the founder. The present accession will in some measure repair the loss; for it will enable the council to print, annually, perhaps, some valuable inedited MS., agreeably to Dr. Richards' will.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 3. The first meeting of a Society bearing this designation, was held in Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square. The learned orientalist, Dr. John Lee, delivered upon the occasion an introductory address, in which he particularly pointed out the advantages which might and have accrued to the progress of discovery in regard to Egypto-Syrian antiquities and history, by the labours of persons residing in this country, as well as by travellers. Upwards of seventy members had enrolled their names, including many distinguished travellers and oriental scholars, such as Profs. Grotefend, Lassen, Bournouf, Koepfen, Lepsius, the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, the Rev. Samuel Lee, Professor of Hebrew, and the Rev. Thomas Jarrett, Professor of Arabic, at Cambridge, the Rev. Drs. Renouard and Hincks, and Messrs. Ainsworth, Floyd, and Campbell, late members of the Euphrates Expedition. He stated that it was not contemplated originally that the Society should be more than a private association of those interested in Syro-Egyptian history and remains; but that, in consequence of the facilities now afforded to travellers, so great an interest had been evinced in the plans and objects of the society, that it was

deemed advisable to open the doors to all who take pleasure in observing the changes which are now going on in the East—to establish lectures and conversazione, and to admit ladies as well as gentlemen. The Hon. Secretary, Dr. Holt Yates, then delivered an introductory address.

Dr. Holt Yates, as hon. secretary, then communicated a detailed plan of the views and objects of the society, which proposed to itself to encourage and advance literature, science, and the arts, throughout anterior Asia and Egypt, as well as to increase our knowledge in all matters relating to the antiquities, history, natural history, and present condition of those countries. This was followed by an inaugural dissertation of considerable length, detailing the progress of discovery within the last half century in these very remarkable countries, the cradle of the human race, and the first home of the arts and sciences. He gave a summary account of the Euphrates Expedition, and pointed out the importance of promoting education among the natives, and of establishing medical practitioners in Syria and Egypt. He mentioned that a hospital had lately been opened at Damascus, under British auspices, and had received the sanction and co-operation of all the authorities; that 2,500 patients had been relieved there during the last four months, and that a course of medical lectures (the first, perhaps, ever delivered in Syria) had been commenced by Dr. Jas. B. Thompson, on the 1st of October last.

MR. BRITTON has discovered the time and place of interment of JOHN AUBREY, which have long been sought, and regarded as desiderata relating to that distinguished Antiquary. He has also met with many facts and letters concerning him, which will tend to give much interest to the Memoir he is preparing for the Second Volume of the *Wiltshire Topographical Society's Transactions*.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 2. J. B. Papworth, esq. V.P. in the chair. This was the opening meeting of the session. B. Green, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, was elected a Fellow; and prizes (books) were delivered to Messrs. Baker and Deane, students to the Institute, for the best architectural composition, and for the best series of sketches, on subjects proposed by the Council.

Drawings were exhibited illustrative of
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the painted decorations in the church of S. Francesco di Assisi, and a description was read, communicated by C. H. Wilson, esq. with some observations on the polychromatic decorations of the early Italian churches in general. The church at Assisi was the work of Jacopo l'Alemanno, father of the more celebrated Arnolfo da Lupo, and is remarkable as one of the most perfect examples of an architectural monument of that age, completed by the

painter. The entire church, withinside, is covered with colour, the work partly of Greek artists, and partly that of Cimabue, Giotto Giotto, and Guino Pisano, and their assistants, constituting it a most precious monument of the art of those early times. The importance and merit of these works by Cimabue, have been recognized by all the writers on art. The fervour of Italian art had given vitality to the inanimate forms of the Greeks, and the figures introduced are greatly superior in style, although the arabesque decorations with which they are combined are altogether Byzantine in character, and decidedly inferior to those of earlier date in St. Mark's, at Venice. In the ornaments of Giotto and his school in the Scovigni, and Chapel of St. George, at Padua, in those of Spinello Aretino, in St. Miniato, at Florence, and elsewhere, and in the works of Fra Beato Angelico, we have indications of a more refined taste and of progress.

Dec. 16. Mr. Papworth in the chair. James Walker, esq. F.R.S. President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, was elected an Honorary Member.

A model and drawings were exhibited of the mode adopted by Mr. Murray in moving the lighthouse at Sunderland.

A paper was read by Mr. J. J. Scoles, "On the Monuments existing in the Valley of Jehosaphat, near Jerusalem." These monuments might possess little interest if viewed merely with regard to their dimensions or architectural merits, but, as they are almost the only buildings of any antiquity remaining in or about Jerusalem, and as tradition has invested them with the names of Absalom and Zachariah, it becomes an object of some interest to the archaeologist to ascertain, if possible, the period at which they were really executed. In style, they are strangely mixed, the Greek orders being blended with the Egyptian character and form. The most remarkable, "the Pillar of Absalom," exhibits engaged columns of the Ionic order, Doric frieze, an Egyptian cavetto cornice, and a high conical roof, the whole being excavated and detached from the solid rock. "The Tomb of Zachariah" is of the same general character, but less decorated, and surmounted by a pyramid. There are several other tombs, but their features are less peculiar. One excavation, however, exhibits a pediment decorated with foliage of Greek character. On reviewing the architectural details, Mr. Scoles was of opinion that they are to be referred to the period of the Roman dominion in Syria and Egypt. The pyramidal form was very frequently used by the Romans in monumental structures.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

Nov. 22. The Committee called the particular attention of the meeting to some specimens of brasses lately executed by the Messrs. Waller, of London. These will show that the ancient sepulchral brasses can be most successfully rivalled.

The Earl of Shrewsbury presented elaborate casts of a third high tomb and weepers, which forms the last of the set given by his lordship.

Some excellent specimens of wood-carving by Mr. Ringham of Ipswich were exhibited, and explained by the Rev. P. Freeman, chairman of the Committee. He observed, that three out of the prize competitors at the exhibition of wood-carving in London, when Mr. Ringham was one, had been brought up in a school of ecclesiastical work.

A coloured drawing of a piece of old needlework, supposed to be part of a cope, now used as an antependium, from H. L. Styleman Le Strange, esq. was submitted to the meeting.

A paper was then read by the Rev. F. W. Collison, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, on the History of Altars. He adduced them from ancient writers in chronological order, which mentioned the material of the altar; showing that stone and wood had been simultaneously used in most ages of the Church; and proving that Bingham is on more than one occasion wrong in inferring from particular passages that wood was the more common material. Examples were enumerated of altars in wood, stone, gold, silver, and even in earth; and much interesting information about ancient churches was contained in the passages which were quoted. Mr. Collison next showed that Ridley's injunction for breaking down altars could not be binding upon other dioceses. He sketched the history of the disputes respecting altars from that time to the accession of William of Orange, assigning each order or counter-order bearing on the subject to its right place. One point he satisfactorily established: that stone altars were distinctly enjoined by the last enactment of the Church, at the revision in 1662; at which the Rubric enforcing the use of such ornaments of the Ministers as were in use in the second year of King Edward VI. was strengthened by the remarkable insertion of the words "ornaments of the Church." No one could deny that a stone altar was such an ornament in the year referred to; and this Rubric of 1662 is the only authoritative standard of the Church, repealing absolutely any intervening canons, precedents, or injunctions. In the course of some remarks on this paper, it was stated that stone tables are at this day

almost universally used by the Protestants abroad (as was also argued by Durel in his "Government of Foreign Reformed Churches," p. 30, ed. 1662), while the altars of the Roman Catholics are universally cased in wood.

The President adverted to a report, about which questions had been asked, concerning a legacy of 6,000*l.* which was said to have been left to the society; communications had been received which authorised him to say that he believed it to be true, though not of such a nature as to justify the committee in announcing it officially. Sixty members have been added to the society this term.

CAMBERWELL CHURCH.

The new parish church of Camberwell, dedicated to St. Giles, is the most magnificent ecclesiastical structure recently completed in the neighbourhood of London. It is built on the site of the old church, which was destroyed by fire early in 1841. Shortly after that occurrence a rate for 20,000*l.*, in addition to the amount received from the insurance of the late church, was voted for the work. It was then intended to accommodate 2000 persons, and an addition was to have been made to the churchyard to render it capable of receiving it. The spire would have been 225 feet high, and the whole structure carried out in a style of which modern funds rarely admit. Unfortunately, however, when every preliminary was completed, a protest was entered against the rate by a malcontent parishioner, founded on some alleged want of technicality in taking the rates at the vestry; and the objection being confirmed, in some measure, by legal opinion, it was thought most prudent to appeal again to the vestry, when, to avoid needless disputes, a compromise was agreed to, reducing the rate to 12,000*l.*, and the accommodation to 1500 persons. The present design, by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, is in the style of the latter half of the thirteenth century, being the transition between the early-English and the Decorated style. The plan is cruciform, having a central tower and spire. This plan has been adopted partly as the most suitable to the present site, in which a western tower would be much hidden by surrounding buildings, and partly as being the usual form in ancient times for the mother church of a large district containing other subordinate churches. The mass of the walls is built of rubble-work of Kentish rag stone, mixed with the materials from the old church. The exterior is faced with hammer-dressed stone from Yorkshire, with dressings of Caen stone. The relief produced by the two descriptions of stone

gives a pleasing effect, and in a great measure compensates for the simplicity of the details. The buttresses and other projections are bold and massive, and throughout solidity of construction and boldness of outline and proportion appear to have been studied rather than highly ornamented finish. The roof, which is of a high pitch, is covered with slab slates, which have the same general effect as lead. Though the details are in themselves simple, they have considerable variety, and the windows to the east end of the transepts are of large size and ornamental character. The entrance through the north porch is groined with stone, the carved boss bearing the arms of Mr. Storie the Vicar. The nave is supported on each side by five arches, resting on alternately round and octagonal pillars, with carved capitals. The tower is supported by four massive clustered columns of the hardest and most solid stonework, and the space below the tower is groined with stone. The remainder is covered with high-pitched open roofs, plain in their design, but massive in construction. Low open seats or pews, chiefly of oak, fill the nave. The pulpit is of oak, and its panels contain paintings, on porcelain slabs, of our Saviour and the Four Evangelists, which, with an encaustic floor in the chancel, were presented by Mr. Thomas Garrett, of Herne-hill. The chancel is fitted up with oak stalls in the sides, for choristers. The communion table is of stone, on pillars of the same, behind which is a screen of stone, containing the Commandments in illuminated characters. The west window contains stained glass, chiefly antique, and preserved from the old church. A fine organ has been erected.

NEW CHURCH AT MARKINGTON.

The new church of St. Michael, at Markington, in the parish of Ripon, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on the 29th Oct. is a very beautiful little structure, erected from the design of Mr. A. H. Cates, of York, in the early or geometrical Decorated style. It stands on a commodious and picturesque site, closely adjacent to the village, the gift of E. H. Reynard, esq. The plan consists of chancel, with sacristy on the north, nave, and south porch. The western gable is surmounted by an open belfry with two bells. The chancel, elevated by one step, is of full size, with priest's door on the south, and is parted from the nave by a good carved oak rood-screen. The altar is of stone, raised on three steps, and having the five crosses *patée* incised on the table. In the south wall are a piscina and two sedilia. On the south side of the chancel arch, within the nave, is a double

stone reading-pew, where the prayers are said towards the north, and the lessons read to the people towards the west. On the other side of the chancel-arch a stone pulpit projects from the wall, with access from the sacristy. On the left hand, entering the church from the porch, stands the stone font, of good design. The porch is fitted with stone seats on the sides. All the roofs are open, of admirable pitch, forming equilateral triangles. The trusses of the nave roof are of oak, resting on stone corbels; the other timbers are of deal stained. The roofs of the chancel and porch are boarded upon the spars, those of the nave and sacristy ceiled between the spars. The east window is a copy of the well-known window at Dunchurch, in Gloucestershire. It is filled with stained glass from the works of the Messrs. Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and is worthy of the admiration it has received from all who have beheld it. In the centre light is a figure of Christ on the cross, with the four Evangelistic symbols at the corners, and surmounted by an Agnus Dei. In the lower part is a figure of St. Michael and the Dragon. In the dexter light is a figure of the Blessed Virgin, above which is the monogram of Maria; and in the lower part the Agony in the Garden. In the sinister light, a figure of St. John the Evangelist, surmounted by his badge, a winged serpent issuing from a chalice;

and below, Christ bearing his Cross. In the heads of these two side-lights are angels bearing scrolls, with the scripture, "Non mea voluntas,"—"sed tua fiat." In the centre of the tracery, in the head of the window, the triangle trefoiled has the shield of the Trinity. The upper spherical triangle has the usual representation of the Trinity, surrounded by the sun, moon, and stars; and the two at the sides, angels bearing scrolls, with Scriptures. The side windows are lancets, with cusped heads. The west window, of two lights, is copied from the very elegant decorated windows at Great Haseley, Oxfordshire. The church has *kneelings* for more than 200 worshippers, and has been erected for less than 900*l.* including also the expense of the walls round half an acre of burial ground, the communion plate, &c. &c. The family of the late Wm. Wilberforce, esq. give 1000*l.* towards the endowment. The Ven. R. J. Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding, said prayers on the day of dedication, and the Ven. S. Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Surrey, preached. The sermon, at the unanimous request of the Bishop, clergy, and laity assembled, is to be published. It is intended to proceed with the erection of a parsonage-house forthwith, for which E. H. Reynard, esq. has also given a suitable site of two acres of land.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 19. Lord Albert Conyngham, K.C.H. President, in the chair.

A letter from the Rev. Henry Christmas to C. R. Smith, esq. was read, on three unedited coins. One, a blundered coin of Eadgar, but which Mr. Christmas saw reason to believe was struck at Bury, and if so, adds another to the list of mints employed by that sovereign. Another, a penny of Henry III. having the reverse retrograde *HALLI ON . RVLA*. In remarking on this coin Mr. Christmas gave several reasons for assigning the pennies with the short cross on the reverse to Henry III. instead of to his grandfather, and quoted several analogies of the Scottish coinage to support his opinion. He considered it possible that there would one day be discovered specimens of two distinct English coinages of John, the latter closely resembling the first of his son. The third coin was the long looked for halfpenny of Edward VI. and Mr. Christmas observed that it differed considerably from what was expected; instead of having the arms on the reverse, and a

rose on the obverse, it bears on the obverse, the head of the King in profile, looking to the right, and the legend *E. D. G. ROSA . SINE . SPINA*. On the reverse, the cross and pellets, with the legend *CIVITAS . LONDON*, thus not only adding a coin never noticed before to the English series, but extending the series of London coins with the cross and pellets, and the name of the city, from the first to the last Edward.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited impressions of British silver coins found on the coast of Sussex, near Alfriston, one of the same series in brass found at Springhead, near Gravesend, and a new variety (in silver) of the coins of Cunobelin. Mr. Smith observed that he had collected the casts, (being unable to procure the actual coins,) with a view to record the localities in which these obscure and unappropriated British coins were found, in order to assist, by a collection of specimens and facts, their proper classification. An almost total disregard of this essential precaution in the numismatists of past days, detracted considerably from the value of

the British coins preserved in our cabinets, and those engraved in numismatic works. The Sussex coins have helmeted heads (not unlike some of the Gaulish) on one side, and grotesque horses and scrolls on the other; they weigh 20 grains and 10 grains. The only coins of this peculiar type that have been brought before the public are those of Dr. Mantell, figured in the Numismatic Chronicle, and the specimens now produced; all were found in Sussex. The brass British coin found at Springhead, Mr. Smith stated to be a new variety; it bears on the obverse (incuse) a horse, between the legs of which are the letters CAC; on the reverse, the wheatear, and indications of the letters CAM. The remaining coin is also a new addition to those of Cunobelin; it has on the obverse a well-executed horse with head turned back, beneath, CVNO; on the reverse a flower, in which Mr. Birch traces a resemblance to the silphium upon the coins of Cyrene; across the field CAMV. Mr. Akerman remarked that the Numismatic Society had certainly been the means of directing the energies of numismatists in their investigation of the British coins to a proper channel. A generation since scarcely one British or Gaulish coin was understood; now a vast number of the latter were appropriated to localities or chiefs, and many of the former had been explained, including the hitherto mysterious one with the word TASCIOVAN, so happily read by Mr. Birch; and he made no doubt but that others would ere long be interpreted by means of ascertaining correctly the localities in which they are discovered. He (Mr. Akerman) had recently been closely examining all the recorded varieties of Gaulish and British coins, with a view to their publication, and he was convinced that ere long many doubts and obscure points would be cleared up or removed. In pointing out the distinctive characters of Gaulish and British coins, Mr. Akerman stated that the *label* in which we frequently found words or letters upon British coins, he had never noticed upon a Gaulish specimen. Mr. Birch considered the coins exhibited valuable and worthy of being engraved.

Mr. Smith then stated that, by leave of the central committee of the British Archaeological Association, he was enabled to lay before the meeting an account of a discovery of upwards of 1200 Roman coins near Gloucester, on the property of Mr. Thomas Baker, of Watercombs House, Bisley. The coins were found in an earthen jar or vase in one of the apartments of an extensive Roman building in progress of excavation, under the superintendence and at the expense of Mr. Baker.

A plan of the chambers of the buildings which have been laid open was exhibited. The coins range from the Tetrici to Allectus, including most of the intervening emperors, and are all in fine preservation; of the first there are many hundreds, of the last, only one specimen. This single coin of Allectus was, however, Mr. Smith observed, a new variety. It reads, Obv. IMP C ALLECTVS P AVG. Rev. VICTORIA GER. *Victoria Germanica*. This reverse occurs on the coins of Carausius, but had never before been noticed on those of his successor. Mr. Akerman said, that he was reluctantly compelled to consider many of the inscriptions upon coins of Allectus and Carausius to be borrowed at random by the artists from the coins of preceding reigns. Mr. Smith said that in some instances these coins might deserve to be regarded as mere copies, like particular types of most of the Roman emperors; but in other cases they bore every sign of adaptation to the circumstances they referred to, and he thought might be relied on as affording historical evidence. Thus, the specimen exhibited was probably struck to record an advantage gained over some of the German tribes which already infested the coasts of Britain, either by sea, in their own territories, or on occasion of their making a descent on Britain. Mr. Berge remarked, that it was singular how uniformly coins, when discovered in large quantities, were found to agree with the received scale of rarity. It was the case in the present instance, and it was seldom or never that a rare coin was rendered common by fresh discoveries.—Several new members were proposed, and the meeting adjourned to Jan. 23.

The Coin Forgers.—A notice has just been received from France, to put collectors and antiquaries in England on their guard against a fresh issue from the Paris forgers' mint, of well-executed imitations of rare Saxon and English coins. One of the gang who in the west of France recently bore the name of Noffman or Hoffman, is now on his road to this country with a large quantity of these forgeries, mixed up, to lull suspicion, with some genuine coins. It is supposed he is connected with a clever forger of ancient coins named Rosseau, a man who has not the excuse of poverty or want of education to shield him from the dishonour that attaches to such pursuits. By a recent law, the obtaining of money by passing forged coins is a serious offence, and the injured party is empowered to obtain a magistrate's warrant for the apprehension of the swindler, who is liable to transportation upon conviction.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 13. The terminal meeting was held in Clare Hall combination-room, the Rev. the President in the chair. Mr. Woodham gave a short account of the different bequests which formed the original library of Jesus' college. He shewed to the society the following books belonging to that library:—A Sermon of John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, preached at St. Mary's, printed by Wynkyn de Worde; the Legend of the Life of St. Rhadegund, presented to the society by Dr. Farmer; a MS. of Fuller, being a sort of calendar, containing in parallel columns the events relating to the different colleges from the Conquest—Mr. Woodham suggested that this might probably be found useful for inquiries into academical history; a MS. book, containing the general Orders of the Duke of Marlborough in the Campaign 1705-6. Of this he promised to furnish a further account at the next meeting.

Mr. Smith gave an account of a barrow that was opened at Fulbourn, at which he was present in September. He found several fragments of vessels and bones, and one very perfect vessel containing ashes. These he laid on the table. He mentioned also that there were several other barrows in the same neighbourhood, which had not as yet been opened. He also shewed a stone celt, and some flint arrow-heads found in Ireland.

Mr. C. W. Goodwin exhibited two drawings of stone coffins found in Anglesey.

Professor Corrie then gave an account of the early libraries of England, beginning with the list of books sent by Pope Gregory through Augustine. He shewed what were the common studies in the earlier ages by the uniform nature of the books contained in the different libraries.

A very beautiful Roman vase, of purple glass, was exhibited by Mr. Inskip, of Sheffield, Beds, which, with various other highly interesting articles, forming that gentleman's collection, were purchased by the society. The meeting adjourned to Friday, Feb. 21.

THE CANTERBURY MUSEUM.

The Canterbury Museum has recently been enriched by a collection of Greek and Egyptian antiquities. It consists of sculptured marbles, terra-cotta figures, lamps, vessels used in the interment of the dead, as well as others for every-day purposes, a metal mirror, parts of a sandal, all of which are relics of Greek or Egyptian art; a Mexican figure used as a ear cooler; a rude Swedish copper coin (o-crown piece), a mask of Charles of Sweden, taken after death, with

a few other miscellaneous articles; the whole forming the most valuable addition to the Museum that has been contributed for many years past.

The Marbles consist of commemorative tablets, with various subjects sculptured upon them, illustrative of their fabulous history or their modes of worship. On some of them are inscriptions in an early Greek character. The figures are mostly carved in that primeval style of art, in which a succession of ridges and furrows in the garments made up for those bold and massive shadows which distinguish a later and better period of the art. It was customary for the convalescent to offer gifts, which remained in the temple, for any disease from which they had been ridged; thus, portions of the body, as hands and feet, were often presented in marble or in metal; four of these, either broken from large subjects, or that had been votive offerings, are amongst the collection.

There are six small heads of various and interesting character, and the lower parts of the figure of a fawn of exquisite workmanship. One of the most attractive of the marbles is a full-length of a draped figure, in a good style of art, and perfect in all save the head and arms. In another, which appears to have been part of the frieze of a building, the artist has shown perfect skill in the manner of tooling, so as to give the effect of shadow from above to the spectator below. It is a figure floating through the air surrounded by fillets and flowers, resembling those on the Temple of the Winds. There are 70 specimens of painted vases, and some of great beauty, and thirty specimens of terra-cottas, of various degrees of excellence; but one, probably the head of a Greek poetess, it being crowned with a garland of berried ivy, is of exquisite beauty; the lips, the nostril, the eye, beam with inspiration. Two tiles also deserve minute inspection—the one a mask, found at Rhodes; the other, a spirited sketch of chariot-racing. There are several small heads, some with much grace of expression, and one of considerable interest, it clearly being a representation of one of the Hebrew nation. Another—a female figure with Pan-pipes—is mirthful and peculiar in expression of countenance. Amongst the terra-cottas are many of the Egyptian deities, somewhat rudely executed; but there are some of a Bacchanalian character of great merit. Among animals, a dog's head, with a wolfish expression, and a pig, are the most remarkable.

The cleft pomegranite, showing its grains, is here, and very similar to the same fruit introduced in modern festoons

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of fruit and flowers, both in wood and stone.

There is a collection of sixteen lamps, and not two of them are similar. On one is the representation of an old man feeding the flame with oil; on another is shown the manner in which burdens were carried. But the most interesting of all is a square one, on which, in low relief, is represented the scene in the *Odyssey*, where Ulysses, sailing off the coast of Ithaca, is delayed by the Syrens.

There are several other things equally curious in themselves, that cannot so readily be classed, such as a metal mirror, evidently of the same shape as that depicted upon one of the vases (No. 7); it is now in a very corroded state. A small scarabæus, formed of jade stone, and covered with hieroglyphics. A crucible dug up at Naxos, of the same form as that in present use, and, what is no less singular, of the same material, namely, plumbago. Not the least interesting of these miscellaneous articles are the casts from a plate of copper engraved on both sides, found in Sweden, covered with an inscription in what is called in the north of Europe, the Nagry character, but which appears to be a mixture of Egyptian and Runic.

ANTIQUITIES AT RADIPOLE, DORSET.

Mr. Medhurst has been lately prosecuting his researches in the neighbourhood of Radipole. On removing the soil of a bank adjoining the public road leading to Radipole, on the brow of the rising ground a little westward of the Spa, he found a skeleton lying nearly east and west; an urn was found in the right hand, and preserved quite perfect; it was of the common black clay. He also found two other skeletons and two more urns, one of the black clay, the other the red or Samian; he also found one near of a different shape of yellow clay, with signs of a handle on the side. A few days afterwards he made further search a little eastward, but still on the brow of the hill, and within two feet of the surface he found a skeleton lying east and west on its face, the left arm crossing the back, and within the bend of the arm, against its side, an urn of the common black clay, which fell to pieces in spite of every endeavour to preserve it; the soil being damp, the urn was in a state of decomposition. Close to this skeleton another was found in a reverse position, the head lying towards the east. Neither of these skeletons was perfectly straight, the second was rather crossing the former. A few feet distant a female skeleton was

found, lying nearly north and south the head southward, the left arm crossing the back, the right hand by its side holding a knife, the blade partaking the shape of a pruning knife; it was much corroded; the legs of the skeleton were crossed; at the feet of this skeleton the head of another came in close contact, the legs bending towards the west. Several other skeletons were found lying in different directions, one of remarkably large size, having at his feet an urn of the common black clay, but from its perishable condition too far gone to be preserved; some of the skeletons were observed lying across each other, and in some instances only portions of skeletons were met with. Numerous pieces of pottery, evidently of broken urns, a great quantity of stones and remains of pitching, with scattered parcels of ashes, indicative of the action of fire, with jaw-bones of sheep, teeth of an ox and boar, and a few shells of the common cockle, were found mixed among the earth. It is worthy of remark that these remains were found near a Roman causeway, and it is evident the soil is artificial, being very different from that a few yards distant: this made soil is within an area of about 150 yards. As this land was inclosed about 60 years ago, the line of the road from Weymouth to the village of Radipole passing over it, unquestionably caused the removal of a portion of the soil, when the skeletons, &c. might have been disturbed to a certain extent, as the broken pottery and irregular position of some of the skeletons plainly indicates such an occurrence, no caution being used in examining or taking care of such remains by the parties engaged in the work at that time. The knife found with the female skeleton was given to W. Eliot, esq. the proprietor of the land where the remains were met with; the other articles preserved are in the possession of Mr. Medhurst, who is indefatigable in his pursuit and search for Roman remains in this neighbourhood, and by whose discrimination and perseverance the late interesting relics have been brought into public notice.

The finding of skeletons in this locality is by no means unusual; several have been lately met with on Buckland Rippers farm, in ploughing the ground, and also on Tatton farm, in the same parish; several have been found in stone coffins, but, as no search has been particularly made for coins, they have been seldom discovered. A denarius of Constantine was a little while ago taken up with the soil at the Back Water, Weymouth, in indifferent preservation.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

On the 12th Nov. a serious insurrection broke out at Logrono, in Old Castile, at the head of which Martin Zurbano placed himself, advancing towards Burgos. To the cry of "Live the Constitution of 1837," was added "Live Isabella II., and death to the tyrants." This insurrection was soon quelled, and the brother-in-law and one of the sons of Zurbano were arrested. The mother and mother-in-law of young Zurbano set off for Madrid, and petitioned the Queen to spare his life, but without effect, as it appears he was executed, together with Capt. Ballanos and Francisco Hervias. The house of Zurbano was razed to the ground, his furniture burned, and his horses and cattle destroyed; but he is at present undiscovered. Ten of his soldiers, who voluntarily surrendered, have been sentenced to ten years' confinement. General Prim has also been sentenced to six years' imprisonment, and Col. Ortega, his aide-de-camp, to be transported to the Havannah. A council of war has been instituted for the trial of insurgents in other districts.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has approved of all the modifications by the States in the fundamental law. The principal modifications are—Convocation of the Diet every three years; the right of the King to give or to refuse his sanction to projects of law adopted by the States during the sitting of the Diet; the suppression of all distinctions of nobility amongst the members of the supreme tribunal; the abolition of the right of suspending the publication of journals.

AMERICA.

The election of President (contrary to the expectation which had prevailed) has been decided in favour of Mr. Polk, the democratic, or *Loco Foco*, candidate, in preference to Mr. Clay, the representative of the Whigs.

The Montreal papers state the total returns in favour of the Governor-General to be 42 against 27 Radicals, with four doubtful, making a total of decided elections of 73, and the whole number is 84. This appears to be decisive.

The Republics of South America are nearly all in a state of anarchy and revolution.

TAHITI.

On the 20th of June a body of natives having assembled at Point Venus, and their proximity being considered too near for safety, Governor Bruat marched against them at the head of 400 French. The natives having received intelligence of their approach, placed themselves in ambush, and allowed the main body to pass; but, as the rear-guard were passing in front of the English mission-house, they opened their fire upon them in a direct line with the house, and Mr. M'Kean, one of the missionaries, who was walking on his verandah, was struck by a ball, and instantly killed. He was one of those who had lately arrived from England. The action was upon the north side of the Bay of Papeite. The native loss is unknown. The French loss amounted to three killed, and five wounded. At the same time, on the south side, another action took place, in which the natives were routed. In this action five French were killed and seven wounded. The native loss on this occasion is also unknown; but the day following the natives again advanced upon the town, and succeeded in burning the French mission-house, chapel, &c. The natives seized three Frenchmen, whom they put to death with great torture. The Richmond, which left Tahiti on the 15th of July, reported, that a few days previous to sailing another action took place between the French troops and natives, in which a large number of lives were lost, principally on the part of the natives. The French were strongly fortifying the island, the English missionaries were leaving, and confusion reigned among the inhabitants. There were at Tahiti one English steamer, one French steamer, and one French frigate. The Fishguard English frigate has conveyed Queen Pomare to the island of Bolabola.

INDIA.

Intelligence has been received of the storming and capture of Samunghur, in the Mahratta country, on the 13th of October. The Rajah of Kholapore being a minor, his government had been administered by agents, whose oppressive conduct appears to have provoked a revolt; and the Rajah having been permitted by treaties to maintain 1,000 men, they were

sent into the provinces to put down the insurrection. The insurgents, however, soon routed them, and then retired within the hill-forts in the neighbourhood. The British troops, bound by treaty to assist the Rajah in coercing his refractory subjects, marched against one of these forts, Samungbur, which they took by storm after a sharp conflict, putting many of the garrison, who continued their resistance, to the sword. The enemy endeavoured in the first instance to escape, but were effectually intercepted by the British cavalry. Between five and six hundred of the enemy were killed, and as many more wounded, or taken prisoners. After the capture of the place, five hundred infantry, under Colonel Outram, the present political agent for the Southern Mahratta country, were despatched to Kholapore, whither the main body of the army, under General Delamotte, would proceed.

CHINA.

The French ambassador arrived at Macao on the 15th of August. The American ambassador has negotiated a treaty similar to the one entered into by the British authorities, but with additional explanatory clauses. A British expedition has been sent from Singapore,

to root out the piratical tribes on the north-west coast of Borneo. It was composed of her Majesty's ship *Dido*, Capt. Keppell, and the East India Company's steamer *Pblegethon*. This expedition proceeded up the river Sukarran. The boats were at first repulsed, but having been reinforced, the seamen and marines landed, destroyed the fortifications, and took 60 guns. Mr. Wade, first lieutenant of the *Dido*, Mr. Steward, and several men, were killed in the affair. The capital of the King of Kole, by whom the Hon. F. Murray was murdered, has been destroyed.

ALGERIA.

The conquest of Algeria by the French arms, according to a despatch of Marshal Bugeaud, is now terminated. Peace reigns everywhere from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Morocco, the entire population having made its submission, save only a few Kabyles, in the provinces of Bugia and Giegelli. The revenues of the colony, which in 1840 produced only 4,000,000*fr.*, now amount to 20,000,000*fr.*, which will lessen by so much the burthens of the mother country. The European population has risen in the same interval from 25,000 to 75,000 souls.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Nov. 12. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, went by the Birmingham Railway to visit the Marquess of Exeter at Burghley near Stamford. She left the railroad at the Weedon station, and on passing through Northampton received an address from the Corporation. The following day the infant daughter of the Marquess was christened by the Bishop of Peterborough, and received the name of Victoria. Prince Albert was the godfather; Lady Sophia Cecil and Lady Middleton the godmothers. On Thursday her Majesty visited Stamford, and on her return planted an oak near the great elm which was planted by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Burghley. Prince Albert also planted a lime. Her Majesty returned to London on Friday Nov. 13.

An inquiry has recently been instituted by the Bishop of Exeter, into certain allegations made against the Rev. Walter Blunt, licensed curate of Helston, Cornwall, by Mr. Hill, one of the churchwardens. The case was heard on the 4th of October before the Commissioners appointed by his Lordship, namely, the Rev. Edward Bridge, Dean Rural,

the Rev. Edward Griffith, and the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts. The evidence, with observations, having been reported to the Bishop, the Right Rev. Prelate drew up a most elaborate judgment. His final award amounts to this,—that both parties have been wrong, and that the course for a clergyman to pursue is *to follow the directions of the Rubrics*, which constitute the laws of the church, and which both bishops and clergy are bound to obey. The principal points established by the Bishop are—

1. The lawfulness of preaching in the surplice; the sermon being a part of the communion service, and the surplice the proper garb for the service, the use of which the Bishop enjoins in his diocese.

2. The undesirableness of preaching extempore.

3. That if any prayer be introduced previous to the sermon, which is not enjoined by authority, the bidding prayer is alone the proper one.

4. That circumstances may admit of an instructive lecture being delivered after the second lesson at evening service, the usual sermon being subsequently omitted; but that this should not be done

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when the wishes of the congregation are against it.

5. That persons should be encouraged, but that they cannot be compelled, to remain in church, on sacrament Sundays, during the actual celebration of the holy communion.

6. That a minister is authorised in refusing to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to a schismatic.

7. That the burial offices of the Church of England may be denied to adults, who have been born, who have continued, and who have died in schism.

8. That a minister cannot refuse to marry unbaptized persons after the publication by him of banns for their marriage.

9. That at the churching of women, it is right that the latter kneel at the rails of the communion-table.

10. That the formation of voluntary choirs, in place of paid singers, should be encouraged.

Subsequently to the promulgation of this judgment, the Bishop has relaxed his injunction directing the use of the surplice in the pulpit.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Nov. 29. A sale by public auction was proceeded with by Messrs. Hoggart and Norton, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, of *Luton Hoo*, with the mansion (a portion of which was destroyed by fire about a year since), and other property in the immediate neighbourhood, belonging to the Marquess of Bute. The estate adjoins the town of Luton, about thirty miles distant from the metropolis, comprising about 3,600 acres of land, including the mansion, park, and grounds, the manor of Luton, co-extensive with it, several other manors, several farms, the village of New Mill-end, and the perpetual advowson and next presentation to the vicarage of Luton and chapelry of New Mill-end. The mansion of Luton (as preserved from the recent fire) is built principally of Bath stone, and is situate in the centre of the park. In its present state it contains a suite of apartments, viz. drawing-room, music-room, saloon 143 ft. long, an unfinished dining-room, 43 ft. by 21 ft., a library and billiard-room, &c. The mansion, park, and park-farm extend over 1,300 acres. The great tithes of a chief part of the estate are the property of the Marquess of Bute, and last year realized the net sum of 4,127*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The auctioneer having, at great length, stated the situation and the receipts for the different portions of the property, said that, upon the improved value of the rental, he was of opinion that the estate was worth 32 years' pur-

chase, or 152,814*l.* and said that the noble owner would take 50,000*l.* in part payment, and the remainder from the estate at the rate of 3½ per cent. The woods would not be taken at a higher valuation than 36,000*l.* The first bidding was 100,000*l.*; the second 100,500*l.*; the third 102,000*l.* The subsequent bid-dings were 1,000*l.* each up to 131,000*l.*, at which sum the hammer fell, the estate being bought in. Lot 2 was, the next presentation and perpetual advowson to the vicarage of Luton, the tithes of which had been apportioned at 1,350*l.* The net value, after deductions for poor-rates, &c., was 1,168*l.* This was bought for 9,656*l.* the purchaser being the Rev. Mr. Sykes, curate of Luton. The mansion and estate of near 4,000 acres of land has since been purchased, by private contract, by Mr. Warde, of Clopton House, Warwickshire, for 160,000*l.*

Baron Rothschild has become the purchaser of the whole of the red deer belonging to the late Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley. The herd was last week removed to the noble baron's seat in Bedfordshire.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

G. Grote, esq. formerly M.P. for the city of London, has become the purchaser of the *East Burnham Park* estate from R. Gordon, esq. late M. P. for Windsor, and of the lease of the same from the executors of the late Mr. W. Dancer.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At a Congregation, held Nov. 15, a grace passed the University Senate, to allow the chapel of St. Mary, *Sturbridge*, to be placed at the disposal of the committee for providing religious instruction for the railway labourers for the celebration of Divine worship.

CUMBERLAND.

The ancient church of *Keswick*, in the churchyard of which lie the remains of the late Dr. Southey, poet laureate, is about to undergo a general alteration and repair, at the estimated cost of upwards of 3,000*l.*, which will be laid out for that purpose by a private gentleman. The liberal donor is J. Strange, esq. of the Dovecote, Keswick. The same gentleman some time ago built a new school for the benefit of the town, which cost upwards of 1,000*l.*

DERBYSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire's princely seat at *Chatsworth* is at the present moment undergoing extensive alterations and embellishments. The two new fountains which have been set in action are truly magnificent—the one called "The Emperor" from a single jet throws a column

of water nearly 300 feet high. The other from several jets sends forth copious streams which rise and fall alternately. Huge masses of rock are collecting and forming into a rock-work, and when completed will present the appearance of a wild mountain torrent of above 300 feet long. Some rare plants have been sent to his grace from one of the most arid parts of Western Africa.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England have separated a large portion of the parish of *Charles* (Plymouth), into a distinct district, which, for all ecclesiastical purposes, will henceforth be called *Sutton-on-Plym*. It includes Catdown, Brunswick-terrace, Britonside, Coxside, one side of Bilbury-street, Buckwell-street, Looe-street, and all the intermediate streets to the water-side. The Rev. George Carrighan, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed by Sir Robert Peel to be Minister of this new district.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Oct. 22. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated the newly erected church of St. John, at *Cinderford*, in the Forest of Dean, built after a design by Edward Blore, esq. upon land given by the Crown, by public subscriptions, but chiefly by the munificent donations of Charles Bathurst, esq., of Lydney Park, and the Rev. Dr. Warneford. It is situated in the midst of a large and poor population, hitherto at a distance from any church, and is capable of holding 650 persons.—Oct. 23, his Lordship consecrated a piece of land as an addition to the burial ground to the church of Holy Trinity, in the Forest of Dean, upon land also given by the Crown.—And Oct. 25, the Bishop consecrated a beautiful church, built at the sole expense of the Earl Bathurst, upon a site voluntarily given by Peter Playne, of the Box, esq., at *Frampton Mansel*, a tything in the parish of Sapperton, as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of that tything, being nearly two miles distant from the mother church.

The Society of Merchants have lately purchased a large piece of ground in the centre and principal part of *Clifton*, in order to preserve it for the benefit of the public. The purchase was made at a higher price than the land was worth, but it was paid rather than let the ground be sold for building purposes. It is intended to lay the ground out in a park-like manner, to make it conducive to the public recreation, and to preserve the view of a noble terrace lately erected. It is probable that the example will be followed

by other acts of similar liberality. One gentleman has already offered to give up a valuable piece of ground adjoining the land so purchased, and leading to and from Saville place to Richmond terrace, in order to make an easier access to the road leading to Clifton Down, Hotwells, Brandon-Hill, &c. thus combining convenience with delightful drives and scenery. This gentleman a short time back gave the sum of 1,000*l.* towards the new church lately erected.

HAMPSHIRE.

Nov. 28. The Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church at *Farnborough*, on the South-Western Railway, in the presence of the Dean of Chichester and a large number of the clergy. The church is within sight of the Farnborough station, and is built of Heath stone.

In 1837, a meeting was held at Winchester, at which the Duke of Wellington presided. A society was formed for the purpose of taking measures for the extension of Church accommodation throughout the diocese. Since its formation it has contributed towards the erection of 42 new churches and chapels, and the repairs and enlargement of 34. The aggregate amount of the population assisted is about 250,000. The church accommodation previously existing in these places was 68,907 sittings, or rather more than one in four of this number; not more than one in sixteen were free. The additional accommodation now obtained is 26,893 sittings, making the proportion of sittings to be somewhere between one in three and one in two. Of these additional sittings no less than 17,503 are free; thus making the proportion of free sittings to be one in seven and a half, being rather more than double the number that previously existed. The estimated cost of these buildings and enlargements, as reported to the committee, amount in the aggregate to 105,877*l.* The society's grants have amounted to 25,052*l.* In addition to this sum it has remitted to the incorporated society in London the sum of 3092*l.* making its total outlay to amount to 28,144*l.*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Joseph Bailey, esq. M.P. for Worcester, has purchased the ancient and picturesque Castle of *Hay*, and has given orders to have it put in complete repair.

LANCASHIRE.

Sept. 26. A new bridge across the Irwell, connecting the boroughs of *Manchester* and *Salford*, was publicly opened, and received the name of Albert Bridge. It is of one arch, and measures 18 yards

across within the battlements. It has been built at the expense of the county. It was mentioned by W. Garnett, esq. chairman of the Bridge Committee, that within his recollection there was but one bridge for carriages across the Irwell at Manchester: now there are five, and some of them ornaments to the town.

Nov. 29. The new church of St. Barnabas, at *Manchester*, just finished, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. The district has, by an order in council, been created a new parish, and is named "The District of St. Barnabas, Manchester." The church is one of ten erected in this town by "The Ten Churches Association," and is, perhaps, one of the finest yet built by that useful body. The next day his Lordship consecrated another new church in the township of *Blockley*.

Dec. 1. The Bishop of Chester consecrated a new church at *Bolton*, under peculiar circumstances. The building was erected in 1822 for the use of the Methodist new connexion, and was always well attended, on account of the learning and eloquence of the preacher. About four years ago the minister and congregation held several meetings, the result of which was that they determined on conforming to the Established Church. Since that period the building has been occupied as a chapel of ease to the parish church. A district has been assigned to it under the provisions of the 6th and 7th Victoria, c. 39; and on its being consecrated it became a parish church, under the name of Christ Church. The building is a plain brick structure, accommodating 800 persons, and is situated in the poorest and most spiritually destitute part of the town. To fit it for the service of the church a chancel has been erected, and to give the exterior something of an ecclesiastical character, the west front has been improved, and the addition of a doorway of elaborate design, consisting of five receding arches, executed chiefly in terra-cotta from the Ladystone works near Bolton. The windows, which had semicircular heads and sash-lights, have been replaced by windows in the same style as the doorway (Norman), and a bell gable, surmounted by an appropriate cross, has been placed on the top. The alterations have been made under the superintendence of Mr. Gegan, of Manchester. The petition was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. James Slade, vicar of the parish, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Raikes, M.A. Chancellor of the diocese of Chester.

Dec. 13. During the operations going on in connexion with the new park at

Everton-brow, two relics of military warfare were found in the earth, about a foot from the surface. One of them, the remains of a large sword, or sabre, was taken up in a garden belonging to Mr. Halliday, at the back of a small house known as Prince Rupert's Cottage; the other, which is a portion of a firelock, was discovered near the church; both are very much corroded by the action of the weather, and a part of the sword appears to have been broken off. The most probable conjecture is, that they have been embedded in the soil since the period when Liverpool was besieged by Prince Rupert, in 1644. They are now in the possession of Mr. William Halliday, of the Everton coffee-house.

MIDDLESEX.

The Tower of London is about to undergo great alterations and improvements. For months past surveyors have been engaged, at the direction of the Board of Ordnance, in surveying different parts; and an elaborate working model has been formed, under the superintendence of Major Hall, of the Royal Engineers. A new entrance will be made facing Upper Thames-street, and will be approached by a drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the Spur Gate is to be demolished; that part of the old ditch between the Warders' Hall and the Spur Gate filled up, and a new one in a line with that by the river side is to be made, so as to run outside the grand entrance, in accomplishing which a large space of ground will be added to the fortress, although no encroachment on the public right of way on Tower-hill. The Spur Gate barracks, the menagerie buildings, the new ticket-office, the Spur-guardroom, and the ramparts adjacent, are to be razed to the ground, and on their site will be built substantial erections for public offices. The Warders'-hall, now fronting the Stone-kitchen, is to be destroyed, and a new one erected, which, together with the ticket-office and guardroom, will form the buildings at the grand entrance. The two archways almost at the extreme eastern end of the fortress, leading to what is termed the Irish barracks at the south-east angle, are to be removed, and the Irish barracks, now used for the accommodation of the troops, are to be converted into storerooms. The entire row of buildings on the opposite side of the way is also to be demolished, and the whole space of the rampart wall will be cleared away, affording a commodious thoroughfare. At the end of the Irish barracks are a number of smiths' shops and lofts; all these are to be levelled as far as the old Mill barracks, to the end immediately beneath

the Jewel-house. The houses fronting the barracks in a line with the King's Arms public-house, about forty in number, are to share a similar fate, at least as far as the School-room. Nearly opposite to those buildings are the officers' residences, which are intended to be appropriated for the accommodation of the warders. A large building between the Beauchamp tower and the officers' present quarters is to be converted into an infirmary for the troops, an institution long required in the garrison. The alterations intended immediately adjacent to the Grand Parade are equally extensive. The houses on the right, after passing under the Bloody Tower to the parade, now the residence of some of the warders, will be destroyed, together with the guard-room. All the buildings, in fact, contiguous to the White Tower are to be swept away, so as to throw that interesting and stately structure open to the view of the spectator, many of its beauties being hidden by the unsightly buildings that are attached to it. The carriage-way is to be abolished and raised level with the parade, which will certainly be one of the finest exercising grounds any fortress can boast of. It will be approached by a wide flight of steps close under the Bloody Tower. On the ruins of the grand storehouse is to be erected a large building for the accommodation of 800 soldiers, the style of which is to be in strict keeping with the White Tower. Extensive excavations are now going on in order to secure a good foundation, for which purpose the whole of the burial-ground attached to St. Peter's ad Vincula has been devoted, the bodies therein having been removed and deposited in a spacious vault (unless taken to other cemeteries). Some of the buildings to the west of the parade are to be pulled down to make room for more substantial erections. The houses on the terrace, known as the Map Office, are to be used as officers' residences, the roofs of which will be made to correspond with the White Tower and the intended new barracks. The Beauchamp Tower, which stands on the west side of the parade, will be thrown open to public view; and when the records are removed to the new Houses of Parliament, the White Tower will be open for public inspection.

The Royal Exchange.—The following particulars respecting the amount of money that has been expended by the Mercers' Company in the erection of the New Royal Exchange, and the improvements in the immediate vicinity, are derived from authentic sources. Contract for the foundation, 9657l. 1s.; expenses for laying foundation stone, 1176l. 19s. 1d.; voted to three architects for plans of the

Exchange—1st premium 300l., 2nd ditto 200l., 3rd ditto 100l.—600l.; excavating the Merchants' area, and constructing vaults underneath, 3000l.; contract for building the Exchange, completed by Mr. Jackson, the builder, at Pimlico, 115,090l.; sculpture work in the tympani (by Westmacott), 3000l.; carvings of the internal façades, &c., also externally, 2700l.; sculpture of Corinthian capitals, columns, and piazzas, 6000l.; the encaustic painting of the roof of the colonnade, by M. Sang, 2248l.; cost of clock and works, &c., 700l.; cost of bells, 905l.; statue of the Queen, 1000l.; statue of Queen Elizabeth (Watson, artist), 500l.; statue of Sir R. Whittington (Carew, artist), 430l.; statue of Sir H. Myddelton (same artist), 460l.; statue of Sir T. Gresham, 550l.; the Royal arms over the western entrance, 350l.; the tessellated pavement (a failure, and destroyed), 700l.; commission to Mr. Tite, the architect (said to be about 10,000l.) There are other expenses, the amount of which is not yet made up; but the amount total of the cost of the edifice will not exceed 180,000l. The improvements, in the demolition of the Bank-buildings, and other premises at the back of the Exchange, cost about 190,000l.; total 370,000l. The rental of the Royal Exchange is described in the Committee's Report to be as follows:—Royal Exchange Assurance Company, 2400l.; Lloyd's, 1260l.; London Assurance Company, 1500l.; shops, &c., 5000l.; total, 10,160l. The Exchange will not be opened for public business until some weeks after Christmas.

Westminster Bridge.—By a recent Parliamentary Return, it appears that from the year 1810 to April 1838, a sum of 83,097l. 6s. 9½d. was expended in the repairs and alterations of this bridge, together with charges for professional and other services. The cost since 1838, in the repairs and alterations, amounted to 82,661l. and a further sum was required of 52,879l.; and, if the footpaths were made the same as London-bridge, an additional sum of 40,000l. would be expended. The total income of the property belonging to the commissioners of the bridge is 7,464l. 11s. 8d. a year. It will be perceived that the sum expended since 1838, and the further sum required, amount in six years to upwards of 135,000l., whilst the income derived from the property of the bridge in the period only amounts to 44,787l. 10s.

Dec. 12. At a General Court of the Corporation of the *School for the Indigent Blind*, it appeared that during the last quarter the amount received was upwards of 5000l., from which, deducting the current expenditure, a balance of 650l. remained in the bankers' hands. The re-

port of the past year showed the funded stock of the corporation to be 65,728*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* the receipts for donations and subscriptions, dividends on stock, &c. amounted to 11,189*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The noble building, having been much beautified and materially enlarged, is now capable of containing an additional number of pupils; and, therefore, in addition to the present number of 68 males and 70 females, the committee have determined that 18 (10 additional) shall be admitted at the election in March.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nov. 5. Saint John Baptist's Church, *Leen Side*, Nottingham, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The Rev. W. Howard is appointed incumbent of the district. This Church contains open sittings for 800 persons on the ground floor, and is on the simplest plan consistent with so great an extent of accommodation. The style is early-English. The walls are massive, and constructed of Bulwell stone, in irregular courses. The quoins and dressings, both internally and externally, are of free-stone, chiefly from Derbyshire, from the quarries at Cromford, Coxbench, and Duffield. The capitals of the internal pillars are from Mansfield. The cost of the building has been about 3000*l.* and the site and extras from 1200*l.* to 1400*l.* in addition, making a total of about 4400*l.*

A singular discovery has recently been made in Back-lane, at the back of Derby-road, *Nottingham*. In cutting the line for a sough, the labourers suddenly broke into a narrow passage in the rock, running in the direction of the forest on one side, and pointing towards the Castle on the other. On the side of the Castle, about four yards down, the passage has been bricked up, apparently for the purpose of forming a cellar to one of Mr. Goodhead's houses, near the top of the lane. In the direction of the forest the road runs under the first house upon going up the hill, and parties explored it for several hundred yards. A similar passage, a few yards higher up the road, was opened some years ago. The opening above described is full half a mile from the castle.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Dec. 1. The venerable church of St. Peter's in the East, *Oxford*, was re-opened for Divine Service. The roof in the nave and north aisle has been beautifully restored, and a new organ, by Bishop, erected in the western gallery. Dr. Williams (Warden of New College) preached in the morning, and a collection was afterwards made while the offertory sentences were read by the Vicar, amounting to rather more than 49*l.* The new judge,

Mr. Erle, and his lady, (the latter is the daughter of the preacher,) were among the congregation. A second collection was made in the evening, which made a total of 64*l.* 10*s.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The population of the parish of *King-Swinford* having, by recent opening of mines, increased to nearly 24,000, and church accommodation having become lamentably deficient, the Rector, Dr. Penfold, by the aid of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has succeeded in dividing the parish into six districts, containing 4,000 each, and it is intended each shall have its church (there are now three), its parsonage-house, resident minister, and national schools. The funds for building have been obtained from the Church Building Society, with 250*l.* from the noble gift of 4,000*l.* from Sir Robert Peel; and with nearly 600*l.* in subscriptions. All the sittings are to be free; the site and two acres for a churchyard were given by the trustees of the late Earl of Dudley, and a sufficient sum from Lord Ward to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to build the parsonage. Grants of 600*l.* have been obtained from the Committee of Council and National Society for the schools, the site for which has been purchased and given by the Rector.

SUFFOLK.

Nov. 27. The venerable church of All Saints, Sudbury, narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire. The ceiling, joists, and boarding were burnt through, and a hole made in the roof about two feet in diameter. The fire, it has been ascertained, proceeded from the carelessness of some plumbers, who had been repairing the leads during the day, and kindled a fire on a flag-stone placed upon the roof; this stone had split with the intense heat, and the embers falling through the fractures ignited the timbers.

SURREY.

Nov. 17. *St. Olave's Church, Southwark*, was re-opened for Divine Service, the Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce, Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, preaching an impressive sermon. It has been rebuilt in the form of the old structure which was burnt down Aug. 19, 1843, as recorded in our volume XX. pt. ii. p. 309. The expenses incurred amount to about 8,000*l.*

Nov. 21. The new parish church of *Camberwell* (also rebuilt in consequence of a fire) was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. Its form and character are described under the head of architecture in our present number. The old church was burnt down Feb. 7, 1841, as recorded

in our vol. XV. p. 309, and its most remarkable features were noticed in p. 247 of the same volume. See also vol. XVIII. p. 61, for the decision as to its re-edification.

Nov. 22. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated Camden Chapel, at *Camberwell*, for many years only licensed, and under proprietary management, and a place of great resort during the late ministry of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D. Arrangements have been made for assigning to it an ecclesiastical district, and the Rev. Daniel Moore, B.A., minister of Christ Chapel, St. John's Wood, has been appointed to the incumbency.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Nov. 22. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield consecrated the Chapel of St. James at *Birmingham* attached to the medical institution of Queen's College. This is the first Church that has been devoted in modern times to the special use of the medical profession. The munificent friend of Queen's College, the Rev. Dr. Warneford, has supplied the means of fulfilling the requirements of the Church Building Act, and an endowment fund of 1000*l.* The architect is Mr. Drury. The ceremony was preceded by a breakfast at Dee's Hotel, which was attended by Lord Lytton, and many other distinguished visitors.

Dec. 2. *The Warwick and Leamington Railway* was opened to the public. The time occupied in its construction, under the superintendence of Mr. Stephenson, has been eighteen months. The gradients are rather heavy, the steepest being 1 in 100. Messrs. J. Jackson, of London, and J. Cumming, Birmingham, were the contractors. The Kenilworth, the only intermediate station, on the outskirts of the town, is constructed of Kenilworth stone. That at Leamington, in the Roman Doric style, is situate on the main road between Leamington and Warwick. The first feature of interest, and one of the principal works, is that of the Milburne Grange viaduct, composed of seventeen arches, of 31 feet span, built of red brick, faced with stone and supported by stone pillars: it cost 2,400*l.* The Castle Gutter Brook Bridge is of three arches, of 60 feet span, composed of blue brick, and cost 1,400*l.* The timber bridge, spanning three roads, is formed of wood-work, with stone piers, 50 feet span, and has cost 940*l.* The viaduct over the Avon consists of nine arches, of 60 feet span, and is the chief work upon the line. It is built of blue brick, has cost 4,650*l.*, and commands a fine view of the Avon, and of Guy's Cliffe, the demesne of the Hon. C. B. Percy.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Dec. 5. The new Chapel of Ease at *Barnard's Green*, near Great Malvern, was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester. The site was given by Mr. Foley, the lord of the manor.

The extensive parish of *Oldswinford* (of which the town of *Stourbridge* forms part) has been without a church-rate for upwards of eight years, during which time the current expenses have been defrayed partly by a voluntary rate and partly by the churchwardens for the time being. In two or three cases the individuals filling that office have lost upwards of 30*l.*, by providing for the expenses of their year of office. A rate of 1*d.* in the pound has now been carried, to meet the expenses of the current year. Upwards of 11,000*l.* has been raised in the neighbourhood within the last few years for church purposes by voluntary subscriptions, and the rate of 1*d.* in the pound, after an interval of so many years, is not estimated to produce more than 80*l.*

YORKSHIRE.

Rocliffe St. Mary's Church has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. This church was erected and in great part endowed at the expense of Andrew Lawson, Esq. M.P., aided by contributions towards the endowment by Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Park, and other benevolent persons. The Bishop was attended by the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, Rural Dean, and 16 clergymen. The Rev. James Lawson read prayers, and the Lord Bishop preached the sermon. The church-yard, containing half an acre, also the gift of Mr. Lawson, was consecrated at the same time.

SCOTLAND.

The Duke of Roxburghe having determined on reconstructing the celebrated old deer park at *Broxmouth*, co. Haddington, has taken into possession that part of it formerly let, consisting of 80 acres of fine land. It is thrown into grass for permanent pasture, and occupied, as in days of yore, with the finest and most genuine breed of deer in the kingdom. What with this, the lake, and the other improvements on the river and grounds, this ancient, but now remodelled baronial seat, will vie with any of its extent in Scotland.

The late Gen. Lord Lynedoch's estate at *Lynedoch*, near Perth, has been purchased by James Simpson, esq. of Fox-hill Bank, near Manchester, for 135,000*l.*, and his late Lordship's adjacent estate of *Balgowan* has been purchased by W. Thompson, esq. of Edinburgh, for 43,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 7. Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley) summoned to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, in the county of Lancaster.

Nov. 29. George Relf Greenhow, of Kevan Ha, near Uske, and Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, Gent. second son of John Greenhow, late of High-house, Stainton, Westmorland, Gent. deceased, by Anne, second dau. of George Relf, late of Penrith, and sister and coheir of Cuthbert Relf, late of Turner's-hill, esq. both deceased, to take the name of Relf after Greenhow.—49th Foot, Capt. J. L. Dennis to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. G. Hutt, Bombay Art. to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.—Unattached, To be Majors, Brevet Major W. Cain, from 26th Foot; Capt. G. Minter, from 32nd Foot.

Dec. 6. Scots Fusilier Guards, Brevet Col. W. T. Knollys to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. E. W. F. Walker to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—49th Foot, Major C. Cotton, from 94th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major J. L. Dennis, who exchanges.—59th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir J. Harvey, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. J. Jameson, of 65th Foot, Capt. A. M. Douglas, of 88th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Dec. 7. William-Drew Stent, of Fittleworth, co. Sussex, esq. in memory of William Lucas-Shadwell (formerly William Shadwell), of Hastings, esq. to take the surnames of Lucas-Shadwell, in lieu of his present surname; and bear the arms of Shadwell quarterly, in the first quarter, with the arms of Lucas.

Dec. 9. Charles William Bell, M.D. Physician to Her Majesty's Mission in Persia, to accept the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the second class.

Dec. 11. Sir H. T. De la Beche, Knt. and Thomas Cubitt, esq. to be Commissioners for inquiring into the causes of the falling of a Cotton Mill at Oldham, and as to the failure of part of the Prison at North Leach.

Dec. 13. 9th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., from 52d Foot, to be Colonel.—52d Foot, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Gibbs, K.C.B. from 68th Foot, to be Colonel.—68th Foot, Major-Gen. C. Nicol to be Colonel.—William Gore Ouseley, esq. (now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio Janeiro), to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation.—John Fiennes Crampton, esq. (now First Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna), to be Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Cantons.—Francis Farrant, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia.

Dec. 16. Denis Benjamin Viger, esq. to be President of the Committee of the Executive Council of Canada; Henry Sherwood, esq. to be Solicitor General for Upper Canada; R. Y. Cummins, esq. to be Accountant to the Surveyor General's Department of Mauritius; Wm. Dudley Ryder, esq. to be Assistant Secretary for Ceylon; William Fuller Boteler, esq. Q.C. to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy to act in the prosecution of flats in bankruptcy in the country, *vice* Edward Goulburn, serjeant-at-law, resigned.

Dec. 18. John George Archbishop of Armagh, Richard Archbishop of Dublin, Archbishop William Crolley, Archbishop Daniel Murray, the Earl of Donoughmore, K.P. Bishop Cornelius Denvir, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., the Rt. Hon. A. R. Blake, and the Rev. Dr. P. S.

Henry, to be Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

Dec. 20. 17th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. M'Pherson, to be Major.—60th Foot, Major the Hon. G. A. Spencer, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. C. Giffard, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. F. Stupart, of the 26th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Dec. 21. Dr. J. Henry Davidson, to be First Physician to her Majesty in Scotland, *vice* Dr. John Abercrombie, deceased.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Captain.—Commander, H. R. Sturt (1830), of the Rose, 18.

To be Commanders.—W. Tringham, of Victoria and Albert Yacht; Archibald G. Bulman.

Appointments.—Capt. Armar Lowry Corry (1821), from the Firebrand to the Superb, 80; Capt. H. W. Bayfield (1834), additional to the Illustrious, 72, to complete the surveying service on the North American station; Capt. James Hope (1838), to the Firebrand steam-frigate.—Commander Arthur Morrell (1823), of the Espoir, to the Tortoise guard ship, as governor of the Island of Ascension; Commander Richard W. Pelly (1844), to the Rose, 18.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Cramer, to be Dean of Carlisle.

Rev. H. K. Bonney, D.D. to be Archdeacon of Lincoln, and Fourth Residential Canon.

Rev. Dr. M'Cauley, to be Canon of St. Paul's.

Rev. J. Cartwright, to be Precentor of Durham.

Rev. W. Airey, Bramley V. Hants.

Rev. J. Adeney, Flowton R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. D. Applin, Stanley P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Atkinson, Copmanthorpe P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. W. H. Barber, Belper P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. R. Bingham, Harwood, Bolton, P. C. Lancashire.

Rev. H. G. N. Bishop, Great Clacton with Little Holland V. Essex.

Rev. H. B. Blake, Hesselst R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Bradshaw, St. George's Church, Darlaston P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Bywater, St. Simon and Jude P.C. Manchester.

Rev. J. Carter, Riddings P. C. Derbyshire.

Rev. J. H. Cartwright, Winterborne Dantsey P.C. Wilts.

Rev. J. Cragg, New District of St. Thomas's P. C. Coventry.

Rev. S. Creyke, Beeford R. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. N. Dalton, Greatham V. Rutlandshire.

Rev. T. Dean, Warton V. Chester.

Rev. C. K. Deane, South Shore P.C. Lanc.

Rev. G. Dowell, Werrington R. Devon.

Rev. H. Dundass, Warton P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. T. Egerton, Middle R. Salop.

Rev. F. Gould, New Hall, Burton-on-Trent P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. E. Greenhow, Nun Monkton V. near York.

Rev. H. Grey, Trent Vale R. Staffordshire.

Rev. H. P. Haughton, Markfield R. Leic.

Rev. H. T. C. Hine, Quarrington R. Linc.

Rev. J. Y. Hughes, Trinity Church, Greenwich P.C. Kent.

Rev. C. H. Hutton, Houghton Magna R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. H. Jodrell, Gisleham R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Johnson, Grainsby R. Linc.

Rev. G. Kelly, to the District of Pembroke Dock P.C.
 Rev. T. H. Lloyd, Hamerton R. Hunts.
 Rev. R. Merry, Guilden Morden R. Camb.
 Rev. T. S. Mills, Littleworth P.C. Oxon.
 Rev. H. Milne, Holm Hale R. Norfolk.
 Rev. T. J. Omerod, New Church of St. Mark, Lakenham P. C. Norfolk.
 Rev. H. Owen, Llanynys V. Denbighshire.
 Rev. A. Packe, Caythorpe R. Linc.
 Rev. A. Peyton, Lockford R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Prosser, Upton St. Leonard's R. Glouc.
 Rev. R. Pughe, Mostyn P.C. Flint.
 Rev. A. Ramsay, Tintinhull P.C. Somersetsh.
 Rev. H. W. Richter, St. Paul in the Bail R. Lincoln.
 Rev. R. Robinson, Mallerstang, near Kirby Stephen, R. Westmorland.
 Rev. G. Rogers, Braceborough R. Linc.
 Rev. L. H. Rudd, Ruscombe P.C. Berks.
 Rev. H. Seen, Wokingham R. Kent.
 Rev. W. Simpson, Dobeross in Saddleworth P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. R. Spofforth, Weighton Market V. Yorksh.
 Rev. E. B. St. John, Ideford R. Suffolk.
 Rev. H. Stocken, Wilton in Cleveland P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bart. Fraut R. near Tunbridge Wells.
 Rev. J. S. Townsend, Brushford P.C. Devon.
 Rev. R. C. Trench, Abbotston R. with the V. of Itchen, Stoke, Hants.
 Rev. J. P. Upton, St. Leonard P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. T. Williams, Llandroch P.C. near Carmarthen.
 Rev. J. Williams, All Saints with St. Peter, Maldon, V. Essex.
 Rev. C. F. Wordsworth, Fifield R. near Salisbury.
 Rev. E. W. Wright, Great Malvern V. Worc.
 Rev. G. Wright, Conisborough V. Yorkshire.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. Carwithen, to Earl Fortescue.
 Rev. W. H. Dyott, to Viscount Combermere.
 Rev. B. W. Saville, to Earl Fortescue.
 Rev. E. Walker, to Viscount Valentia.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Milne, M.A. (Vice Principal) to be Principal of Huddersfield college, and Mr. Richard D. Harris, B.A. (first Master) to be Vice-Principal.
 Charles Evans, esq. M.A., Barrister-at-law, to be Chancellor of the diocese of Norwich.
 Rev. C. T. Vaughan, to be Head Master of Harrow School.
 Rev. J. B. Hughes, to be Second Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 13. At Col. Romer's, St. Helier's, Jersey, the Countess du Pontavice de Henssey, a son and heir.—14. At Field-gate House, Kenilworth, the wife of Major Campbell, 7th Hussars, a son.—18. In Grafton-street, the Viscountess Galway, a son and heir.—19. At Ferme, the Countess Gigliucci, a son and heir.—At the residence of the Rev. H. T. Lumsden, Ipswich, Mrs. Thomas Clements Browne, a dau.—21. At Durham, the wife of Major Wenyns, a dau.—22. In Cambridge-sq. the wife of Thomas Entwistle, esq. a dau.—25. At Wilton-st. Grosvenor-pl. the wife of Henry Lewis, esq. of Green Meadow, Glamorgan, a dau.—At Dunraven Castle, the Viscountess Adair, a dau.—29. At Grove Park, Lady Darnley, a son.
 Lately. At Hams-hall, Coleshill, the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a dau.—In Wimpole-st. the

Hon. Mrs. Hall, a dau.—At Torquay, the wife of Sir J. E. Honywood, a dau.—At Bowden Hall, Gloucestershire, the wife of C. Brooke Hunt, esq. a son.—In London, the wife of Coryndon H. Luxmoor, esq. a son.

Dec. 2. At Bindon House, Somersetshire, Mrs. Ernest Perceval, a dau.—3. At the house of Earl Amherst, in Grosvenor-st. Lady Sarah Hay Williams, a dau.—At Hatherton Hall, Lady Margaret Littleton, a son.—4. At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a dau.—At Thornham-hall, Suffolk, Lady Henniker, a dau.—At Melchbourne Park, Lady St. John, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 29. At Milbourne, Port Philip. J. Denham Pinnock, esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court, to Lucy-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Hill, esq. one of the magistrates of New South Wales, and formerly of Yeovil.

June 4. At Sydney, Geo. Gilmore, youngest son of John Gilmore, esq. of Clifton, to Margaret-Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Henry Chambers, esq. of Pyrmont, Sydney.

Aug. 21. At Madras, John Robert Pringle, esq. Madras Civil Serv., third son of Sir John Pringle, Bart. of Stitches, Roxburghshire, to Hester-Helen, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Malcolm M'Neill, Madras Light Cavalry.

Sept. 3. At Kurrachee, Capt. W. Montagu Scott M'Murdo, 78th Regt. youngest son of the late Col. M'Murdo, of Loftus, Dumfries, to Susan, eldest dau. of his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Commander in Chief in Scinde.

12. At Simla, East Indies, Capt. Charles E. Mills, of the Artillery, Assistant to the Gov.-Gen.'s Agent North Western Frontier, to Susanna, niece of Lieut.-Col. Chadwick, of the same corps, and dau. of William Chadwick, esq. Octagon, Plymouth.

17. At Simla, Bengal, Major Grant, Deputy Adj. Gen. of the Army, to Frances-Maria, youngest dau. of his Excellency Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B. Commander in Chief of India.

Oct. 3. At Rathangan, Ireland, James Fitzgerald Massy, esq. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Limerick, and niece of the Rev. Thos. Shepherd, Vicar of Wellington, Herefordsh.

5. At Nagpore, Joseph Fisher Stevens, Lieut. and Adj. 18th Regt. N. I., to Helen, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Spurs, resident at the Court of the Rajah of Nagpore.

10. At Bombay, H. Bartle Edward Frere, esq. C.S. to Catharine, second dau. of his Excellency Sir George Arthur, Bart. K.C.H., Governor of Bombay.

12. At Madras, Thomas Sydney Smyth, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Anna, niece to the Hon. Sir Edward Gambier, Chief Justice of Madras.

14. At Bombay, Lieut. J. F. Hall, 22d Regt. Bengal N.I., and Adj. Jodhpoor Legion, to Georgiana-Margaret, widow of Capt. Pollock, Bengal Army.

Oct. 22. At Leominster, Sussex, H. J. Coote, esq. 22d Regt., third son of R. H. Coote, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Rhoda-Carleton, only dau. of William Holmes, esq. of Brookfield, Sussex.—At Mamble, Worc., the Rev. G. H. Eyre, eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir George Eyre, K.C.B. to Cecilia-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Hill, Rector of Rock, in the same county.—At Bath, Col. Sir Rich. England, K.C.B., Commanding 41st Regt. to Theodosia, dau. of R. Fountayne Wilson, esq. of Melton, &c. Yorksh.—At Brighton, the Rev. G. W. Rhodes, of Leyton, Essex, to Louisa, dau. of the late Anthony Taylor Peacock, esq. of South Kyme,

Lincolnshire.—At Ampthill, the Rev. Frederic C. G. Passy, Vicar of Wilstead, Beds, to Helen-Louisa, only dau. of the late Philip Deare, esq.—At Bath, the Rev. George Whitaker, Vicar of Oakington, near Cambridge, to Arundel-Charlotte, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Burton, and niece of John Griffiths Mansford, esq. of Bath.—At Castletown-Delvins, Col. Arthur, of the 3d (Prince of Wales's Drag. Guards), to Kate, dau. of Mr. and Lady Eleanor Petherstone, and niece to the Earl of Wicklow.—At Bombay, Alex. Nash, Lieut. of Eng. to Lucy-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. Norton, of Southwold, Suffolk.

23. At Blair Vadoek, Dumbartonsh., Patrick Maitland, esq. of Freugh, Wigtownsh., to Matilda-Frances-Harriet, youngest dau. of Mr. and Lady Janet Buchanan.—At Monkstown, Capt. George Henry Robertson, 25th Regt. Bombay Army, to Jane, dau. of Brabazon Newcomen, esq. of Camla, Roscommon, and Montpellier House, Dublin.—At Edinburgh, Francis Newcombe Maltby, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Mary Howard, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Michael, Hon. East India Company's Service.—At Oakingham, C. H. White, esq. M.A. of Oriel College, Oxf., to Louisa-Boak, youngest dau. of the late Bartholomew Browne, esq. of Oakingham.—At Clifton, Richard John Allen Philipps, esq. late Capt. 12th Regt., and second son of the late W. C. Allen Philipps, esq. of St. Bride's-hill, Pembroke, to Louisa-Sarah, eldest dau. of Richard Bowen, esq. of Manerwen, in the same county.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, Coldstream Guards, second surviving son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of Abraham Wilkey Roberts, esq. Hill-st. Berkeley-sq.—At York-road Chapel, George Hepburn, esq. of Chesham, Bucks, to Lydia-Louisa, dau. of the late John Hepburn, esq. of Southwark.—At Baxton, the Rev. Mark Garritt, Rector of Stretton, Rutlandshire, to Isabella-Mary, youngest dau. of Geo. Richards Denshire, esq. of Thetford House, Lincolnsh.—At Hintlesham, F. W. Schriber, esq. of the Roundwood, Ipswich, to Miss Deane, dau. of the late W. Deane, esq. of Alton-hall.—At Aberdeen, Capt. Nares, R.N. to Susan, relict of the late John Ramsay, esq. of Barra.—At Sutton Veney, Edmund Sharpe, esq. Bengal Art., eldest son of the Rev. William Sharpe, Rector of Pattiswick, Essex, to Fanny, dau. of the Rev. William D. Thring, D.D. Rector of Sutton Veney, and Vicar of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts.—At Paddington, the Rev. Chas. Edw. Gray, M.A., Brasenose Coll. Oxf., to Adelaide-Geraldine, dau. of Sir Herbert Compton, of Hyde Park Gardens.—At Chelsea, George G. S., eldest son of James Eyres Coward, esq. of Tiverton, Devon, to Anne dau. of the late John Exton North, esq. of Leicester.—At Bishop's Tawton, Devon, Dr. Edwards, of Bath, to Fanny, eldest dau. of W. Amier, esq.—At Donnybrook, Virginus Murray, esq. of the 29th Regt., son of the late Hon. Alexander Murray, of Frimley, Bagshot, nephew of the late Earl of Dunmore, to Elizabeth-Alicia, only dau. of Col. Poitier, formerly of the 61st Regt.—At Wymondham, the Rev. John M. Jephson, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Isaac Jeremy, esq. of Stansfield-hall, Recorder of Norwich.—At Weston, near Bath, the Rev. Edward Spencer Phelps, R.N. to Sophia-Elizabeth, sole surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robert Gatehouse.

25. At Haddow, Kent, the Rev. Henry D. Sewell, M.A. fourth son of the late Hon. Jonathan Sewell, LL.D. Chief Justice of the province of Lower Canada, to Elizabeth-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Robert Monypenny, esq. of Merrington-place, Kent.

26. At Frankfort, Theodore Gudin, to Margaret-Louis, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord James Hay, and grand-dau. of the late Marquess of Tweeddale.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Robert Barclay, jun. esq. of Buckingham-st. Adelphi, to Sarah, dau. of the late D. Smith, esq. of the Commissariat Department.—At Christchurch, Surrey, Frederick Charles Jones, esq. M.D., of Great Surrey-st. only son of Capt. Charles Jones, R.N. K.T.S., to Sarah-Alice, second dau. of William Farmer, esq.—At Minster, Isle of Sheppey, J. S. Harper, esq. to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of John Ward, esq. of Mile Town, Sheerness, and niece of the Rev. James Burnell, of Woolhampton, and the late Dr. Bacon, of Reading.—At St. Pancras, Septimus Vander Wyden, son of the late Charles Hart, esq. of Kensington-gore, and Capt. in the 2d Grenadier Regt. of the Bombay N. I., to Catharine, eldest dau. of Thomas Joshua Platt, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel.—At Watford, George Cornwall Lewis, esq. one of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, to Lady Theresa Lister, relict of Thomas H. Lister, esq. and sister to the Earl of Clarendon.

28. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Henry, second son of the late Adm. Butterfield, to Maria, second dau. of G. B. Ashmead, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.—At Kew, the Rev. W. H. Martin Atkins, of Kingston Lisle, Berks, to Diana-Mary, widow of John Tyrrell, esq. of Kew, and dau. of the Rev. James Wyld, of Blunsdon St. Andrew, Wilts.

29. At Ipswich, the Rev. George William Steward, Rector of Caister next Yarmouth, to Ellen, third dau. of the late John Bampton, esq. of the former place.—At Alby, the Rev. Smith Churchill, son of the late Rev. J. D. Churchill, Rector of Bickling and Erpingham, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Rees, Vicar of Horsey, Norfolk.—At Whitburn, Robert, eldest surviving son of Rear-Admiral Hodgson, to Clara, second dau. of William Harrison, esq. of Whitburn.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Viscount Loftus, eldest son of the Marquess of Ely, to Jane, dau. of the late James Joseph Hope Vere, esq. of Craigie Hall and Blackwood, North Britain.

—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Charles Dalbiac, esq. of the 4th (Queen's Own) Regt. of Light Drag., eldest son of Major Dalbiac, to Louisa-Maria, only dau. of the late Capt. Burges, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.—The Hon. Horace W. B. Cochrane, second son of the Earl of Dundonald, to Frances-Jacobina, widow of the late George J. Carnegie, esq. nephew of the Earl of Northesk.—At Mitcham, Surrey, the Rev. Richard Simpson, Vicar of Mitcham, to Elizabeth-Mary, only surviving child of the late Rev. Richard Cranmer, late Vicar of the same place.

30. At Binfield, the Rev. Allen Cowburn, M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of William Cowburn, esq. of Sydenham, to Rebecca-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Randall, Rector of Binfield.—At Warlington, the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, and Silchester Rectory, Hants, to Lucy, widow of Robert James Harrison, esq. of Oak Lodge, Emsworth, formerly a Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—At Paris, Charles Sidney, only son of the late John Sidney Hawkins, esq. F.S.A., of Brompton, Middlesex, to Thomasine, eldest dau. of the Rev. John George Maddison, late Rector of West Monckton, Somerset.—At Peterborough, the Rev. Henry Pratt, son of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Rector of Paston, to Mary-Ann-Davys, dau. of the Bishop of Peterborough.

31. At West Ham, William Elphick, esq. of Newhaven, Sussex, to Lydia, eldest dau. of the late John Gray, esq. of West Ham, Essex.—

At the National Scotch Church, London, the Rev. Wm. Cameron, Minister of Lochbroom, Ross-shire, to Martha-Isabella, elder dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Cameron, Minister Elderton, Ross-shire.—At Tatterford, the Rev. Wm. Dack-Daniel, M.A. to Anne-Chad, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Adolphus Augustus Turnour.—In Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn, John Charles Moor, esq. Lieut. late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, to Harriet-Esther, youngest dau. of the late Nathaniel Taylor, esq. of Cornard, Suffolk.

Later. At South Molton, Devon, R. Jennings Cross, esq. late of the Middle Temple, to Lucy, dau. of John G. Pearse, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Jenkins, esq. of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, to Louisa-Sophia, second dau. of the late Hon. Sir William Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.—At St. Martin's Church, Col. Louis Theodore Frederick Léon Belin, only son of the late Gen. Belin, to Henrietta-Newport, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Tinley, 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.

Nov. 2. At Paddington, the Rev. William Frederic Wingfield, M.A., of Christ Church College, Oxford, second son of the late John Wingfield, D.D., Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, to Charlotte, second dau. of George Nicholls, esq. of Hyde Park-st.—At Brighton, John Welch, esq. of the Inner Temple, eldest son of the late John Welch, esq. of Lancaster, to Henrietta-Hele-Fowell, eldest dau. of Richard Sprye, esq. of Chesham-pl. London, and grand-dau. of the Rev. John Sprye, Vicar of Ugborough.

3. At North Barsham, Norfolk, Charles Richard Nelson, jun. esq. Sompert, Sussex, eldest son of C. R. Nelson, esq. London, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of E. F. Leeds, esq. of the former place.—At Winkleigh, Robert George Luxton, esq. of Winkleigh, to Amelia, only surviving dau. of the late C. Luxton, esq. of the same place.—At Brighton, the Rev. J. L. Roberts, M.A., of New Inn Hall, Oxford, to Mary-Augusta, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Proctor, D.D., of Kemp Town.—At Norwich, W. H. Miller, esq. M.A., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge, to Harriet-Susan, second dau. of the late R. V. Minty, esq. of the Ordnance Civil Service.

6. At Whitestone, William Lambert, esq. of the Close, Exeter, to Emmeline-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. N. Cole, of Hurston.

7. At Highworth, Wilts, Geo. Fred. Crowdy, esq. of Farringdon, Berks, to Maria-Kate, youngest dau. of James Crowdy, esq. of the former place.—At Dublin, Joliffe Tuffnell, esq. 3d Drag Gds., younger son of the late Col. Tuffnell, of Bath, to Henrietta, relict of the late Robt. Fannin, esq. of Dublin, and only dau. of Crossdale Molony, esq. co. Clare.—At Cheveley, John Fairlie, esq. of Cheveley Park, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Parr Isaacson, esq. of Newmarket.—At Stanton, Suffolk, John Ray, esq. second son of Walter Ray, esq. of Tostock, in the same county, to Julia, ex. of the Rev. George Bidwell, Rector of Stanton.—At Monkstown, near Dublin, Rich. Fater, esq. to Lucinda, dau. of the late Richard Milliken, esq.—At Paris, Major Henry Arthur O'Neill, to Emma-Charlotte, third dau. of Robert Simpson, esq.

8. At Hatherleigh, co. Devon, the Rev. Francis E. B. Cole, Curate of the same place, to Miss Elizabeth Field, third dau. of the Rev. Samuel Field, Vicar of Hatherleigh.—At Northfleet, Kent, Horatio, fourth son of the Rev. William Pace, M.A., Capt. Madras Army, to Jobina, third dau. of Wm. H. Styles, esq. of New House Farm, Northfleet.

9. At Trinity Church, Southwark, Robert John Thomas Bearcroft, son of the late

William Robert Bearcroft, esq. and second grandson of the late Edward Bearcroft, Chief Justice of the county palatine of Chester, to Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of Edward Butler Taylor, esq. late of Barbadoes.—At Byfleet, Surrey, Angus Duncan, esq. of Reading, Berks, to Charlotte-Maria, widow of Chas. Shuttleworth, esq. of the Grange, Great Bowden, Leicestershire.

11. At Binfield, the residence of Gerald Fitzgerald, esq. having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, esq. of Manningham Hall and Farfield Hall, York-sh., to Eliza, widow of the late Geo. Mellefont, esq. and dau. of the late Baroness Talbot de Malahide.—At Stroud, John Michael Butt, esq. of Kingsholm, near Gloucester, to Isabella-Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of John Pierce Brisley, esq. of Stroud.—At Antwerp, John Christian Bowring, esq. of Guadalupe-y-Calvo, in Mexico, to Jeanna, eldest dau. of Adolphus Hay, esq. of Antwerp.

12. At Brighton, William-Henry, only son of William Bousey, esq. of Belle Vue, Slough, to Mary-Caroline, eldest dau. of M. G. Price, esq. of Brighton.—At Areley King's, Walter Hemming, esq. of Bentley Lodge, youngest son of William Hemming, esq. of Fox Lydiat House, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Lea, esq. of Areley House, in the county of Worcester.—At Marylebone, Hugh, only son of Hugh Davies, esq. of Maesgamedd, Merionethshire, to Mary, second dau. of the late Walter Clerk, esq. of East Bergholt House, Suffolk.—At Reading, Archdeacon Hare, to Jane-Esther, dau. of the Rev. Michael Maurice.—At Avre, Gloucestersh. Thos. Smith, esq. of Worcester, to Anne-Wade, youngest surviving dau. of the late John Wait, esq. of New House, near Newnham.—At Frant, Sussex, the Rev. Alfred Litt Winter, M.A. of Caulfield, Bedfordshire, to Matilda-Mary, youngest dau. of the late William Smith, esq. of Fairy Hall, near Eltham, Kent.

13. At Battersea, the Rev. George Ferris Whidborne, Incumbent of Charles chapel, Plymouth, to Rosa, fourth dau. of the late James Lucas, esq. of Loampit-hill, Deptford.—At Lynn, the Rev. Henry Hill, M.A. assistant curate of Snettisham, and second son of James Heycock Hill, esq. of Mansfield-st. London, to Dorothea-Everard, eldest dau. of Frederick Lane, esq. of Lynn.—At Tissington, the Rev. Godfrey H. Arkwright, third son of Robert Arkwright, esq. of Sutton Hall, to Frances Rafella Fitzherbert, fourth dau. of Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart. of Tissington Hall, co. of Derby.—At St. James's Church, S. F. De Saumarez, esq. Capt. 74th Regt., to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Hiram Frazer, esq. Lieut. R.N.

14. At North Fitzwarren, the Rev. Richard Burridge, of Langford Budville, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late John Haddon Turner, esq. of Way House, near Taunton.—At Chelsea, Charles Sterkey, esq. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Bawtree, esq. of Whitehall, Colchester.—At Leighton, Samson S. Lloyd, of Birmingham, banker, to Emma, third dau. of the late Samuel Reeve, esq. of Leighton House, Leighton Buzzard.—At Halifax, the Rev. Wm. Smith, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Helen-Elizabeth, dau. of John Rawson, esq. of Stoney Royd, near Halifax.—At Holloway, near London, Major Jackson, 3rd West India Regt. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Shackels, esq. of Hull, shipowner.

Portsmouth, Edward Gifford, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Hardinge Gifford, and brother-in-law to Sir W. W. Follett, to Rose, eldest dau. of William Pennell, esq. and niece to the Right Hon. J. W. Croker,

OBITUARY.

THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA
OF GLOUCESTER.

Nov. 29. At her official residence at Blackheath, aged seventy-one years and six months (to a day), her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, Ranger of Greenwich Park.

She was born at Gloucester house on the 29th May 1773, the eldest child (and only surviving daughter) of Prince William-Henry Duke of Gloucester, (brother to King George the Third,) by Maria, Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, widow of James second Earl of Waldegrave, K. G. and daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. second son of the first Earl of Orford. The King not having countenanced the marriage of his brother, the infant was privately baptized by Dr. Moss, Bishop of St. David's, on the 26th June, the Princess Amelia in person, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, being sponsors.

Her Royal Highness for many years past has resided alternately in Curzon-street, May Fair, and at Blackheath; the latter residence was assigned to her as Ranger of Greenwich Park, in addition to which her Royal Highness also enjoyed a grant of £7,000 a year. The unostentatious and unfeeling charities which were so liberally and bountifully dispersed by her Royal Highness will cause her loss to be severely felt by the poor. On all occasions of a public nature, whether a church was to be built or a school founded, her Royal Highness was always first to contribute her subscription on a most liberal scale. She was an annual subscriber to every local charity. A year before her demise her Royal Highness placed in the hands of the Vicar of Greenwich (the Rev. W. A. Soames) 100*l.*, to be invested for the Jubilee Alms-houses, and 100*l.* for the Blue Coat Girls' School; but her liberality was chiefly felt in acts of private charity, which were dispensed with a most judicious discrimination. The executors named in the will of her Royal Highness are George Bankes, Esq. M. P. for Dorset, and the Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, Vicar of Lewisham; and the Executrices Lady Alicia Gordon and Miss Cotes.

Her Royal Highness had been in a declining state of health for nearly two years. On Thursday Nov. 28, she took an airing in her carriage, and on Friday morning, after a restless night, she rang the bell for her attendant, and desired pen, ink, and paper to be brought to her bedside, when she penned a note to her medi-

cal attendant, Mr. Wattsford, of Crooms Hill, Greenwich, dated "Blackheath, Friday morning, nine o'clock," commanding his earliest attention. That gentleman immediately went, and found his Royal patient labouring under considerable oppression of the chest, and at her request administered a soothing draught, which afforded instant relief. She then expressed a wish to be left alone, as she hoped to obtain some repose. Mr. W. returned home soon after ten o'clock, but in a few minutes after a messenger came, and announced great fear of her Royal Highness surviving until his return. Mr. W. returned with the messenger, and found that her Royal Highness had just breathed her last, and, as he understood, without a sigh.

The remains of her late Royal Highness lay in state at the Ranger's house, Blackheath, attended by ladies and others of her late Royal Highness's household, during Monday the 9th December. The public were admitted from twelve o'clock at noon till four o'clock in the afternoon. A guard of honour, from the 2d battalion of Coldstream Guards, mounted in front of the house, at half past eleven A. M. and remained on duty till four o'clock in the afternoon.

On the following day, at twelve o'clock at noon, the same guard of honour mounted in front of the Ranger's house; and at a quarter before one o'clock p.m. the remains of her late Royal Highness, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, were removed for private interment in the Choir of the Royal Chapel of Saint George at Windsor, in the following order:

Four of the Queen's Marshals on foot; Charity School Children; Tradespeople of her late Royal Highness; The High Constable of Greenwich; Governors of the Parish; Overseers of the Poor; Churchwardens, Curates, and the Vicar of Greenwich.

(The Parochial Authorities and others filed off at Deptford-bridge, the boundary of the parish.)

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Pages and Dressers of her late Royal Highness. The Carriage of her late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, the nine servants in deep mourning, conveying her Coronet, attended by Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by eight horses, decorated with

escocheons of her late Royal Highness's arms. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Executors and Executrices named in the will of her late Royal Highness. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Medical Attendant of her late Royal Highness. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying Edward M. Browell and George M. Bainbridge, Esqrs. officers of the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household. The Carriage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, drawn by six horses.

Upon arriving at the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, at ten minutes before five o'clock p.m., the body was received by a guard of honour from the 2d Battalion of Coldstream Guards, when the escort retired. The guard of honour remained on duty till the departure of the special train conveying the remains, at a quarter before six o'clock.

Upon arriving at Slough, at a quarter before seven p.m. the body was received by a guard of honour from the 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards: and, at a quarter past seven o'clock the procession moved, in the following order, to Windsor Castle, the Body being escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, every man bearing a flambeau:

Four of the Queen's Marshalsmen,

Eight of the Queen's Grooms, in state livery, bearing flambeaux. The Mourning Coaches, the Carriage of her late Royal Highness, and the Hearse, in the same order in which they proceeded from Blackheath to Paddington. The Carriage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, drawn by six horses, the twelve servants in state livery. The Carriages of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Kent, each drawn by six horses, and the servants in state livery.

Upon arrival at Windsor Castle, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, the escort filed off, the carriages of the Royal Family proceeding up the Castle-hill; and from the Castle-gate the procession was flanked by the 1st Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, every man bearing a flambeau, to the entrance of St. George's Chapel, where the Body was received by a guard of honour, the regimental band playing the "Dead March" in Saul as the procession passed from the gate to the Chapel; and the Marshalsmen and Grooms filed off without the door. At the entrance of Saint George's Chapel, the Dean and Canons, attended by the Choir, received the Body, and the procession, having been previously formed, moved down the south aisle, up the nave, into the choir, in the following order:—

Pages of Her late Royal Highness,
Mr. John Gardner, Mr. George Baker.
Medical Attendant upon Her late Royal Highness,
W. J. Wattsford, esq.

Groom of the Bedchamber to
H.R.H. Prince Albert,
Captain Francis Seymour.

Lord of the Bedchamber to
H.R.H. Prince Albert,
Lord George Lennox.

Groom in Waiting
to the Queen,
Colonel Berkeley Drummond.

Lord in Waiting
to the Queen,
Earl of Hardwicke.

The Choir, Canons, and Dean of Windsor.

Gentleman Usher
to the Queen,
Lt.-Col. Sir T. N. Harris.

The Lord Chamberlain
of Her Majesty's Household,
the Earl De La Warr.

Gentleman Usher
to the Queen,
Sir William Martins.

The Coronet of Her late Royal Highness, upon a black velvet cushion, borne by Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.

THE BODY,

Covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned with eight Escocheons of Her late Royal Highness's Arms, supported by Mrs. Morier, Mrs. George Bankes, Hon. Mrs. William Cust, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Legge.

A Gentleman Usher,
William Courthope, esq.

Quarter Principal King of Arms,
carrying his sceptre,
Sir Charles George Young, Knt.

A Gentleman Usher,
Robert Laurie, esq.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

Supporter to the
Chief Mourner,
Mrs. Brand, veiled.

The Countess of Gainsborough,
veiled; the Train borne by
Miss Laura Waldegrave, veiled.

Supporter to the
Chief Mourner,
Lady Gardner, veiled.

The Executors and Executrices named in the Will of Her late Royal Highness,
Miss Cotes, Lady Alicia Gordon,
George Bankes, Esq. M.P. Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge;

followed by Lady Georgina Bathurst, Lady Caroline Murray, Miss Vyse, of the Household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester; Lady Fanny Howard, of the Household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent; Sir John Morillon Wilson, Knt., of the Household of the Queen Dowager; Baron Knesebeck, of the Household of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Capt. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell, of the Household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester; Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., of the Household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent; Lord Wrottesley; Captain Fead, R.N.; the Hon. Major Legge; Capt. the Hon. William Waldegrave, R.N.; the Reverend Charles Grey Cotes, and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, who had been invited to attend the solemnity. Mrs. Powell and Miss Cavanagh, the Dressers of Her late Royal Highness, closed the procession.

Upon arrival within the choir, the procession advanced near to the altar, when the body was placed upon tressels (the feet towards the altar), and the coronet and cushion laid thereon. The Chief Mourner sat at the head of the corpse; the supporters on each side; the supporters of the pall near the body; the Lord Chamberlain stood at the feet of the corpse; and others of the procession were conducted to their several places. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present in his stall during the ceremony, attended by the Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness, the Marquess of Exeter, K.G. and by Major-Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H. Equerry to His Royal Highness.

The part of the service before the interment and the Anthem having been performed, the corpse was deposited in the vault near the Sovereign's stall; and the Dean having concluded the burial service, Garter Principal King of Arms proclaimed, near the grave, her late Royal Highness's style, as follows:—

"Thus it has pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most Illustrious Princess Sophia-Matilda, daughter of the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Illustrious Prince William Henry Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, Earl of Connaught, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Cousin of Her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness."

After which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Groom of the Stole and Equerry in Waiting to His Royal Highness, was conducted out of the Chapel by the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; and the other persons composing the procession also retired.

THE COUNTESS OF BERKELEY.

Oct. 30. At Cranford House, Middlesex, aged 77, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Berkeley.

This lady, if not especially remarkable for her personal qualities, is memorable for having been the means of diverting, or rather of placing in abeyance, the dignities of one of the most ancient families of the peerage.

She was one of the three daughters of Mr. William Cole, a publican and butcher at Wooton, near Berkeley, after whose death in 1782 or 1783 she came to London, and was in the service of Lady Talbot, and afterwards in that of Mrs. Foote, at Boughton, Malherbe, in Kent. In the year 1784 the Earl of Berkeley became acquainted with her at Gloucester, and she was soon after domiciled with him at Berkeley castle, where she subsequently maintained her footing undisturbed, and became the mother of a very numerous family. She usually went by the name of Miss Tudor, that name being also assumed by her brother William Cole, for whom the Earl procured the place of an Assistant Commissary at Maidstone.

On the 16th May, 1796, the Earl of Berkeley, styled in the parish register "a bachelor," and Mary Cole, styled "a spinster," were married in the parish church of Lambeth, very privately, in the presence of "William Tudor," the lady's brother, and the Rev. Caleb Carrington.

The Earl died on the 8th Aug. 1810, leaving Berkeley castle and the principal estates of the family to his eldest son, the present Earl Fitzhardinge, who the following year claimed the dignities of the Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, and Baron Berkeley. The first sitting of the Lords' Committee of Privileges took place on Monday March 4, 1811. The examinations commenced with that of the lady herself, who swore that she had been first married to the late Earl of Berkeley on the 30th of March, 1785, in the parish church of Berkeley. The registry of this alleged marriage was subsequently pro-

duced, but the Marquess of Buckingham, and others, declared their belief that, with the exceptions of the signatures of Mary Cole and William Tudor,* it was entirely in the hand-writing of the Earl of Berkeley himself.† A fac-simile is given in the Minutes of Evidence, and in a Narrative relative to the Claim, published in 8vo. 1811. On the 1st July, 1811, the House of Lords came to a decision that the alleged marriage of 1785 had not been proved.

The children born before the marriage of 1796 were, including one son and two daughters who died in infancy, seven in number: 1. the Right Hon. William-Fitzhardinge, formerly well known as Colonel Berkeley, and created by the Whigs Baron Segrave in 1831, and Earl Fitzhardinge in 1841; 2. Capt. Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, R.N., C.B., and M.P. for Gloucester; 3. Augustus-Fitzhardinge; (4, 5, and 6, Maria, Francis-Ducie, and Henrietta, who died young); 7. Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol. After the marriage of 1796 were born, 8. the Hon. Thomas-Morton-Fitzhardinge (who by the decision of the House of Lords would have been Earl of Berkeley, but does not assume the title); 9. the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley,

* The other witness, "Richard Barns," whose supposed *mark* was added, was a name that no one had ever heard of. Though numbered 74, the entry did not occur in its right place, but at the end of the book, and there was another No. 74.

† The Earl of Berkeley's motive for his conduct, it may be said, is obvious, but the following anecdote is interesting. Once he said to the Rev. Mr. Chapeau, "Oh! dear Chapeau, I am very low-spirited and very unhappy. I knew an old friend of mine, by the name of Smith, who was a son of the Duke of Dorset born out of wedlock, and that man was my schoolfellow, and a man I loved exceedingly, and whenever I think of him I am always unhappy. I attended him all through his illness. He drank himself to death, because he was disappointed in the title." And he added, "Believe me, my children shall never experience such cursed villainy through my means." This Smith lies with the Sackvilles in their vault at Withyham, in Sussex, and his coffin bears the following inscription: "Wm. Smith, Captain of her Majesty's Dragoon Guards, died Oct. 12, 1772, aged 28 years." (Collectanea Topog. et Geneal. vol. iii. p. 301.) He was the son of Lord John Sackville, and elder brother to John Frederick the third Duke of Dorset.

M.P. for West Gloucestershire; 10. Lady Mary Henrietta Fitzhardinge Berkeley, who is unmarried, and has been resident with her brother at Cranford; 11. Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge, married in 1829 to James Maxse, esq.; 12. the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham; and 13. Lady Emily Elizabeth, married in 1839 to Sydney Augustus Capel, esq. Lieut. 12th Lancers.

Of the sons, the second and third (born before the marriage of 1796,) have both married, and have sons. The sixth and youngest have also married, and the former (George) has two sons. On this branch of the family it may be presumed the ancient Earldom and other dignities will eventually devolve, unless Mr. Morton Berkeley (really the present Earl Berkeley) shall choose to marry, and should have sons. He has lately resided at Cranford with his mother; but that estate is now said to be left to his eldest brother.

The body of the Countess of Berkeley was interred at Cranford, which has been the customary place of sepulture of the latter generations of the family.

THE EARL OF LIMERICK.

Dec. 7. At his seat, South-hill Park, near Bracknell, Berkshire, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Edmond Henry Pery, Earl of Limerick, Viscount Limerick, and Baron Glentworth, of Mallow, co. Cork, in the peerage of Ireland; and Baron Foxford of Stackpole Court, co. Clare, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; a Representative Peer and a Privy Councillor of Ireland, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

His Lordship was born Jan. 8, 1758, the only son of the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. William-Cecil first Lord Glentworth, Lord Bishop of Limerick, by his first wife Jane, eldest daughter of John Minchen Walcott, esq. of Croagh. He entered upon life as a zealous supporter of the English government, and in consequence was in 1795 rewarded with the place of Keeper of the Signet and Privy Seal of Ireland; and in 1797 with that of Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, for the subsequent abolishment of which his Lordship enjoyed until his death a pension of 846*l.* He succeeded to the title of Baron on the death of his father, July 4, 1794; was created Viscount Limerick by patent dated Dec. 27, 1800; Earl of Limerick by patent dated Feb. 11, 1803, and Baron Foxford, by patent dated Aug. 11, 1815. He was also elected one of the twenty-eight original Representative Peers of Ireland selected at the Union,

which, as may be supposed from his rewards, he ardently supported.

The Earl of Limerick married Jan. 29, 1783, Mary-Alice, only daughter and heir of Henry Ormsby, esq. of Cloghan, co. Mayo, by Mary, eldest sister of Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him (after a union of more than sixty years), he had issue four sons and eight daughters, of whom two sons and five daughters survive. These were as follows: 1. Lady Mary Pery, who died in 1817, in her 34th year; 2. Edmond-Cecil, who died in 1793, in his 8th year; 3. Lady Theodosia, the first wife of the present Lord Monteagle, to whom she was married in 1811, and died in 1839, leaving five surviving sons and three daughters; 4. Lady Lucy, married in 1816 to Rowland Stephenson, esq. (afterwards the late Orlando Standish, esq.) of Scaleby Castle and Holme Cultram, Cumberland, and of Farley Hill, Berks, who died in 1843; 5. the Right Hon. Henry-Hartstonge Viscount Glentworth, who married (at Gretna Green), in 1808, Annabella-Tennison, second daughter of Tennison Edwards, esq. of Old Court, co. Wicklow, and niece to the late Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge of the Admiralty in Ireland, and died in 1834, leaving a numerous family (noticed below); 6. the Hon. William Cecil Pery, killed at St. Sebastian's in Spain in 1813; 7. Lady Frances-Selina, married in 1819 to Sir Henry Calder, Bart.; 8. the Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, an officer in the army, who married in 1825 Elizabeth-Charlotte, daughter of the late Hon. William Cockayne, brother to the last Viscount Cullen; 9. Lady Louisa, married in 1825 to Peter Pole, esq. eldest son of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.; 10. Lady Cecil-Jane, married in 1828 to the Rev. John De la Feld, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; 11. Lady Caroline-Alicia-Diana, married in 1832 to George Lake Russell, esq.; and 12. Lady Albinia-Charlotte, who died an infant in 1805.

The family of the eldest son, Lord Glentworth, were as follow: 1. Edmond-Henry late Lord Glentworth, who died without issue Feb. 16, 1844, having married in 1836 Eve-Maria, second daughter of Henry Villebois, esq. of Marham House, Norfolk; 2. the Hon. Annabella-Erina, married in 1832 to Robert Gun Cuninghame, esq. of Newland Park, co. Gloucester, and of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow, and died in 1841; 3. the Hon. Mary Georgina; 4. the Rt. Hon. William-Henry-Tennison, now Earl of Limerick; 5. the Hon. John Hartstonge Pery, who died in 1842, in his 30th year; 6. the Hon. Emily Caroline, mar-

ried in 1835 to the Rev. Henry Gray, son of the late Bishop of Bristol; 7. the Hon. Cecilia-Annabella, married in 1843 to the Rev. George Herbert Repton, a Minor Canon of Westminster, son of the Rev. Edward Repton, Prebendary of Westminster; 8. the Hon. Henry Frederick Pery, who died at Meerat in the East Indies in 1843, having married in 1841 Amelia-Mary, second daughter of Capt. Rowland Money, R.N., C.B.; and 9. a daughter born in 1830.

The present Earl of Limerick, who has succeeded to the peerage by the death of his grandfather, was born Oct. 9, 1812, and married in 1842 Margaret-Jane, only daughter of Lieut. Nicholas Horsley, 96th Foot.

The body of the late Earl of Limerick was removed to Ireland, for interment in the Pery chapel in Limerick cathedral. It arrived at Limerick House on Saturday Dec. 21, and the next day lay in state in the great dining-room, which was covered with black cloth, and illuminated by immense wax tapers, placed in silver candelabra round the bier. It is computed that between 2,000 and 3,000 respectably dressed persons, many of them attired in mourning, were admitted to pass through the apartments to view the ceremonial. On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, a grand funeral service was performed in the cathedral; the dignitaries meeting the body at the great western entrance, and the full service being chanted by the choir. After the prayers and anthem in the body of the cathedral, the coffin, preceded by a pursuivant bearing the coronet on a cushion, was moved in procession to the Pery chapel, in the south aisle, the organ playing Mozart's Grand Requiem. A great number of the nobility and gentry connected with the deceased nobleman were present, or sent their carriages to attend at this solemn ceremony, amongst whom were Lord Monteagle, Sir Henry Calder, Count J. De la Feld, Mr. G. Russell, Sir Aubrey de Vere, the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Clare, Mr. W. Maunsell, Sir R. Bourke, Archdeacon Maunsell, and many others. The late Earl has left a bequest of 500*l.* to be distributed amongst the different charities of the city of Limerick.

LORD SAYE AND SELE.

Nov. 13. In Grosvenor Street, aged 75, the Right Hon. Gregory William Eardley Twisleton Fiennes, Baron Saye and Sele.

He was born April 14, 1769, the eldest son of Major-General Thomas Lord Saye and Sele, (to whom the barony was

confirmed in 1781, after it had remained in abeyance more than a century,) by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Turner, of Ambrosden, co. Oxford, Bart. He succeeded to the peerage when in his 20th year, July 1, 1788. Having entered the House of Lords on attaining his majority, he was the oldest member of that House of the Whig party, to which he consistently adhered, and is said to have been offered an earldom by the Grey and Melbourne administrations.

In 1825, his Lordship assumed the name of Fiennes after Twisleton, and subsequently in the same year he took the name of Eardley, in compliance with the will of his father-in-law, the last Lord Eardley, who died on Christmas day 1824.

His Lordship married, Sept. 8, 1794, the Hon. Maria Marow Eardley, eldest daughter and coheir of Sampson Lord Eardley; and by that lady, who died Oct. 5, 1834, he had issue one daughter and one son. The former, the Hon. Maria-Elizabeth, became in 1825 the second wife of George-Ernest Count von Gersdorff of Prussia, and died in 1826. The latter, William Thomas, now Lord Saye and Sele, was born in 1798, but is at present unmarried.

The body of the late Lord was interred at Broughton in Oxfordshire, on the 23rd November.

LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR R. L. DUNDAS, K.C.B.

Nov. 23. At Loftus, near Gisbrough, Yorkshire, aged 64, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, K.C.B., K.T.S. Colonel of the 59th Foot; uncle to the Earl of Zetland.

He was born July 27, 1780, the seventh and youngest son of Thomas first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Fitz-William, second daughter of William third Earl Fitz-William, and was brother to the late Earl of Zetland, and to Rear-Adm. the Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas, C.B. a Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Robert Dundas entered the army on the 1st Dec. 1797, and, as a Second Lieutenant of Engineers, served in North Holland at the actions of the 27th of August, 10th and 19th Sept. and 2d and 6th Oct. 1799. He became Lieutenant on the 2d May, 1800, and in the subsequent year served in the Egyptian campaign, and was present in the action of the 21st of March. On the 6th August, 1802, he was made a Captain, and he obtained his Majority on the 14th of July, 1804. In the year ensuing he served in the North of Germany with the Royal Staff Corps. In the beginning of 1807

he was ordered to the Peninsula, where from that time, with the Royal Staff Corps, he was present and shared in the glories of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse. Sir Robert attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 11th April, 1811, of full Colonel on the 19th July, 1821, of Major-General 22d July, 1830, and of Lieutenant-General 23d Nov. 1841.

For his distinguished services in the Peninsula he received a cross and three clasps, and was made a Knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, which he received the royal license to accept June 19, 1814. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the enlargement of that order June 5, 1815. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 59th Foot on the 15th June 1840. He was not married.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN CAMERON, K.C.B.

Nov. 23. In Guernsey, aged 71, Lieut.-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B. K.T.S. Colonel of the 9th Foot.

He was second son of Culchenna, and nephew of Cameron of Caltort, Invernesshire, whose ancestor was a younger son of Lochiel, chief of the clan. He entered the army as Ensign in the 43rd Regiment of Foot, in Sept. 1787, was promoted Lieutenant 30th Sept. 1790, and Captain 11th July 1794. In the latter year he served under Sir Charles Grey, in the West Indies, and was present at the reduction of Martinique (including the siege of Fort Bourbon and other minor engagements), at St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, and particularly displayed his gallantry at the defence of the latter in the same year, and at the *sortie* from and at the assault made by the enemy on the fortress of Fleur d'Épée. He was at the action of the 30th September, at Berville Camp, under Brigadier-General Graham, and in the action of the 4th October he was severely wounded, and had his person taken by the enemy. He remained a prisoner of war during a period of two years, and then came to England; but his military duties at home were of short duration, for in six months he was again ordered with his regiment to the West Indies, where he was on foreign service for nearly four years.

He was appointed to a Majority in the 43rd Foot 28th Oct. 1800, and the 28th May, 1807, Lieut.-Colonel in the 7th West India regiment, from which he was removed to the 9th Foot the 5th Sept. 1807. He was destined to increase his reputation in the Peninsula as a brave

and experienced commander. At the battle of Vimiera he commanded the 2nd battalion of the 9th Foot. He was at Corunna under the unfortunate Moore, and, by his intrepid bravery at that sanguinary conflict, gained the high approbation of his superior in command.

In July, 1809, he embarked with the 9th, on the expedition to the Scheldt, then commanding the 1st battalion, and returned in September to England.

In March following he was sent out to increase the force of the army in Portugal, where he continued in active service until the termination of the war, in 1814. He particularly distinguished himself at Busaco, where he had a horse shot under him, and also at Salamanca and Vittoria. In July 1813, previous to the assault and capture of San Sebastian, he carried, with the 9th Foot, the fortified convent of San Bartholomew, in front of San Sebastian, thus gaining a position which contributed greatly to the advantage of the Allied Army. He subsequently took an active share in the battles of the Nive of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of December, and in these encounters he had another horse shot under him. During these services he was twice wounded and twice severely contused. In acknowledgment for his eminent services in the Peninsula, he received the decoration of a cross and three clasps. He was also nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the enlargement of the order Jan. 5, 1815, and allowed to accept the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword on the 15th May following.

Having attained the rank of Colonel in 1814, he proceeded to Canada; but was recalled from North America, owing to the warlike aspect Europe had assumed by the return of Napoleon to France. He reached Ostend in August 1815, and immediately proceeded to join the Allied Army, occupying Paris. He was subsequently appointed Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, and had the military command of the Western District, the duties of which he discharged for a period of eleven years. On the 31st May 1833 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 9th Regiment. He attained the rank of Major-General 19th July, 1821; and that of Lieut.-General 10th January 1837.

Sir John Cameron married in 1803 the eldest daughter of Henry Brock, esq. of Belmont, Guernsey, and niece to the first Lord de Saumarez.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR LEONARD GREENWELL.

Nov. 11. In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged 63. Major-General Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B., K.C.H.

This distinguished officer was the third

son of the late Joshua Greenwell, esq. of Kebblesworth, descended from the family of Greenwell, of Greenwellsford in Durham.

He entered the army 7th August 1801, as an Ensign in the 45th, and served with that regiment continuously up to the year 1827, embracing an era which will be ever prominent in the annals of British history, and including a course of brilliant military services, of which he carried five indelible marks with him to the grave. Sir Leonard became a Lieutenant Sept. 16, 1802; and Captain April 19, 1804. He accompanied the expedition to South America in 1806, under General Craufurd, and was wounded severely at the head of the light company, storming a battery at the assault on Buenos Ayres, in July, 1807. In August 1808 he landed with the 45th in Portugal, and served in the battles of Roleia, Almeida, Talavera, and Busaco, and at the lines of Torres Vedras. In fact, except on two occasions, when he was *hors de combat* in consequence of wounds, he was in all the battles fought in the Peninsula. He attained the rank of Major in 1810, and that of Lieut.-Colonel in 1812.

On the retreat of Massena and the French army he commanded the 45th regiment in the pursuit; and at the head of that regiment was at Pombal, Fon d'Arouce and Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, siege of Badajos, in 1811 at its storm and capture; also at the battles of Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and in the engagements in front of Bayonne, on the three days of December, 1813. He was also in command of the Light Infantry of the 3rd division, under Picton, at the battle of Orthes.

Sir Leonard was almost riddled with shot in one or other of the above affairs, but, notwithstanding, was almost miraculously preserved to a considerable age. He was shot through the neck, body, and right arm; a musket ball was lodged in the left arm, and he received a shot in the left leg. His services were acknowledged by a medal and two clasps.

In 1819 he accompanied his regiment to Ceylon, and after a service of six years there, the climate worked such an effect on his shattered constitution, as to compel him to return home for the benefit of his health. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1825, and in 1827 retired on half-pay, and left a regiment in which his youth, his health, strength, and best energies had been devoted, and in which he was truly and justly beloved.

In 1831 he was appointed Commandant at Chatham, where he re-formed the garrison, and founded a system which has

raised it to its present high state of order and discipline. He vacated that command on his promotion to the rank of Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837.

Sir Leonard Greenwell purchased all his commissions except one. He served as aide-de-camp to their Majesties George IV., William IV., and Victoria. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832, and a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1838, and was appointed one of the officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. He died without a regiment.

COLONEL SIR C. W. DANCE, K.H.

Nov. 13. After a protracted illness, at Barr House, near Taunton, aged 58, Col. Sir Charles Webb Dance, K.H.

Sir Charles was the youngest and only surviving son of the late Mr. George Dance, Royal Academician, architect to the city of London, by Miss Gurnell, daughter of Thomas Gurnell, esq. In Sept. 1804 the deceased entered the army as Ensign. He served under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal and Spain, and afterwards in France and Belgium. He distinguished himself by his gallantry at the battle of Talavera, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo. On his return to England in 1816 he was appointed Major and Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Life Guards. During Earl Whitworth's government in Ireland he was Aide-de-camp to his Excellency. He held the silver stick at the coronation of George IV. and was knighted on that occasion, July 25, 1821. In 1836 the late King bestowed upon him the Guelphic Order. He retired on half pay in Aug. 1822. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign 7th Sept. 1804; Lieutenant 5th Sept. 1807; Captain 9th April, 1807; Major 20th June, 1816; Lieut.-Colonel 27th March, 1817; and Colonel 10th Jan. 1837.

Sir Charles Dance married, in 1816, the youngest daughter of Allen Cooper, esq.

SIR S. G. HIGGINS, K.C.H.

Oct. 14. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in his 70th year, Sir Samuel Gordon Higgins, K.C.H. Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester.

He was the second son of James Lewis Higgins, esq. of Queen's County, Ireland, and at an early age entered the 18th Dragoons. He served with that regiment in Jamaica and St. Domingo from 1795 to 1798. In the succeeding year he served in the campaign in Holland. On quitting the 18th Dragoons he entered the 3rd Regiment of Scots Fusilier

Guards, and remained in that corps until 1825, when he obtained the brevet rank of Colonel. He retired from the army in the year ensuing. The deceased was for nearly thirty-five years Equerry to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, at whose demise William IV. conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. Since the death of the Royal Duke Sir Samuel has filled the appointment of Equerry, and till the appointment of the Hon. Captain Liddell, that of Comptroller of the Duchess of Gloucester's household.

THE DEAN OF LIMERICK.

Nov. 3. At his residence, near Rathangan, co. Kildare, in his 85th year, the Very Rev. Arthur John Preston, D.D., Dean of Limerick.

He was previously a Canon of Kildare, and was promoted to the deanery of Limerick, and installed at that cathedral on the 17th Aug. 1809. He filled that sacred office 35 years, residing at the deanery house, in the city of Limerick, and regularly assisting at divine service in the cathedral, until advanced age and ill health obliged him to seek his native air at Rathangan. The Dean was twice married: first on the 26th May, 1794, to the Hon. Araminta Anne Beresford, second daughter of the Most Rev. William Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and the first Baron Decies; and secondly, after her death, which occurred Sept. 26, 1816, to Isabella, third daughter of the late Rev. John Shepherd, of Kent, and sister to the Rev. Thomas Shepherd, Vicar of Wellington, Herefordshire, Capt. Shepherd, R.N. and Capt. Shepherd, R.Art. He has left by his first wife two sons, the Rev. Arthur John Preston, Rector of Kilmeague, and Capt. W. Preston, 45th Regt.; by his second wife, (who survives him,) one dau. who was married on the 3d. of October last, to James Fitzgerald Massy, esq. eldest son of James Fitzgerald Massy, esq. of Cloghnarold, co. Limerick. The remains of the late Dean were interred in the family vault, at Kilmessin church, near the Hill of Tara.

Dean Preston was an enlightened minister of the Church, faithful, consistent, and honourable in all transactions, lay or clerical. He was esteemed in private life, and a liberal patron of local charities and public institutions in Limerick.

MRS. HOFLAND.

Nov. 9. At Richmond, in her 75th year, Mrs. Hofland.

This well-known and popular authoress was the daughter of Mr. Robert Wreaks, partner in an extensive manufactory at

Sheffield, where she was born in 1770. Her father dying whilst she was very young, and her mother marrying again soon after, little "Barbara" was taken under the fostering care of an aunt, who brought her up, and every year grew more attached to her young charge, in whom she discerned the promise of the talents that distinguished her in after-life.

It may as well be noticed here, as such matters are generally inquired after with interest, that the subject of our memoir, although not strikingly handsome, was prepossessing in appearance, from the beauty of her complexion, and the symmetry of her figure.

At the age of twenty-six she married Mr. T. Bradshawe Hoole, a young man of great worth and promise, connected with an important mercantile house in Sheffield, in which he was eminently useful for his general steadiness, aptness for business, and proficiency in the Spanish language.

For two years Mrs. Hoole enjoyed the blessings of domestic happiness; but a melancholy change soon after overshadowed her career. Her first-born child was laid in the grave, and the dear and devoted husband being seized with rapid consumption, followed soon after, leaving his widow, at the age of twenty-eight, with an infant son of only four months old. Nor was this the full extent of her trials; for the house in which her husband had been concerned was considerably affected by the political events which at that time disturbed Spain and Holland; added to which, one of her trustees became a bankrupt, and defrauded her of her property.

This combination of misfortunes determined her to attempt the publication of a volume of Poems, in the composition of which she had indulged herself as an amusement. Beloved and admired for her exemplary and amiable demeanour, and universally sympathised with for her great and interesting troubles, she drew to her assistance the hearts and hands of the good people of Sheffield, who showed that they had a disposition to "visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction." Before the book passed through the press nearly two thousand copies were engaged, and the volume appeared with a list of subscribers occupying upwards of forty pages, an event (for a first publication) unequalled, we should imagine, in the annals of literary history. This was in 1805, and therefore at her death she had completed the fortieth year of her authorship. With the proceeds of this publication she was enabled to establish herself in a school at Harrowgate,

where from time to time she produced other small works, principally in prose, which were very popular and much admired in the neighbourhood. One of them, "The Clergyman's Widow," has since gone through several editions in London, consisting altogether of 17,000 copies.

Ten years had elapsed since the death of her husband, when she attracted the attention of Mr. Thomas C. Hofland; and the natural romance of her disposition was too soon captivated with the dashing and gallant bearing of the young artist, who, like herself, had an enthusiastic bent towards the allurements of taste and imagination. The unprovided means,—the more than doubtful prospects,—were to her no discouragement to love; for, throughout life she had an irresistible yearning towards those who were struggling adversely with fortune; and the wants of others excited in her heart both sympathy and affection. In opposition to the wishes and opinions of her family and friends, she married Mr. Hofland, and removed to London the following year. She now pursued writing with industrious zeal, and in the course of 1812 published five different works. It is remarkable that the first one that she wrote after her removal to London, viz. "The Daughter in Law," was so much admired by her Majesty Queen Charlotte, that she signified her Royal permission that some future work of Mrs. Hofland's might be dedicated to her, which privilege was exercised in the following year in behalf of a novel in 4 vols. entitled "Emily." Another of the stories that she published in the same year was that most celebrated and popular of her works, "The Son of a Genius;" which has been translated into several of the continental languages, and met with an almost unprecedented circulation in the United States. It has ever been a great favourite with the young, for whose improvement it was particularly designed; and has repeatedly called forth the warmest eulogiums from the wise and good, amongst which may be quoted the testimony of Mr. and Miss Edgeworth, who declared that no book had effected so much good in Ireland, as it was particularly suited to correct the improvident character of the Irish.

From this time to the month of her death it might truly be said that she never discontinued writing—her powers of invention seemed unbounded; and, although the large majority of her books were designed for youth, and consequently of small compass, yet the immense mass that proceeded from her pen was surpris-

ing; for, in addition to the works that bore her name, she was a constant contributor to magazines and annuals, either anonymously or under assumed titles. Those who knew her intimately were the more astonished at her powers of composition, as they saw how actively and constantly she attended to every domestic duty; and how zealously and usefully she exerted herself to relieve the wants and distresses of others. To no one could the following lines be more appropriately applied:

He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small;
For the dear God that loveth us,
He made and loveth all.—Coleridge.

She was *all* love, and the doing good to others was the engrossing object of her heart. Deeply distressing is it to know that such goodness was not appreciated where it was most exercised; and that this amiable Christian was doomed to suffer the keenest torments and indignities, resulting from the follies and passions of those who ought in duty most to have blessed and cherished her. In most of her stories on the moral endowments, such as "Energy," "Self-denial," "Patience," &c. (particularly in the last,) are to be traced evident descriptions of these trials; but in most cases the fiction falls short of the reality—the romance was less unnatural than the truth.

Often, very often, have the wonder and pity of kind hearts been excited when they beheld that amiable and admirable woman, endowed with such great natural talents, with the most active and exemplary domestic habits, and the most pleasing and interesting powers of social conversation—disregarded, despised, and abused.

She deeply suffered, but as freely forgave; and, to the day of her death, excused, loved, and blessed those who had most wronged her.

We do not willingly allude to these matters; but, in taking a review of the life and character of this excellent woman, we feel we should be doing her injustice were we to omit speaking of those trials which most strongly proved the depth and power of her goodness.

The best evidence of Mrs. Hofland's claims as an authoress will perhaps be shewn in the fact that about seventy works have proceeded from her pen; of which in this country alone an aggregate amount of nearly 300,000 copies have been sold! In addition to this is to be calculated the several translations into the

continental languages; and the immense numbers circulated in America, which can perhaps be imagined by the circumstance of 20,000 copies of the "Czarina" being printed and sold there upon its first appearance. When this immense circulation is considered in connexion with the fact that all her works were successfully devoted to improve the heart by pleasing and powerful lessons, we may form some idea of the debt of gratitude and esteem that is her due.

In addition to those already named, the following works by Mrs. Hofland may be particularly noticed: the novels of "Beatrice," "Says she to her Neighbour, What?" "Captives in India," and "The Unloved One;" and the tales of "Ellen the Teacher," "Merchant's Widow," "Adelaide," "Humility," "Fortitude," "Decision," "Tales of the Priory," and "Tales of the Manor." She was also the writer of a celebrated letter that appeared during the unhappy differences between George IV. and Queen Caroline, entitled "A Letter of an Englishwoman," which it is believed suggested the still more celebrated "Letter from a Sovereign to his People." In 1818 was printed for presentation 100 copies in folio of a "Descriptive Account of Whiteknights, a seat of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough," embellished with 23 engravings from pictures taken on the spot by Mr. Hofland. Mrs. Hofland wrote this work, which concluded with a very clever poem, remarkable for the same peculiar and striking imagery that distinguishes Spenser.

We ought not to omit mentioning that her son by Mr. Hoole grew up worthy of his father and mother, was educated for the church, and became curate of St. Andrew's Holborn, in which office he died in March 1833, his death being ascribed principally to his great and zealous exertions in fulfilling his responsible duties. We need hardly add that to his mother he was a devoted and affectionate son.

Mr. Hofland having earned considerable reputation as a landscape-painter, died at Leamington on the 3rd of January, 1843; and a memoir of his life, written by his widow, (and originally communicated to "The Art Union,") will be found in our vol. xix. p. 540. The interesting and aged subject of our history was not, however, left desolate. In a letter we have of hers, she says, "life has been stormy with me, but I trust my sun will set peacefully;" and so it did. She engaged the affections of

kind neighbours with hearts akin to her own, and for the last two years of her life was cherished with every attention. Her loss will be severely felt by those neighbours, and a large circle of friends; for her great moral worth, happy temper, and interesting powers of anecdote and conversation rendered her esteemed in private society in the same degree as her literary productions had made her popular with the world. She was buried at Richmond on Nov. 16.

W. S. BOYD, ESQ.

Aug. 13. At Surat, William Sprot Boyd, esq. Political Commissioner in Guzerat, and Resident at the Court of Baroda.

Mr. Boyd fell a victim to that which is said to kill more than half of the Anglo-Indians, "one year too long in India." He had for some time previous been unwell, and had stopped at Surat on his way down to Bombay. Had he lived, it was his intention to have proceeded to England.

Mr. Boyd was the eldest son of Edward Boyd, esq. of Merton Hall, Wigtownshire. His intellectual powers were of a superior order, and his acquirements very extensive. He was well read, and intimately acquainted with the political state of India; and his knowledge of the habits and customs of the natives generally was so excellent, and frequently brought to bear with such facility and effect, that it surpasses description. In his public character he was prompt and decisive; in whatever capacity he was serving the government, whether as collector, commissioner, secretary, or resident, he was beloved by all his inferiors, and the name of Boyd was never spoken of by them but with respect and admiration. In his private character he was frank, upright, and full of honourable feeling; generous, affable, and unostentatious, he was universally esteemed by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. He was appointed Assistant to the Chief Secretary and to the Sub-Treasurer 9th June and 21st July, 1819; acting under the Commissioner in the Deccan 1st June, 1820; Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur 21st Feb. 1822; First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, 29th Oct. 1827; Officiating Collector and Magistrate in the Northern Conkan 20th 1829; Collector and Magistrate of Candesh 15th Feb. 1830; Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum 24th July, 1838; Acting Secretary to Government in the

Persian Department, 25th April, 1839; Political Commissioner in Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, 29th June, 1840.

WILLIAM MILLER, ESQ.

Oct. 25. At Dennington, near Woodbridge, the residence of his son, the Rev. Stanley Miller, aged 76, William Miller, Esq.

He was the son of Mr. Thomas Miller, bookseller, of Bungay, in Suffolk, who died July 25, 1804, and of whom an account and character appear in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, III. 681, VIII. 471. There is a good portrait of him engraved by E. Scriven, from a miniature by Edridge.

Mr. W. Miller was born at Bungay, on Lady Day, 1769. When a youth he was fond of drawing, which his father much encouraged. In his 17th year some of his performances were sent to a relation in town, who showed them to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who advised the youth to come up to town, and promised to place him as a student at the Academy. The father brought the son to town in 1787, with a view to introduce him to Sir Joshua; but the first evening after his arrival, a consultation of friends was held; the *Arts* were discarded; *trade* was determined on; a situation in Hookham's house presented itself, which was accepted, and the President of the Royal Academy never heard more either of young Miller or his drawings.

In 1790, Mr. Miller commenced business on his own account in Bond Street, where the first publication which he put forth was Dr. Miller's (his uncle) "*Psalms of David, with music, and adapted for the Sunday service.*" To this work there was a list of more than 5000 subscribers.

In Bond Street he pursued his publishing career by a series of successful works under the titles of "*Costumes of China, Russia, Hindostan,*" &c. in large 4to. Howlett's "*Views of Lincolnshire,*" "*Stoddart's Remarks upon Scotland,*" &c. Forster's edition of the "*Arabian Nights' Entertainments,*" &c.

In 1804, Mr. Miller removed to a larger house in Albemarle Street, where he continued till his retirement from business in 1812, when he was succeeded by the late Mr. John Murray. During this period he was one of the most popular publishers in London. Works of equal extent, utility, and magnificence were hailed and encouraged by the fostering patronage of the public voice. He took shares in the popular poems of Sir

Walter Scott, and published solely that poet's edition of Dryden, in 12 vols. 8vo. His reprint of the "Antient Drama," "British Drama," and "Shakspeare," Blomfield's "History of Norfolk," 11 vols. &c. showed that he was not indifferent to the cause of substantial literature; while his edition of "Richardson's Works," 19 vols. supplied a desideratum generally admitted.

The "Travels of Viscount Valentia," Sir R. C. Hoare's "Giraldus Cambrensis," and "History of Antient Wilts." are among his most splendid undertakings; but his "British Gallery" was unquestionably a work of unrivalled merit on the score of the art of engraving.

Mr. Miller's *magnum opus* as a publisher was—the historical work of C. J. Fox. He gave no less a sum than 4,500*l.* for the copyright, (the largest upon record,) to the widow of the deceased author. 5,000 copies were printed in demy 4to. at 1*l.* 16*s.* by Mr. Savage, and 250 copies on royal 4to. at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, with 50 upon elephant size, 4to. at 5*l.* 5*s.* by Mr. Bulmer. The publisher barely cleared his expenses by the speculation.

In 1812 Mr. Miller retired from business, in the vigour of life, and with a reputation which was admitted to be excellent even by every "brother of the craft." It was reported he had acquired a large fortune. "I certainly (says he, in a letter to Dr. Dibdin,) was indefatigable and enterprising—I hope I was liberal, and I feel that I was just and honest to all men. But I beg of you not to talk of my splendid fortune. It is no such thing—far, very far from it. A decent competency, enough to live upon comfortably, with prudence, and to educate my children as becomes their stations." Mr. Miller first retired to a *ferme ornée* in Hertfordshire; but after a trial of a country life removed to Duchess Street, Portland Place.

In Dr. Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron," (to which we are indebted for several particulars in this memoir,) there is a good portrait of Mr. Miller, engraved by E. Scriven, after a painting by T. Phillips, esq. R.A. There is also an excellent portrait of Mr. Miller, drawn from the life, on stone, by J. D. Engleheart, in 1826. This last portrait is sometimes prefixed but does not belong to a work which Mr. Miller published in 1826, entitled, "Biographical Sketches of British Characters recently deceased: commencing with the accession of George IV. comprising 230 subjects, chronologically arranged, from the periods of their

death: with a list of their engraved Portraits," 2 vols. 4to.

The work was creditable to the honesty and candour of Mr. Miller. He seems to have been aware that in a few instances *very strong* language was used. "If," says he, "in this series of characters there should be found some few in elevated life whose glaring vices I have painted in the honest colouring of indignant truth, let no ungenerous motive be attributed. When decency, decorum, and public opinion is thus, in broad day, set at defiance, the posthumous character of the bold perpetrators cannot be too openly exposed to the scorn, contempt, and ignominy of the rising generation." In a note, Mr. Miller was pleased to pay the following acknowledgment:—"In composing a work of this nature the author was obliged to glean extensively from other sources. It is but candid in me to state, that I have received considerable assistance from my venerable friend Sylvanus Urban. That useful and well arranged publication, the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' contains the best modern obituary; from it I have obtained most of the dates and many of the events."

—"As the author, I am answerable for every expression, every sentiment, every opinion conveyed in these pages. When the subject admitted, I have incidentally touched on public institutions, on the arts, and on politics; but if I have expressed any opinions with the freedom which belongs to my nature, and is the birthright of every Englishman, I have done it, if I know myself, without the slightest enmity towards those who hold different sentiments."

The first two volumes comprise the first six years of the reign of George IV. and Mr. Miller promised to continue the work as long as health was granted him. But we believe no more volumes were published; which is much to be regretted.

It seems almost superfluous to add that in private life Mr. Miller was highly esteemed, and his death sincerely lamented by his numerous friends.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 24. At Waltham Cross, aged 82, Harman Dyson, esq. He was one of the very few horse-dealers who have amassed large fortunes; but the bulk of his property was acquired during the late war, by contracting to supply the cavalry. In early life he had been personally known to George IV., but, though he supplied almost all the carriage horses for the

Royal Mews, yet he never came in contact with his Majesty until accidentally he one day went down to the Royal Lodge with two riding horses to show the King. Accordingly he was commanded to bring his horses in front of the Royal Lodge, where, to his great surprise, the King walked out, and, in his usual familiar manner, accosted him as his "old friend, Dyson," expressing the pleasure he had in again seeing him; and after some conversation about horses "in olden times," and making some remark upon his horses, said he would take both of them, and ordered the page to see that every attention was paid and refreshments given to him. He was so extremely agitated by this interview, and so completely overwhelmed by the kindness and consideration of the King, that on his return home his whole nervous system appeared to have received a shock, which in a few days terminated in a paralytic stroke, and from which he never afterwards perfectly recovered.

Nov. 5. In Jermyn-st. Samuel Hall Lord, esq. of Long Bay Castle, Barbados, father of Mrs. Haywood, of the Willows, near Birmingham.

Nov. 13. At Clapham-common, aged 67, Ann, dau. of the late James Atkinson, esq.

In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 76, Mrs. Warren.

Nov. 14. At Hackney, aged 62, Hylton Dennis Hacon, esq.

In Southwick-cresc. Hyde Park, Mary, wife of Matthew T. D. De Vitre, esq.

Aged 52, John Toswill, esq. of the Neckinger, Bermondsey.

Nov. 15. In Turnham Green-terr. aged 32, Frank Capel Bellis, esq.

In Portland-pl. aged 79, Isabella, widow of Gen. Ross.

Nov. 16. In Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, aged 44, Capt. Oliver St. John, late of the 31st Madras Nat. Inf.

In Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Hare.

In Russell-sq. aged 72, Hannah-Maria, widow of the Rev. Dr. Richards, Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields.

Aged 53, Alexander Gompertz, esq. son of the late Barent Gompertz, esq.

Nov. 17. Aged 72, William Spike, of Upper Ebury-st. Pimlico, and Clifford's-inn.

Nov. 19. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 92, Mrs. Charlotte Milner. She was twice married—first, to the late Robert E. Fitzgerald, esq., and secondly, to the late Gen. George Milner.

In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, aged 55, Mrs. Mary Inkersole, late of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

Nov. 20. At the Royal Hospital, Chel-

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sea, aged 14, Hugh Percy De Bathe, son of the Rev. G. R. Gleig.

At Islington, aged 37, Janet, wife of Charles Wilkinson, M.D.

In Duke-st. St. James's, Edward, son of Sir Stephen May, Bart. He was discovered on the bed quite dead, having committed suicide by cutting his throat. The captain of a vessel in which he came to England said that he had known him in Madras. He had been in the army, but was dismissed by a general court-martial, on account of a quarrel with a brother officer, which affected his mind. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned.

At the house of William Walsh, esq. Half Moon-st. Piccadilly, aged 22, Robert, second son of William Lambert, esq. Sowerby, near Thirsk.

Nov. 21. In Wimpole-st. aged 26, Adam Askew, esq. of Redbeugh, Durham.

In Upper Albany-st. Regent's Park, aged 64, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Price, esq. of Highgate.

Esther, wife of Thomas Allan, esq. of Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry, and of Blackheath.

In York-terrace, Regent's Park, James Ritchie, esq. late of Bombay.

In Oxford-terrace, William Allen, esq.

Nov. 23. In Melton-st. Dorset-sq., aged 28, Sarah, wife of Samuel Hamersley, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 76, Benjamin Newton, esq.

At Blackheath, Jane, eldest dau. of the late James Tennant, esq. of Liverpool.

Nov. 24. William Holloway, esq., late of Singapore, and son of the late Charles Holloway, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, at Fort Marlborough, in Sumatra.

In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 70, John Pattison Pantton, esq. Second Secondary of the late Pipe Office in the Exchequer.

Mrs. Mary-Ann Bingley, Seymour-st. Euston-sq.

Nov. 25. In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 78, Mrs. Sarah Coope.

Nov. 26. In Dorset-sq. aged 87, Mrs. Meyer, relict of Dr. Meyer.

Aged 74, Frederick Heisch, esq. of Blackheath, and America-sq.

Nov. 27. In Park-lane, Piccadilly, aged 88, Lewis Palaske, esq.

In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 95, Mrs. Ann Phillips.

Aged 86, Ann, wife of William Blaxland, esq. of Spencer-st. Clerkenwell.

Nov. 29. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq., aged 58, John Moore, esq.

Capt. Thomas Wallace, of the Madras

Army, second son of John Wallace, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

In Piccadilly, Charles James, esq., of Ham-common, late Capt. of the 2d Surrey Militia.

Lately. In Frith-st. Soho, Mrs. Eliza Clemons, of Walmer, Kent, widow of Major James Clemons, of the Madras Nat. Inf.

In Burton-cresc. aged 76, Mrs. Hamilton, relict of Dr. William Hamilton, of Broad-street.

In Queen-st. Westminster, Wm. John Kaye, esq. many years one of her Majesty's foreign service messengers.

Dec. 1. At Elm Lodge, Denmark-hill, aged 65, Samuel Sloper, esq.

In Beaumont-st. aged 82, Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Nicholl, esq. of Watford, and sister of the present.

Dec. 2. In Ebury-st. Chester-square, aged 69, Joseph Dowson, esq. late Capt. in the 14th Light Drag.

Harriet, wife of James Mackell, esq. of Park-lane, Piccadilly.

Aged 70, Edward Solly, esq. of Bedford-row.

Dec. 3. Aged 39, Eliza-Dorothea, wife of William Knight, esq. of Abbey-place, St. John's Wood, and second dau. of the late William Clarke, esq. of Pamoor-house, Hambledon, Bucks.

Aged 31, Mary, wife of Henry Ridge, esq. of Portland-pl. Lower Clapton, and youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Aspland, of the Grove, Hackney.

At Hackney, aged 72, Charlotte-Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Goodhart, esq. late of the Grove, Hackney, and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Woide, formerly of the British Museum.

Dec. 5. In Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. aged 87, Mrs. Babbage, relict of Benjamin Babbage, esq. of Teignmouth, and mother of the celebrated C. Babbage, esq. F.R.S.

Dec. 6. At Herne Hill, aged 71, William Devas, esq.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 52, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl.

At Islington, aged 72, Edward Eyre, esq. formerly of Gray's-inn.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. James Dyer, solicitor, Ely-place, aged 52, Miss Sarah T. Shepherd, of Blyth, Northumberland.

Dec. 7. Aged 68, Mr. Thomas Nunn (senior partner of the firm of Thomas Nunn and Sons), of Great James-street, Bedford-row, after residing there 38 years.

At Clapham, aged 83, Mrs. Newberry.

Aged 61, Thomas Joseph Harrison, esq. of Harrison's Wharf, St. Katherine's.

Edward Wood, esq. of Northumber-
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land-st. Strand (coal merchant), and of Hanger Vale, Middlesex. He died immensely wealthy.

At the residence of her son-in-law, John Watson, esq. of Park-pl. Paddington-green, aged 84, Catharine, relict of the Rev John Bullen, M.A. of Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge.

At Phillimore-pl. Christiana, wife of Major Lutyens, and dau. of the late William Mair, esq. of Colby House, Kensington.

In Henrietta-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 21, Charlotte Gent, youngest dau. of Samuel Stevens, esq. of Clare, Suffolk.

Dec. 8. In Brunswick-pl. Regent's Park, aged 68, Mrs. Dod.

At Molinere House, Wandsworth, aged 82, William Williams, esq.

Dec. 9. At Greenwich, John Wadman, esq. late of Abingdon-st. Westminster, formerly one of the clerks under Marquess Camden in the Receipt of the Exchequer.

In the Old Kent-road, aged 66, John Watson, esq.

At Clapham New Park, aged 49, Major William Henry Grote, late of the 33d Regt.

Aged 53, George Langdale, esq. late of Hans-pl. Chelsea.

In London, Capt. John Shum, of 26th Regt. third son of George Shum Storey, esq. of Ham Common, Surrey, and Arcot, Northumberland.

In Connaught-sq. Hyde Park, aged 92, Elizabeth, relict of John Crosse Crooke, esq. of Kempshot Park, Hants.

Dec. 10. At Camden Villas, Camden Town, aged 70, Miss Harriett Francis.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 61, Peter Muter, esq. many years of St. Lucia.

Dec. 12. At Tottenham, aged 80, Samuel Staples, esq.

Aged 87, James Kiernan, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and late of South Lambeth.

At Hill-st. aged 30, Louisa-Harriet-Isabella, wife of Henry Belward Ray, esq. youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Haggitt.

Aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Marsden, esq. of Hanover-terr. Regent's Park.

Dec. 13. In Jermyn-st. aged 57, Henry Rice, esq. for the last 25 years Clerk to the Commissioners of Assessed and Land Taxes in the parish of St. James, Westminster.

Dec. 14. Aged 78, Elizabeth-Amelia, wife of Lewis Mansse, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

Mary-Jacintha, wife of Henry Hase, esq. of Islington, and youngest dau. of Major Weston Hames, late of the 2d Drag. Guards.

At the residence of her brother, Jermy-st. aged 81, Mrs. Sarah Baber.

Aged 53, Miss E. Gearing, of Coborn-terrace, and formerly of the Rectory House, Bow.

Dec. 15. At the Crescent, Peckham Rye, aged 71, Richard Henry Gray, esq.

In Upper Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 76, Sir George Farrant, of Northsted-house, Chelsfield, Kent, a Justice of the Peace for that county, and a deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex. He was the eldest son of George Binstead, esq. (afterwards Farrant) by the daughter and sole heiress of Godfrey Lee Farrant, esq. principal Registrar of the Court of Admiralty. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 25, 1825; he practised as a special pleader, and went the Western circuit. He was unmarried.

Aged 19, Agatha-Wells-Shedden, eldest dau. of Rob. Hawthorn, esq. of Gower-st.

Dec. 16. In Union-pl. Lambeth, aged 41, Mrs. Laman Blanchard.

Dec. 17. At her residence, Upper Norton-st. Portland-pl., aged 21, Miss Clara Webster. Her death was caused by the injuries she received in consequence of her dress taking fire in Drury Lane Theatre, during the performance of the "Revolt of the Harem," which has deprived the stage of the best English dancer of the day.

BEDS.—Nov. 16. At Ampthill, aged 68, Mrs. Julia Hagar.

BERKS.—Nov. 16. Mrs. Harrison, of Reading, relict of John Harrison, esq. of Foxley Grove, Bray.

Nov. 20. At Newbury, aged 25, Frederick Williams Alexander, esq. M.D. only son of John Alexander, esq.

Nov. 25. Aged 32, Robert Lowden, esq. Twyford, near Reading.

Dec. 7. At Reading, aged 64, Frances, widow of James Gill, esq. and dau. of the late John Turner, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

Dec. 8. At South-hill Park, aged 65, Martin Tupper, esq. F.R.S. of New Burlington-st. He went to attend on the Earl of Limerick in his medical capacity, and died a few hours after his lordship.

Dec. 11. At Chieveley, at the residence of her nephew, Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.H. aged 82, Mrs. Mary Barbara Hill.

Aged 66, Richard Hazel, esq. Aston.

Dec. 14. At his house in Reading, in his 86th year, Captain Thomas Gilbert, Royal Marines, H.P., father of the Bishop of Chichester.

BUCKS.—Nov. 12. At Buckingham, Miss Jones, eldest dau. of the late George Jones, esq. of Castle-st.

CAMBRIDGE.—Nov. 9. James Henry, second son of the Rev. T. S. Hughes, of Cambridge, Canon of Peterborough.

Nov. 16. At Granchester, aged 56, Jane, widow of Alex. Scott Abbott, esq. late of Cambridge.

Nov. 19. At the vicarage, Waterbeach, Anne Maria, wife of Rev. Thos. Coombe, and elder surviving dau. of the late G. M. Wagner, esq. of Pall Mall.

Nov. 26. At Parker's piece, Cambridge, aged 31, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Joseph Payrer, formerly Rector of St. Teathe, Cornwall.

Dec. 9. At Milton House, near Cambridge, aged 75, Frances, relict of Samuel Knight, esq. sister of the late Sir William Cave, Bart. and aunt of the present Sir John Cave.

CHESHIRE.—Nov. 10. At Chester, Percy Ashworth, esq. barrister-at-law.

Nov. 14. At High Stoney, Tintwistle, aged 62, Mr. John Hyde, farmer. He measured in height six feet four inches; was followed to his grave (at Marple church) by nine sons and two daughters; the eldest, who is shortest of the sons, measures six feet two and a half inches, and several of the younger measure six feet five inches and three quarters. The two daughters are very considerably above the ordinary size of females. The average size of the whole is six feet four inches.

John Lloyd, esq. of the Mount, Chester, formerly Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Chester and Flint, and afterwards Clerk of Assize of the North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Nov. 25. Aged 73, at the residence of his nephew John Dunstan, esq. Governor of Chester Castle, John Dunstan, esq. late a Magistrate for Cornwall.

CORNWALL.—Nov. 25. At the Coombe, near Penzance, aged 41, Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Bolitho, esq.

Nov. 28. At Marazion, aged 80, Wm. Grenfell, esq.

Latelly. At St. Austell, aged 42, John Martin, esq. proprietor of china clay works.

DEVON.—Nov. 14. At Orizava, Chudleigh, the residence of Capt. Powney, K.H., R.N. aged 74, Miss Sarah Dickson.

Nov. 17. Aged 39, Herbert Fortescue, esq. surgeon, of Plymouth.

At Westhill, Saint Mary Church, aged 78, James Salter Bartlett, esq.

Nov. 25. At Teignmouth, aged 16, Emma-Brooke, third dau. of Brooke Cunliffe, esq. of Urbistock Hall, co. Denbigh.

Nov. 26. At the Female Penitentiary, Exeter, Martha Hart, Matron of that Institution for more than twenty-two years.

Nov. 28. At Devonport, aged 52, Lachlan Gillies, esq. Master R.N.

Nov. 29. At Combe Raleigh, aged 26, Harriott Louisa, wife of the Rev. Charles Edward Band, dau. of the late Rev. John Bond, of Preston, Suffolk.

At the residence of his brother, Matford House, Exminster, aged 61, Robert Trood, esq.

Dec. 1. At Bridwell, aged 86, Mary, relict of Richard Hall Clarke, esq.

Dec. 4. At Hill Park, Northam, near Hideford, aged 26, Peter, second son of Peter Hanson, esq.

Dec. 6. At the residence of his brother, Maj.-Gen. Dunbar, Torquay, Henry Dunbar, esq. formerly of Heavitree.

At Torbrian Parsonage, aged 82, Catharine, relict of John Wolston, esq. of Tornewton House.

Dec. 9. Aged 54, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Jenkins, Vicar of St. Clement's, Exeter.

Dec. 11. At Torquay, aged 26, A. Barnett Stuart, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Dec. 12. At Exeter, aged 62, Mrs. Richard Buller.

DORSET.—*Nov. 20.* Aged 60, Thomas Barns, esq. of Hawkchurch, a magistrate of the counties of Devon and Dorset.

Nov. 21. At Sherborne, aged 68, Mr. William Sherring, many years Clerk of the Indictments for Dorset.

Dec. 1. At Allington, Bridport, Mary-Ann, wife of Lieut. Wm. Lowcay, R.N., sister to Capt. John Lawrence, R.N., C.B.

Dec. 7. At Weymouth, aged 32, Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late James Preedy, esq. of Dunstew, Oxford.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 14.* Aged 86, Mrs. Ward, relict of Stephen Smith Ward, of Haislow.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov. 8.* At Dowdeswell rectory, Anne, wife of the Rev. C. Corwell.

Nov. 14. At Clifton, Agnes, widow of Edward Archbold, esq. of Ewell, Surrey, and only sister of the late Sir Thomas Reid, Bart.

Nov. 16. At Cheltenham, James D. Potts, esq.

Nov. 18. At Lechlade, aged 74, Robert Herbert, esq.

Nov. 19. At Belle Vue, Clifton, aged 64, Chas. Seager, esq. late of Cheltenham.

Nov. 21. At the residence of his brother, Bristol, aged 42, Alfred Bourschier, esq. late of East Sutton, Kent.

Nov. 23. At Belle Vue, Clifton, aged 60, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Seager, esq. of Cheltenham.

Nov. 24. At Brislington, near Bristol, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of John Harle, esq.

Nov. 25. Lady Bryce, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Bryce, K.C.H., and C.B., Inspector General of Fortifications.

At Cirencester, aged 62, Maria, wife of Christopher Bowly, esq.

Nov. 29. At Staverton-court, aged 91, Augusta, relict of William St. Clair, esq. of Skedaway, Fifeshire, and Col. of 25th Regt.

Lately. At Stout's Hill-house, Willsbridge, near Bristol, aged 62, Samuel Watts, esq. many years surgeon to the Royal North Somerset Regt. of Yeomanry. At Wotton, near Gloucester, aged 63, John Wood, esq.

At Clifton, aged 35, Augustus, youngest son of the late Wm. Coffin, esq. of Bath.

Aged 71, Mary, widow of Anthony Bubb, esq. late of Benthams.

Dec. 5. At the Hotwells, Clifton, Mary-Anne, relict of William Crowdy, esq. of Westrop-house, Highworth, Wilts.

HANTS.—*Oct. 10.* At Southampton, aged 25, William Frederick Hummel, of Brixton, 5th son of the late James P. Hummel, of Conduit-st., Bond-st.

Nov. 12. At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 47, Lieut. James Francis Browne, R. N.

At his residence on Southampton-common, aged 64, Thomas Ridding, esq. formerly Town Clerk of Southampton.

Nov. 15. At Yarmouth, aged 74, Jane, relict of Thomas Horatio Batcheler, esq. formerly of Horstead-hall, Norfolk.

Nov. 22. At Southampton, F. T. de Berckem, esq.

Nov. 23. At Portsmouth, aged 16, Charles-Hubert, midshipman of H. M. S. Eagle, and son of John Parker, of Woodside, Worcester.

Lately. At Morley College, Winchester, aged 79, Martha, widow of the Rev. John Davies, A.M.

Dec. 1. At Chawton-house, aged 18 months, Edward-Brook, fifth surviving son of Edward Knight, jun. esq.

Dec. 3. In consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 50, Nathaniel William Kindersley, esq. of North Brook-house, Bishop's Waltham, late of the Madras Civil Service.

Dec. 4. At Crofton-house, Titchfield, Charles Naghten, esq.

Dec. 9. At Winchester, aged 84, Geo. Hollis, esq. many years Under-sheriff for the county.

At Westmont, Ryde, Mary, second dau. of the late John Lind, M.D.

Dec. 11. Aged 70, John Vavasour Earle, esq. of Winchester.

Dec. 12. At Southampton, aged 80, Dorothy, relict of William Bowyer, esq.

At Winchester, aged 88, Miss Anderson.

HERTS.—*Nov. 18.* At Braughing vicarage, Anne-Say, eldest dau. of the late Richard Nixon, esq. of Highgate.

HEREFORD.—*Nov. 25.* At the vicarage, St. Mark, near Ross, aged 27, Mary,

wife of the Rev. W. H. Ley, and eldest dau. of Dr. Prichard, of Bristol.

Lately. At Byletts, aged 62, Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Evans, of Stone-house, Worcestersh.

KENT.—*Nov.* 13. At Folkestone (and late of Guernsey), aged 49, Mary Anne, dau. of the late Terry Sayer, esq. of Sandwich.

At Milton-next-Gravesend, Mary, wife of Major James Glencairn Burns (son of Robert Burns the poet), and eldest dau. of the late William Beckett, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

Nov. 15. At Dane Hill, Margate, aged 73, John Adams Tibbitts, esq. formerly of Warwick.

At Ramsgate, aged 76, Elizabeth, wid. of Capt. G. W. Bourn, R.N.

Nov. 21. At Hall-place, Harbledown, near Canterbury, aged 73, Mrs. Webb, widow of Col. Webb.

Nov. 22. At Mr. Arkcoll's, Maidstone, Anne Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry Farncomb, esq. of Icklesham, Sussex.

Nov. 25. At Dover, aged 63, John Marsh, esq.

Nov. 27. At Eltham, aged 31, Katharine-Hyde, fourth dau. of the Rev. Francis Wollaston, late Rector of Chislehurst.

Dec. 2. At Ramsgate, aged 32, Robert Henry, eldest son of the late John Stocklade, esq. of Holme Lodge, near Ripon.

Dec. 4. At Holden House, Southborough, aged 55, Thomas Lotherington, esq. one of the magistrates of the county.

Dec. 7. At West Malling, Harriet, wife of John Dudlow, esq.

Dec. 12. At Dover, aged 88, Henry Pitman, esq. late Barrack Master.

At Woolwich, aged 64, Major John Mann, son of the late Gen. Gother Mann, Inspector Gen. of Fortifications.

LANCASTER.—*Nov.* 18. At Fern Hill, Preesall, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. William Hough, incumbent of Hambleton, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Elliott, Elliott House, Ripon.

At Ardwick Green, near Manchester, aged 56, Joseph Crewdson, esq.

Nov. 24. At Todmorden, aged 75, Miss Mary Crossley, sister to the late John Crossley, esq. of Scatliffe.

Nov. 26. At Liverpool, aged 25, Maria, second dau. of John Smith, esq. one of the proprietors of the "Liverpool Mercury."

Nov. 27. Aged 57, John Brooke, esq. of Shepley Hall, near Manchester.

Dec. 1. At Walton Hall, near Liverpool, Richard Leyland, esq. banker, who was regarded as the richest man in Liverpool. He died childless, and it is supposed his property will devolve to his nephews.

Dec. 13. At Davy Hulme Hall, aged

61, Robert Josias Jackson Norreys, esq. Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant.

LEICESTER.—*Nov.* 24. At Loughborough, aged 90, Mrs. Hannah Gilbert, mother of S. M. Gilbert, esq. member of the Common Council of the city of London, and Vice-Chairman of the East London Union.

Dec. 4. Aged 19, Charles John Humfrey, esq. of the 70th Foot, only son of J. B. Humfrey, esq. of Kibworth Hall.

LINCOLN.—*Oct.* 31. At Rockbury, near Boston, aged 29, Henry-Pelham, youngest son of the late Capt. Henry Pelham Davies, H.E.I.C.S.

Nov. 18. At Spalding, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Parr, esq. formerly of Deeping Fen.

Nov. 22. At Fauldingworth, near Market Rasen, aged 96, Mrs. Jane Orde.

Lately. At Louth, William Allison, esq. banker.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov.* 19. Aged 32, Richard-Fowlkes, son of Samuel Wimbush, esq. of Finchley.

Nov. 23. At Uxbridge, aged 50, William F. Smith, esq. banker.

Nov. 28. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 54, Miss Margaret Boyd.

Dec. 1. At Teddington, Mary Anne, wife of Rear-Adm. Collard.

Dec. 3. At Great Ealing, aged 24, Richard-Hartley, eldest son of Richard Carter, esq. surgeon R.N. Beverley.

Dec. 6. At Brentford, aged 78, Juliana-Lydia, the last surviving dau. of the late Mrs. Trimmer, the author.

Dec. 16. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 76, Lady Anne Culling Smith, sister of the Duke of Wellington. She was the elder and only married daughter of Garrett first Earl of Mornington by the Hon. Anne Hill-Trevor, eldest dau. of Arthur first Viscount Dungannon. She was married first, in 1790, to the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, who died in 1794, leaving issue the late Marchioness of Worcester, first wife of the present Duke of Beaufort, and who died in 1821, leaving two daughters; secondly, to Charles Colling Smith, esq. by whom she was mother of the present Duchess of Beaufort, who has issue Henry Marquess of Worcester and six daughters.

MONMOUTH.—*Dec.* 2. At Malpas, near Newport, aged 44, Miss Allfrey.

NORFOLK.—*Nov.* 1. Aged 63, William Oxley, esq. of Lynn.

Nov. 7. At Wymondham, aged 62, Henrietta-Maria, wife of S. Cann, esq.

Nov. 9. At Witton House, aged 57, John Penrice, esq. of Great Yarmouth, eldest brother of Thomas Penrice, esq. of Kilvrough House, Glamorgan.

Nov. 20. At Norwich, aged 68, David Irwin, assistant editor of the Norfolk

Chronicle, on which he had been employed for more than forty years.

Nov. 24. Aged 72, Jonathan Matchett, esq. senior proprietor and editor of the same paper from the death of his respected father-in-law and colleague, the late Mr. Stevenson, in 1821.

Nov. 27. At Cossey, aged 68, Richard Mackenzie Bacon, esq. principal proprietor and editor of the *Norwich Mercury*, and formerly editor of the *Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review*.

Dec. 1. At Walpole, near Lynn, aged 22, Catherine Louisa, wife of the Rev. Edward F. E. Hankinson, and second dau. of Samuel Hoare, esq. of Hampstead.

OXFORD.—*Nov. 22.* Andrew, fifth son of Mr. F. Corbet, late of Nethercot.

Dec. 7. Near Appleton, Mr. Walsh, solicitor. He was returning from Oxford, when his horse turned restive and upset the gig, and he was killed on the spot.

Dec. 8. At Kingston, aged 95, the Hon. Mary, widow of Richard Clerke, esq. and dau. of Thomas first Lord Foley.

Dec. 9. At Banbury, aged 24, John Henry, younger son of John Wise, esq. surgeon.

Maria, wife of G. V. Cox, esq. of Oxford.

SALOP.—*Nov. 13.* Aged 69, at the White Hall, Shrewsbury, Harriet, relict of the Right Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D. late Bishop of Lichfield, and dau. of the Rev. East Apthorp, D.D. formerly Vicar of Croydon, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London.

Nov. 21. At Heath Cottage, near Whitechurch, aged 86, Joseph Kennerley, esq.

Nov. 28. At St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, aged 76, Eleanor, relict of Joseph Careless, esq.

Dec. 10. At an advanced age, Sarah, widow of Humphrey Oakes, esq. late of Bridgnorth.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 12.* At Weston-super-Mare, aged 51, Anna-Eliza, widow of Capt. Lamb, of Leamington.

Nov. 22. At Bath, aged 79, Jessie Innes, relict of Professor Beattie, of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Nov. 23. At Bath, aged 82, Sarah, relict of William Roberts, esq. of Salisbury, and dau. of the late Jeffery Gawen, esq.

Nov. 27. At Bath, aged 66, William Henry Hough, esq.

Nov. 28. At Bath, aged 94, Mrs. Catherine Harrison, formerly of Bramling House, near Canterbury.

Lately. At South Petherton, while on a visit to her sister, Sarah Emma-Broadley, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Rob. Sheppard, of Wrabness, Essex.

Dec. 11. At Bath, Mrs. Emma Vidal-STAFFORD.—*Nov. 22.* At Chillington, aged 81, Lady Charlotte Giffard, widow of Thos. Giffard, esq. She was second dau. of William second Viscount Courtenay, and sister of the late Earl of Devon. She was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1823.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov. 13.* At Lound-hall, near Lowestoft, in his 101st year, Thos. Moyse, esq.

Nov. 14. At Little Cornard, Mrs. Pochin, wife of the Rev. William Pochin, and only dau. of the late Edw. Greene, esq. of Sudbury, and Lawford-hall, Essex.

Nov. 26. Aged 79, Hester, widow of Charles Blomfield, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, and mother of the Bishop of London.

Lately. At Barton Mere, aged 85, Thomas Quayle, esq. benchet of the Middle Temple, and lately Chairman of Sessions for the western division of the county. He was called to the bar June 18, 1790.

SURREY.—*Nov. 16.* At Pendhill, near Bletchingly, aged 78, Henry Seawell, esq.

Nov. 19. At Ashley Cottage, Walton-on-Thames, aged 68, Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Campbell, esq. of Kilmory, Argyleshire.

Nov. 21. Aged 61, Martha, wife of David Price, of Balham.

Dec. 3. At Croydon, aged 69, Henry Courtney, esq. son of the late John Courtney, esq. of Beverley, Yorkshire, and brother of the Rev. John Courtney, Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Dec. 5. At his daughter's residence, Bletchingly, aged 73, Samuel Pope, esq. father of the Messrs. Pope, coal merchants, London.

Dec. 6. Aged 15, Emily-Louisa, dau. of the Rev. C. Fox Chawner, M.A. Rector of Bletchingly.

Dec. 7. Elizabeth North, of Harefield House, Cheam.

Dec. 8. At Norwood, aged 87, Miss Ann Mabley.

Dec. 12. At his residence, near Richmond, aged 57, the Hon. Heneage Legge, brother of the Earl of Dartmouth. He was born Feb. 29, 1782, and married, in 1827, Mary, dau. of Major Johnstone; but had no issue. He was senior Gentleman Usher to her Majesty, and one of the Commissioners of the Board of Customs.

Dec. 13. At Albury, near Guilford, aged 35, Lionel Place, esq. late Capt. in 4th Drag. Guards.

Dec. 15. At Chobham, aged 76, Jane, wife of the Rev. John King, Rector of Bisley.

SUSSEX.—*Oct. 23.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 61, Samuel Tertius Galton,

esq. of Duddeston House, and of Leamington, Warwickshire.

Nov. 10. At Brighton, aged 62, Barwell Browne, esq. of Wood-st. Cheapside, and Wallington, Surrey.

Nov. 14. At Hastings, aged 73, Samuel Taylor, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.

At Brighton, Harriet, wife of William Henry Kylene, esq.

Nov. 15. At Sussex-sq. Kemp Town, Brighton, aged 71, Madame Lefaudeaux.

Nov. 20. At Brighton, aged 50, Caroline, wife of James Window, esq. of Craig's-court.

At Angmering Park, Mrs. Olliver, relict of Mr. Olliver.

Nov. 23. Aged 72, John Watson, esq. of Wick Lodge, Brighton.

Nov. 26. At Hastings, Major Mungo M'Pherson, late of the 42d Highlanders.

Nov. 29. At Brighton, aged 78, Isabella, relict of Richard King, esq. formerly of London.

Nov. 30. At Henfield, aged 46, Nelson Smith Morgan, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 2. At Bognor, aged 88, Sir Isaac Wilson, M.D. F.R.S. for many years physician to the Royal Naval Hospitals at Plymouth and Haslar, and domestic physician to the Duke and Duchess of Kent. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in Feb. 1831.

At Brighton, John Jackson, esq. formerly of Hans-pl. Sloane-st.

Dec. 9. At Brighton, Lady Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Lawrence Parsons. She was the eldest daughter of Hector-John-Graham second Earl of Norbury, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of William Brabazon, esq., and was married in 1836.

Dec. 10. At Hastings, aged 50, Joseph Binns Hart, many years organist of St. Mary's Chapel, Hastings, and author of the quadrilles from "Macbeth" and "Pietro L'Eremita."

Dec. 12. At Brighton, aged 70, Edward E. Micholls, esq. of New Broad-st.

WARWICK.—*Nov. 8.* At Atherstone, aged 85, George Miles, gent. only brother of the late Mr. Alderman Miles, of Leicester.

Nov. 9. At Rugby, at the house of Gen. Smith, aged 82, Miss Martha Ridges, of Kenilworth.

Nov. 30. At Leamington, aged 8, the Hon. John Ralph Byron, youngest son of Lord Byron.

Dec. 11. At Leamington, Walter T. Swart, youngest son of Maj.-Gen. T. Swart.

WESTMORELAND.—*Nov. 10.* At Acorn Bank, near Temple Sowerby, aged 78, Mrs. Rippon.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Studeley, aged 85, Capt. Francis Edward Holyoake, i., formerly consul at Dunkirk.

At Thornclow, aged 74, W. Dunn, esq.

Aged 79, Mrs. Pennel Cole, relict of Pennel Cole, esq. late of Worcester.

Dec. 4. At Sedgley Park, aged 65, the Rev. Dr. Bowden, Principal of the Roman Catholic Seminary. He inherited a very large income, which he liberally appropriated during his life to works of charity and benevolence, and his loss will be severely felt by the establishment over which he presided.

WILTS.—*Nov. 10.* At Wootton Bassett, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Neate, esq. of Salthrop.

Nov. 16. At Littleton, in the parish of West Lavington, aged 65, David Saunders, the 15th child of the late David Saunders, the subject of Mrs. Hannah More's beautiful tract, "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." In early life he entered the army and served in the 25th Light Dragoons; he rose to the rank of Serjeant-Major, but was invalided, and retired on a pension 29 years ago.

Nov. 28. At Salisbury, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Coates, esq. surgeon, of Salisbury.

Dec. 5. At her son's residence, Fittleton, Ann, widow of Isaac Bates, esq. of Kennington, Surrey.

Dec. 9. At Woodford, aged 69, Robert Hughes, esq. late of Salthrop.

YORK.—*Nov. 10.* Emily Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. G. E. Larden, M.A., Vicar of Brotherton.

Nov. 21. At York, aged 63, Hannah Diana, widow of the Rev. H. R. Whythead, of Thormanby, and mother to Mrs. Dr. Boulton, of Beverley.

Nov. 23. At St. John's, Wakefield, aged 84, Sarah, relict of the Rev. John Taylor, of Horbury, formerly a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieut. of the West Riding.

Nov. 25. At the vicarage, Pickering, Mrs. Ponsonby, wife of the Rev. John Ponsonby, Vicar.

Nov. 28. At Lartington Hall, aged 65, Henry Witham, esq. High Sheriff of Durham.

Nov. 29. At Scarborough, aged 31, Jane, third dau. of Samuel Caldwell Brandram, esq.

At Armley House, Leeds, the seat of her sister, Mrs. Gott, aged 75, Mrs. Abigail Rhodes.

Lately. Aged 80, Matthew Camidge, esq. late organist of York Cathedral for nearly half a century.

Dec. 7. At Osbaldwick, near York, aged 52, John Malam, esq. civil engineer.

WALES.—*Nov. 11.* At Bodwenni, near Bala, aged 60, Samuel Evans, esq.

Nov. 22. At Ruthin, aged 4, Arthur Ellis Roberts, last surviving son of the late Rev. Ellis Roberts, Vicar of Llanypys.

Nov. 29. At Tenby, Pembrokeshire, George Brown, esq. of Crygyborion, and formerly of Windsor Castle, Jamaica.

Lately. At the Bryn, near Swansea, aged 56, T. Eden, esq.

Mrs. Morgan, relict of Charles Morgan, esq. Registrar of the Diocese of Saint David's, and Clerk of the Peace for the co. of Carmarthen.

Mrs. Bloxsome, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bloxsome, late Chaplain at Her Majesty's Dock-yard, Pembroke.

At Brecon, T. Parker, esq. a magistrate of the county.

SCOTLAND.—Nov. 5. At Edinburgh, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Haig, relict of David Greig, esq. of Hallgreig.

Nov. 8. At Rothsay, aged 63, Capt. H. Downie, half-pay 11th Foot.

At the Manse of Panbride, Mrs. Trail, wife of the Rev. Dr. Trail.

Nov. 23. Thomas Henderson, esq. Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh.

Nov. 27. At Edinburgh, aged 61, James Adamson, esq.

Dec. 11. At Edinburgh, the Dowager Lady Ramsay, of Balmain, widow of Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart. Kincardine, and eldest dau. and co-heiress of Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Elsick, Bart.

At Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Jane, fourth dau. of the late Alexander Robertson, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM NOVEMBER 23 TO DECEMBER 21, 1844, (5 weeks.)

Males	2788	} 5571	Under 15.....	2627	} 5571
Females	2783		15 to 60.....	1748	
			60 and upwards	1193	
			Age not specified	3	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Dec. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 4	35 7	23 7	32 1	35 1	36 7

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 8*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 7*l.* 0*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Dec. 27.

Hay, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 23.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 1319 Calves 17
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 18,420 Pigs 250
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Dec. 27.

Walls Ends, from 30*s.* 0*d.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 24*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 80.—Ellesmere and Chester, 62.—Grand Junction, 160
—Kennet and Avon, 9½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 623.—Regent's, 24½.
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 119.—St. Katharine's, 119.—East
and West India, 142.—London and Birmingham Railway, 227.—Great
Western, 151.—London and Southwestern, 76.—Grand Junction & Water-
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 143.—Guardian,
49½.—Hope, 1½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 89½.—Phoenix
Gas, 40.—London and Westminster Bank, 26½.—Reversionary Interest, 103.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26 to December 25, 1844, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		11	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	39	43	36	30, 26	fair, cloudy	12	30	32	28	29, 94	do. foggy
27	37	42	37	, 33	do. do.	13	29	31	26	, 76	do.
28	42	45	42	, 09	do. do.	14	26	28	29	, 57	do.
29	40	44	42	, 16	cloudy, foggy	15	30	33	32	, 45	do.
30	32	40	37	, 14	do.	16	35	39	37	, 57	do.
D. 1	37	40	37	, 14	do.	17	39	40	40	, 55	do. sl. and rn.
2	35	38	35	, 12	do.	18	40	44	42	, 43	foggy, do. do.
3	36	40	37	, 15	do.	19	42	45	42	, 64	cloudy, do. do.
4	36	38	32	, 18	do.	20	43	43	38	30, 13	rn. clou. fair
5	32	36	28	, 14	do.	21	35	36	33	, 24	fair
6	30	34	29	, 22	do.	22	35	36	34	, 29	clou. fair, clo.
7	32	34	29	, 21	do.	23	32	34	32	, 22	do.
8	30	30	27	, 11	do.	24	31	33	32	, 19	do.
9	29	30	30	, 9	do.	25	32	35	33	, 26	do. slight rain
10	29	32	30	, 10	do.		32	34	35	, 28	do. foggy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	206	100	100	102½			12½			287	83 pm.	58 60 pm.
29	207	100	100	102			12½			288	83 pm.	60 57 pm.
30	208	100	100	102			12½					59 57 pm.
2	208	100½	101	102			12½				82 pm.	59 56 pm.
3	207½	100½	101	102			12½		116½	290		58 54 pm.
4	208	100½		102			12½					53 55 pm.
5	208	100½		102			12½				72 78 pm.	53 55 pm.
6	208½	100½		102			12½				78 pm.	55 53 pm.
7	208	100½		103			12½				73 pm.	55 58 pm.
9	208½	100½		103			12½				73 78 pm.	55 58 pm.
10	208½	100½		103½			12½				73 76 pm.	56 58 pm.
11	208½	100½		103½			12½				76 pm.	58 56 pm.
12	208½	100½		103			12½					56 58 pm.
13	208½	100½		103			12½				73 75 pm.	58 56 pm.
14		100½		103			12½				76 71 pm.	56 58 pm.
16	208½	100½		103			12½				72 pm.	57 59 pm.
17	208	100½		103			12½				75 pm.	57 59 pm.
18	208½	100½		103½			12½				75 73 pm.	59 57 pm.
19	209	100½		103½			12½					57 59 pm.
20	208	100½		103½			12½				73 75 pm.	58 60 pm.
21		100½		103½			12½				74 78 pm.	62 64 pm.
22	209	100½		103½			12½				79 77 pm.	63 65 pm.
23	209	100½		103½			12½				80 pm.	63 66 pm.
24	210	100½		103			12½				78 pm.	66 63 pm.
25	211	101		103½								62 64 pm.
28	211	100½		103½							77 pm.	62 64 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We made a serious but perfectly accidental omission in the account in our last number, p. 78, of antiquities presented to the Canterbury Museum. In abstracting the longer description of them from the Kent Herald, the important circumstance that this valuable acquisition was the gift of Lord Viscount Strangford, was *not* struck out by the pen, but it was overlooked by the compositor.

F. N. sends the following entry from a manuscript journal for the year 1784, thinking it may guide our correspondent W. J. T. to the information he is anxious to obtain. He thinks an exhibition of the kind occurred at Salisbury on the proclamation of the last peace with France.

"Salisbury, July 29, 1784. Thanksgiving for the Peace of Versailles."

"On this occasion the pageants of this city, which are very remarkable, were exhibited. The giant, a figure about 14 feet high, pertaining to the Taylors' Company, said to be originally intended for St. Christopher, whose gigantic stature is recorded in all the legends, though long since declined from its original by the addition of a periwig and laced hat, and a pipe in his mouth, which is occasionally made to throw out smoke, by the action of a person within, through a tube.

"*Hob-nob* is a fantastic figure of less decided origin, being a horse's head and neck, moved by a man covered with a net, and appearing to be the rider, who is able to direct it to snap at the people, and catch their hats off. It occasioned great confusion in the crowd, but was chiefly directed to clear the way for the giant.

"Behind the giant was a squire of a common size in armour, with the ancient mace, which he exerted with great activity.

"A Cherokee chief was particular on this occasion, painted and dressed in character, who threw the tomahawk, and danced with great success.

"The Company of Shoemakers, with Crispinus at their head, represented by a decent young man in a white uniform, with a helmet.

"The Wool-combers, in caps of combed wool, preceded by Bishop Blaze on horseback, followed by his chaplain on horseback, both on white horses. Bishop Blaze looked exceeding grave and orthodox, and never betrayed the least inattention, having his prayer-book in his

hand, and perpetually bowing and giving his benedictions.

"The giant preceded, then followed the other Companies, which were drawn up in the churchyard and Close Green, while the mayor and corporation past. The giant could not pass Close-gate. The Companies went to church, where Bishop Blaze's decent deportment was a reproach to the lax behaviour of the dignitaries of our days."

To the question, No. 33, relative to the coheirs of the Blood Royal, Sept. Mag. p. 262, D. A. Y. gives the following answer. Sir William Heveningham, Knt. son of William H. esq., and Mary, daughter of Henry Carey, Viscount Rochford, and Earl of Dover, married Barbara, daughter of George Villiers, Visct. Grandison, and left an only daughter and heir, Abigail, who married Henry Heron, esq. of Cressy, co. Lincoln; she died in 1735, but D. A. Y. is unable to state what issue she left, if any. Sir William was buried at Heveningham, in Suffolk, 14 Oct. 1678.

A VERY OLD READER would be glad to be informed respecting the origin and nature of "Procurations and Synodals," and as to what use the money is applied which is paid at the Visitations of the Clergy under those names.

Mr. W. G. PENNY, of Warwick, for the information of L. L. H., states, that Mr. Charles Lloyd, the author of "Poems on the death of his grandmother, Priscilla Farmer," was the translator of "Alfieri's Tragedies." Mr. Lloyd personally presented him with both works, and on a fly-leaf of one of the volumes of "Alfieri" he wrote "With the Translator's best wishes."

J. B. inquires what has become of the collections of Drawings, &c. formerly possessed by Richard Bull, esq. of the Isle of Wight; and those of Craven Ord, esq. of Essex. From Carter's Sketches, and his volumes of "Views of Ancient Buildings," it appears that those gentlemen had several drawings by J. Carter.

Mr. LOWER's article on the Old Manor House at Horselunges, two letters on Anderida, and another on the Devil's Dyke, &c. are unavoidably deferred.

ERRATA. P. 31, for *curtus eberso*, read *curru everso*; for *Manshend*, read *Manshead*. P. 35, line 35, for *parted*, read *paused*. P. 36, line 2, read *Suecia*. P. 68, line 1, for *Lave*, read *Lane*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Conjectural Emendations on the Text of Shakspeare, with Observations on the Notes of the Commentators. Part IV.

(Continued from Vol. XXII. p. 472.)

HAMLET.

IT has been, we believe, observed on this celebrated play, that no one who has thought on the significance of the parts in their different bearings, and on the general scope of the whole, will agree exactly in the opinion formed by others on the same points. There is something of a greatness in the conception, as well as perhaps a vagueness and shadowiness in the outline, that strikes differently, and admits different points of sight. It was probably originally formed from an old play bearing the same title, and of which the name alone remains. Then it was gradually moulded into its present form and much enlarged ; * one copy only of the earlier sketch having been fortunately preserved : and that it was very popular when it first appeared, the frequent allusions to it sufficiently prove. † In its finished state, it seems to afford a remarkable proof of how little consequence the mere plot or outline of a drama is to its success, and that the real life exists in the drawing of the characters, and the novelty, beauty, and impressiveness of the sentiments and images. The action of this piece (perhaps the most wonderful production of genius ever clothed in a dramatic form) is conducted through a rapid succession of moving incidents, and varied scenes, and changeful passions to its close ; but certainly it does not possess any regular train of events, well arranged on the broad foundation of a rich invention, then gradually narrowing in extent, unfolding its hidden purposes, and progressively pointing to the necessary and approaching termination. The catastrophe is abrupt, unprepared, and, though delayed, at last unexpected : it is not the just conclusion of a skilful combination of events developing itself from its former perplexity, emerging from its former obscurity, resolving all previous doubts, and at length satisfying the natural desires of justice and truth. It can hardly be said that the guilt of the King increases much during the progress of the drama, or that he is thus heaping on his head a more certain and complete retribution. The great crimes—the villainous and unnatural murder, and the shameful and incestuous marriage—were those that were calling for

* The title-pages of the first 4to. 1604 and 1605, declare " this play to be enlarged to almost as much again as it was, according to the true and perfect copy." See Steevens's Note on this passage. Mr. Malone says, " Hamlet is more accurately printed than any other of the quarto editions of our author's plays." *Vid. Suppl. vol. i. p. 44.* On the old Hamlet, which was on the stage in 1589, see Reed's Shakspeare Prolegomena, vol. iii. p. 359.

† See among others Diaphantus on the Passion of Love, by A. Scoloker, 1604. " Like friendly Shakspeare's tragedies, where the comedian rides while the tragedian stands on tiptoe : faith it should please all, like Prince Hamlet ; but in sadness then it would be feared he would runne mad." In Dolarney's Primrose, by J. Reynolds, is a direct imitation of Hamlet's reflections in the grave scene.

revenge from the sepulchre of the dead, nor was any act subsequently committed that Hamlet ever connected in his mind with the original guilt. The only one rational cause of delay from the commencement of the plot, was that which arose from the necessity of proving the truth of the Ghost's assertion by other evidence; and this was accomplished in the *PLAY*, when the suspicions in the mind of Hamlet were ripened into certainty, and the solemn attestation of the dead was confirmed by the guilty conscience of the living. After this there was no necessary hindrance to the developement of the plot and the fulfilment of the purpose, which both filial piety and the voice of injured and outraged nature had sworn to execute.

That Hamlet feigned or assumed madness the better to conceal his purposes from suspicion or discovery, seems acknowledged by his confession; but, beside this, one who on poetical subjects could claim an authority which few would wish to deny, has advanced as his opinion "that the conduct of Hamlet was every way unnatural and indefensible unless he were to be regarded as a young man whose *intellects were in some degree impaired by his own misfortunes*,—by the death of his father, the loss of expected sovereignty, and a sense of shame resulting from the hasty and incestuous marriage of his mother." Such is the opinion of *Akenside*. But we cannot see that, in hesitating to admit this, we should make any flaw or break in the consistency of the character, or admit any thing which could impair our appreciation of the justness and discrimination with which the whole is drawn; at least in one main incident, and that, if not the most important, yet the most interesting in the plot, it is not necessary to have recourse to madness, or impaired reason, satisfactorily to account for his conduct. We must bring before us the singular greatness of Hamlet's character, the depth from which its excellence is drawn, his fine intellect, his various accomplishments, his noble inspirations, his profound and thoughtful meditations; the unrivaled grandeur and importance of the subject of his anxious questionings and searches, and the shade of deep melancholy thrown over the whole. Keeping this in view, then let us observe the character of those with whom we find him surrounded:—the low, the worldly, the sensual, and the base. The weakness of his mother's character, forbidding all filial respect or confidence, the brutality and villainy of the King's, and the mean base sycophancy and folly of the followers of the court. Hamlet appears moving among them, as one belonging to another sphere of humanity. There exists between him and them no similarity of manners, no congeniality of views or purposes; his intense and angry sorrow had separated him from his natural connexions, had blasted his noblest hopes, benumbed his dearest affections, filled his mind with the gloom of dark suspicions, and harassed his understanding with the perplexity of doubtful speculations. Such is he, when he first appears on the dramatic stage, existing in an element uncongenial to him, with no one near him who could comprehend his character, understand his motives, fathom his thoughts, love his virtues, or even sympathize with his weakness. He stands before us, like a forlorn picture of regal distress, an image of unutterable woe. Then we form a contrast in our minds of what he ought to have been, with what he was. His was designed to be a mind of high cultivation, he was a prince of royal manners, endowed with the finest sense of propriety, susceptible of noble ambition, and open in the highest degree to enthusiasm for the

foreign excellences in which he was deficient.* He had indeed all those qualities,

Which nature has inscribed with golden pen
Deep in the hearts and characters of men.

Thus rich in natural gifts, exalted in social situation, at once the prince and the philosopher, he seemed designed for a character to command admiration and love; but, when we look again, we behold this fine image defaced, this noble mind agitated and perplexed, if not altered and disfigured. There was the necessity of a great action to be performed by him constantly in his mind, and with a full sense of the difficulty and danger of its accomplishment; there was a natural instability of purpose on the one hand, and the imperious demands of justice and nature on the other. Amid these conflicting feelings, there was his large and thoughtful calculation of consequences and results, which could not be brought within the compass of action; and such was the violence of the mental pressure as could only be relieved by assuming the mask of madness. Thus did the pure and virtuous mind descend to falsehood and deceit, and even to a malicious joy in the supposed perpetration of crime; and thus his noble and gentle spirit repelled the sweet affections it had once cherished, trampling under his feet that modest and lovely flower that had bloomed under his princely favour and protection. Much has been said and justly of the indecision of Hamlet's character, which keeps events suspended, designs half matured, and retards the natural progress of the plot. Several causes seem at different times to act in producing this,—a conscientious desire to ascertain the truth of the accusation against the King; a feeling of the difficulty of the purpose to be executed, which would involve in one common fate his own life with that of his victim; for Hamlet's constant meditations on destiny, and the uncertainty of the future, give an impression that they seem to foretell his own death. To these might be added the natural temperament of a speculative and thoughtful mind. The most philosophic in thought is often the most dilatory and uncertain in action. Resolution is becalmed in reconciling conflicting probabilities, reviewing contingent circumstances, and weighing equipollent arguments. In Hamlet's mind, the actions of the present life were intimately connected with the mysterious destinies of the next. Hence his procrastination in doing that which might inclose in its awful shade the existence of all future time. Nor are we to forget that gentleness and goodness in his nature, which shows itself in such bright colours in his interview with his mother, and which tempers his just indignation with such thoughtful kindness and feeling. It has been said that his feigned madness is shown most strongly and offensively in his treatment of Ophelia; but perhaps this assumed violence of passion, in its strange fantastic outbreaks, even in its bitter gibes and mockery, was the best means that could be taken to effect a decisive measure immediately necessary to his future line of conduct—the dissolution of his engagement, and the sacrifice of those feelings which, formed under happier auspices, were now doomed to perish amid the pressure of great and afflicting calamities. Love was a flower too delicate and tender to live in the disturbed state and gloom of his anxious and perturbed spirit. He too had sworn to wipe out from his memory the impression of every thing but of the one great purpose that

* See some observations by Schlegel in his *Lectures on Dramatic Literature*.

was to fill it. This therefore was a costly sacrifice to be laid on the altar of duty—a thing to be done effectually and at once. And it must be recollected that Ophelia's loss of reason and untimely death did not arise from wounded affection or injury to her feelings, produced by the interview with Hamlet. Her mind was rather filled with pity for him, than distress for herself; but she suffered from the sudden shock produced by her father's death, and the afflicting circumstances attending it. Just previously to this interview, Hamlet had gained a complete conviction of the King's guilt, and was therefore meditating his great purpose of revenge. His father's spirit was always before him, demanding justice: a voice from the dead called on him for the punishment of the murderer. Compared to this, all that belonged to the present life either in retrospect or hope was as a picture, that had once existed, but whose colours had been washed away. Now this great secret of the heart could not be divulged to Ophelia; the causes of his wayward and strange conduct to her could not be explained. He had therefore forcibly and abruptly to break asunder the ties which he could not gently unloose; and disengage his affections from their dearest, their last, and their firmest hold. There is no reason given that could induce us to believe that this acted on Ophelia to the bereavement of reason, or the sacrifice of life. This last was occasioned by an additional and unforeseen calamity, unconnected except casually with her former affliction. All the natural ties of affection in the heart of Hamlet were broken and dissolved but one,—his love of Ophelia; this also must necessarily perish; it was even criminal to retain it; it could not exist amidst the injuries of a lacerated heart, in the misery that involved the present, and with the still deeper gloom of sorrows and calamities impending over his future days.

We now proceed to transcribe from the copy of this play such passages of the text as we had remarked, whether for singularity of expression or for resemblance to those of other poets, or explanation of meaning: in critical alteration of the language we have little to add to what has been done before, and what remains seems to require not the ingenuity of conjecture, but the authority of new manuscripts, or hitherto undiscovered editions.

HAMLET. (Vol. XVIII. ed. Reed.)

P. 6.—“FRAN. Not a mouse stirring.”

Imitated in Armin's Two Maids of Moreclacke, p. 11,

“Close and husht, not a fly stirring.”

P. 11.—“He smote the sledded *Polacks* on the ice.”

“*Polack*” was used for *Polander* or *Pole* at that time. See Camden's Remains, p. 394, Epitaphs—

“That smote the fickle French and *Polacks* bold.”

See also Killigrew's Thomaso, p. 334.

“That's the *Polack* Prince with the Saretta.”

P. 24.—“The *extravagant* and erring spirit lies.”

This word has been used by a modern and very elegant poet in its larger and primitive meaning as in the text, viz. got out of bounds—

“The impending trees

Stretch their *extravagant* arms athwart the gloom.”

Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health. Vid. Works, ii, 371.

P. 31.—“A little more than *kin*, and less than *kind*.”

See Dolarney's Primrose, c. I. by J. Reynolds,

“Faire, but *unkinde*, no *kinde*, fie too too cruel.”

Fletcher's Woman-Hater, p. 238, ed. Seward,

“To teach his passions *against kind* to move.”

P. 33.—“'Tis not alone my *inky cloak*, good mother.”

See Churchyard's Funeral of Sir F. Knowles, p. 3,

“Thy freindes shall mourn not wyth *long cloakes of blacke*.”

P. 33.—“Nor the dejected '*haviour* of the visage.”

So Massinger's Old Law, p. 70, 4to.

“Nearer the '*haviour* of a funeral;”

and Marston's Malcontent, p. 34,

“Mark the '*haviour* of the Dutchess now;”

Fletcher's Noble Gentleman, p. 371,

“Files off all rudeness and uncivil '*havior*.”

P. 37.—“No jocund health that *Denmark* drinks to day,” &c.

See Camden's Remains, p. 17, “When we charge them with *drunkenness*, which, as we receive from the *Danes*, so we first taught the French all their kitchen skill.” See Beaumont's Psyche, c. xii. st. 56,

“Thou
So well appointed art as not to fear
Of Dutch or *Danish bowls*.”

P. 41.—“A little month, or ere those shoes were old,” &c.

Quintilian expresses the same thought by another happy image, “*Quo adhuc in torum uxoris prioris [vestigio calentem adducta est nova nupta]*.” See Declamationes, cccxxxix. p. 707, ed. Burman.

P. 41.—“O, Heaven! a beast that wants discourse of reason.”

See Fletcher's Coxcomb, p. 218, ed. Seward.

“Why should a man that has discourse *and* reason.”

P. 43.—“A countenance more
In sorrow than in anger.”

Brome has the reverse in his New Academy, p. 8,

“Expressing more of anger than of grief.”

P. 53.—“Out of the *shot* and danger of desire.”

Compare Daniel's Queen of Arcadia, vol. i. p. 209,

“Made thus easy to the violent *shot* of passion.”

P. 55.—“Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.”

Compare Munday's Banquet of Daintie Conceits,

“Be gentle unto every wight,
Let courtesie be thy delight,
Familiar be with you I say,
For sure it is the wisest way,
Therefore keep gentleness in mind,” &c.

P. 61.—“Ay, springes to catch woodcocks.”

See Fletcher's *Loyal Subject*, p. 368,

“Go, like a woodcock,
And thrust your neck i' the noose.”

Marston in his *Malcontent*, p. 55, has another proverb, “Traps to catch polecats;” and Fletcher in the *Humourous Lieutenant*, p. 38, “Stales to catch kites.”

P. 71.—“Bring with thee airs from heaven or *blasts from hell*.”

Compare Milton “Of Reformation in England,” p. 58 : “The very maw of *hell* ransacked and made to give up her concealed destruction, ere she could vent it in that horrible and *damned blast*.”

P. 72.—“Hath oped its *ponderous* and *marble jaws*,” &c.

See the *Second Maiden's Tragedy*, p. 85,

“All thy strength,
Thou grey-eyed monument, shall not keep her from me.
Strike, villain! though the echo rail us all
Into ridiculous deafness, pierce the *jaws*
Of this cold *ponderous creature*.”

P. 73.—“That thou, dead corse, again in *complete steel*,” &c.

This seems to have been a current and common phrase; the word “complete” always being accented on the first syllable. See Marlow's *Lust's Dominion*, O. P. p. 155,

“I'm armed with more than *complete steel* ;”

Dekker's *Satiro-Mastix*, p. 41, 4to. 1602.

“To arm our wits
With *complete steel* of judgment ;”

see also Fletcher's *Wife for a Month*, p. 444, ed. Sympson,

“And as he had been made of *complete virtue* ;”

and Fanshaw's *Luciad*, p. 127,

“In *complete Steele* begins to clothe each knight ;”

and Chapman's *Homer's Odyssey*, xxiv. p. 374,

Which *complete armed* they put in present force.”

P. 77.—“Alas ! poor ghost !”

See Massinger's *Old Law*, p. 25, 4to.

“Alas ! poor ghost !”

P. 79.—“Whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul.”

See a learned note by Boissonade on Nicetas, vol. ii. p. 234, and Alciphron's *Epist.* iii. 33,

καὶ ἐκκρίσεις, ἀχρὶ τοῦ καὶ αὐτὴν ἐκκρίνησαι τὴν καρδίαν.

P. 82.—“Oh ! my prophetic soul, my uncle !”

Compare Shakspere's *Sonnet*, “A Monument to Fame,”

“Not mine owne feares nor the *prophetic soule* of the wide world ;”

and Fletcher's *Double Marriage*, p. 136,

“O, my prophetic soul !”

P. 84.—“And in the *porches of mine ears* did pour,” &c.

See Plauti Pseudolus, Act i. sc. 5, 682, ed. Taubmanni,

“*Pac sis vacivus, Pseudolus ædes aurium,
Mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo.*”

P. 85.—“Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd.”

Add to the notes A. Borde's Book of Knowledge, p. 105, “On Corpus Christi day you should be *housel'd*.” On the word “disappointed,” that is, “unprepared,” see Fletcher's Martial, p. 230, ed. 1656,

“The bridegroom in at last did rustle,
All *dis-appointed* in the bustle,
The maid had shav'd his breeches,” &c.

P. 86.—“A couch for *luxury* and damned incest.”

For this use of the word “luxury,” see V. Paterni Hist. lib. ii. c. 100: “*Nihil luxuria, libidine infectum reliquit* ;” and Dante, II Purgatorio, cxxvi.—

“*Perche 'l trullo a sua lussuria corre* ;”

Fletcher's Noble Gentleman, Act i. sc. 1,

“*'Tis the rarest fellow, and the soundest
In the noble theory of luxury* ;”

and a “*Lover's Complaint*,” v. Malone's Suppl. I. 759,

“When he most burnt in heart wish'd *luxury*.”

P. 88.—“Yea, from the *table of my memory*.”

See Daniel's Queen of Arcadia, vol. i. p. 77, 12mo.

“Set in the *table-frame of memory*.”

P. 87.—“And shall I couple hell? (*O, fye!*) hold, hold, my heart.”

Steevens supposes these words “*O, fye!*” to be the marginal reprehension of a scrupulous reader: and yet there might be a various reading, as “*Fye, hold my heart!*” for “*fye*” was often introduced in this manner. See Fletcher's Coxcomb, p. 221,

“*Away, away, fye! now I'll read your letter.*”

It has no *ludicrous* turn, though Steevens says it has. The *O* we believe to be surreptitious; but we are not at all certain that “*fye, hold*,” is not a *varia lectio* for “*hold, hold*.” See the passage from Dolanney already quoted, p. 119,

“*Faire, but unkinde, no kinde, fye too too cruel.*”

P. 82.—“My *tables*; meet it is I set it down.”

See “A Quest of Enquirie whether the Tripe Wife was trimmed, &c.” 4to. 1595, “I drew forth my *writing-tables*, and, getting close into a corner, *noted* down everything as neere as I could.” See also Fletcher's Prologue to the Woman-Hater, and Lover's Progress, p. 376, “In your *table-book*.”

P. 92.—“Ha! ha! boy! say'st thou so? art thou there, *Truepenny*?”

See The Marriage Broker, p. 62,

“*Farewell, old noble Truepenny* ;”

and Fletcher's Loyal Subject, p. 307, ed. Seward,

“*Go, go thy ways, old Truepenny.*”

P. 113.—“Doubt Truth to be a liar.”

See a criticism on this line in Smith's *Comic Miscellanies*, vol. i. p. 103.—It does not harmonise with the preceding ones, unless “truth” could be used in its original sense of “what I trow,” common belief.

P. 113.—“Thine evermore, most dear lady, while this machine is to him, Hamlet.” This affected way of concluding a letter is ridiculed in Chapman's *Mons. D'Olive*, Act iv. sc. last, “Thine, if I am worth ought, and yet such as it skills not whose I am, if I be thine, Geronimo;” and Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, Act iii. sc. 7, “And thus, not doubting of your fatherly benevolence, I humbly ask your blessing, and pray God to bless you. *Yours if his own.*”

P. 119.—“P. Do you know me, my Lord?

H. Excellent well; you are a fishmonger.”

See Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, Act i. sc. 3, “His father's an honest man, a worshipful fishmonger, and so forth.” The phrase seems explained in Fletcher's *Humorous Lieutenant*, p. 6, “Thou lookst like an *ass*; why, whither wouldst thou, *fishface*?” a face without meaning or intelligence.

P. 120.—“Let her not walk in the sun,
Conception is a blessing,” &c.

See Heywood's *Challenge for Beauty*, Act. ii. sc. 1.

“Royal lady,
Might I advise you, keep out of the sun,
And walk still in the shade. By proof we see
Such meteors oft take fire,” &c.

P. 123.—“His eyes purging thick amber and plumtree gum.”

See Kirkman's *Sport upon Sport*, i. 82, “Surely I was begot in a plumtree; I have such a deal of gum about my eyes.”

P. 123.—“Though this be madness, yet there's method in it.”

See Plauti *Menechm.* Act v. sc. 5, “*Haud quidem Ædipol hoc pro insano verbum respondit mihi.*”

P. 128. “What a piece of work is a man. How noble in reason, how infinite in faculties; in form and moving how express and admirable; in action how like an angel, in apprehension how like a God,” &c. There is something in Maximus Tyrius resembling this noble passage. See Diss. viii. γ ed. Reiske, beginning, *ἐι γὰρ ἀνθρωποῦ ψυχὴ ἐγγυτάτον θεῷ . . . διὰ τοιούτου σώματος τύπων τοὺς θεοὺς τιμᾶν ἐνόμισαν οἱ Ἕλληνες.* See also *The Honest Lawyer*, 1616. By S. S.

“Man, man, the pride of Heaven's creation,
Abstract of nature, that in her small volume
Contains the whole world's text and Heaven's impression.
His Maker's image, angels' mate, earth's great wonder,” &c.

P. 128. “We coted then on the way.” See Chapman's *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. p. 204.

“He should be passing sly and covetous
Of stealth, in men's deccits, that *coted* thee.”

And Hall's *Satires*, ed. Singer, Book ii. s. i. p. 26.

P. 139. “When the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw.”

Original proverb, "Hernshaw." The meaning being, that at a great distance, when the birds are but as specks in the air, the experienced eye can distinguish which is the hawk which the heron. Bishop Hall, in his *Courses of Travell*, p. 55.; a "hawke cast off at a hernshawe." In the same way Skelton says, "To know the faucon from the crowe," v. Works, p. 163, 203; and to know "the fox from the fern-bush" seemed also proverbial.

P. 143. "The first rise of the pious chanson will shew you more; for look, my *abridgment* comes," i. e. a brief chronicle or representation of something longer, as a dramatic representation is an abridged view or picture of social life." See Flecknoe's *Miscell.* p. 104. "Behold the *abridgment* of the best fashions;" and Fletcher's *Wife for a Month*, p. 340, "Thou lewd *abridgment*."

P. 144. "Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a chopine." See Cowley's *Essay on Greatness*, "Made her walk too always in chopine." See Bulwer's *Artificial Changeling*, p. 551, where is a plate of a Venetian lady in chopines. Also see that pretty book "gli abiti," said to be from designs by Titian; and Raymond's *Mercurio Italico*, p. 202, 12mo.

P. 149. "There are no *sallets* in the lines to make the matter savory." Pope read "*salt*," but wrongly as to the text, and with no improvement in the meaning; a "*sallet*" or *sallad* is a dish salted, "*insalada*;" and see Gifford's *Ben Jonson*, vol. viii. p. 177.

P. 156.—"Oh! what a rogue and peasant slave am I."

Heywood in his *Translation of Seneca*, (*Herc. Æt.* p. 214,) has the same expression—"O coward, peasant slave."—Jonson in *Every Man in his Humour*, Act. III. sc. 1, "What a dull slave was this;" and L. Carbell's *Deserv. Favorite*, p. 8, "What a dull slave was I." So poets copy from each other. See also Fletcher's *Noble Gentleman*, p. 399, "Oh! what a dunghill country rogue was I."

P. 158.— "What would he do
Had he the motive and the cue for passion
That I have—?"

Compare Cicero de *Amicitia*, "Stantes plaudebant in re fictâ, quid arbitremur in verâ facturos esse?"

P. 160.—"I should have fatted all the *region kites*
With this slave's offal."

Shakspeare uses "*region*" as an adjective in his *Sonnets*,

"The *region cloud* hath masked him from me now."

Mr. Gifford had observed, "that one of the nameless charms of Shakspeare's diction consisted in the skill with which he has occasionally vivified it, by converting his substantives into verbs." See *Introduction to Ford*, I, p. xxxvii.

P. 168.—"The *slings* and arrows of outrageous fortune."

In the *Puritan*, ed. Malone, ii. 581, we have another metaphor,

"Let *fortune* drive all her *stings* into me."

P. 171. "Who would *fardels* bear?" See Davies's *Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 10. "This *fardel* of my birth."

P. 173.—“That undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns.”*

Compare Ex Philetæ Mercurio, ap. Stobæum, p. 599. et Grotii
Excerpt. p. 487, “de Orco.”

“——— ἀτραπὸν εἰς Αἰδου
Ἦνυσά, τὴν οὐπὼ τίς ἔναντιον ἦλθεν ὁδίτης.”

Seneca Herc. Ceteus, vs. 1525, “Regnum canis inquieti, unde non
unquam remeavit ullus.” Propertii, Eleg. II. xx. 74, ed. Burman, “Con-
cessum nullâ lege redibit iter;” add Agathia Anthol. Grec. Lib. i. Tit. 37.
Ep. 1, et Antipatri Lib. iii. Tit. 31, p. 9, to which add, Nonni Dionysiaca,
Lib. xxx. 159.

“ὄφρα πύλας Αἴδαο καὶ ἐν πολεμοῖσιν ἀλ’ ὕψω,
εἰ πελε νόστιμος οἶμος ἀνοστήτοιο βερεθρον.”

See Palmerin of England, part ii. 1639, 4to. chap. 3, “Before he
tooke his journey wherein no creature returneth again.” The first ed. of
Palmerin, in 1588.

P. 175. “Ha! ha! are you honest?” i. e. chaste, virtuous. See
Middleton’s Changeling; Alsamond asks Beatrice, “Are you honest?”
and Fletcher’s Maid in the Mill, Act 4, sc. 1. “G. Have ye done the
deed? O no, she’s honest;” and the Honest Man’s Fortune, Act I. sc. i.
p. 285,

“Yes, so honest
That I care not if the chaste Penelope
Were now alive to hear me;”

and p. 388 of the same play.

P. 178. “The courtier’s, scholar’s, soldier’s, eye, tongue, sound.” See
Polimanteia,—“Then name but *Hatton*, the muses favorite, the churches
musick, learning’s patron, my once poor island’s ornament; the courtiers
grace, the schollar’s countenance, and the guardes captainne.”

And see Mons. Thomas by Fletcher, Act. 2, sc. 2, p. 25, ed. 1639.

“——— Who? young Frank,
The only temper’d spirit, schollar, soldier,
Courtier, and all in one piece.”

P. 179.—“That suck’d the honey of his music vows.”

See Nash’s Dido, p. 106, “To be partakers of honey talk;” and
Yarrington’s Two Tragedies in One, p. 54, “Your white honie sow;” and
Lover’s Progress, p. 376, “Thy honey-lip.”

P. 181. “A *robustious* periwig-pated fellow.” See Flecknoe’s Mis-
cell. p. 106, “Break their mouths in hard pronunciation, it being proper
in all those that are *robustious*.”

P. 182.—“To split the ears of the groundlings.”

See the frontispiece to Kirkman’s Wits, 1672, for a representation of
the *groundlings*. Shirley calls them *understanders*, as there were no seats
then in the pit.

P. 183. “Tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of
the groundlings,” &c. See Overbury’s Characters, (the Actor,) p. 210,
“He doth not strive to make nature monstrous; she is often seen in the

* It might be asked, Was not the ghost a returned traveller? Was this a contra-
diction? Was it a mark of Hamlet’s want of settled belief? or was a distinction made
between the real person and the εἰδωλον, or shadow? See a note worth reading on
this subject in Carlyon’s Early Years and Reflections, p. 225.

same scene with him, but neither on stilts nor crutches, and, for his voice, 'tis not lower than the prompter, nor louder than the foil and target."

P. 190.—

"———Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, aye in my heart of heart."

See *Diaphantus*, by A. Scotoker, 1604. Repr. E.

"Oh! I would wear her in my heart's heart-core."

P. 198.—"For O, for O, the hobby-horse is forgot."

See *Old Meg of Herefordshire* for a Mayd Marian, 1609, "Sing but O, nothing but O, the hobby horse is forgotten," p. 7. Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Gipsies*, v. Brit. Bibliograph. i. 348; iii. p. 332. See Fletcher's "*Women Pleas'd*," Act. iv. sc. 1,

"Shall th' hobby-horse be forgot then?
The hopeful hobby-horse?"

The whole passage is worth referring to, as showing how the *beast* was abhorred by the Puritans; and Fletcher's *Humorous Lieutenant*, p. 41, ed. Simpson, sc. iii. where the term "hobby-horse" appears to be used in its figurative and familiar sense."

P. 200.—

"Marry, this is *muching* Mallecho."

See *Heliconia*, vol. II., pt. vii. p. 212.

"Wo worth that so shall seeke
To winne a worthy wight;
And seeme to match a *muching* carle
With such a peerless peere."

See also Braithwaite's *Honest Ghost*, p. 77, ed. 1658.

"Scarce could sustain his wife and family,
With stealing shreds and other *muchery*."

And p. 90,

"*Shread-muching* patch, hearing what taylors do
Above i' th' city—he must pilfer too."

P. 212.—"With two *provincial* roses on my rayed shoes."

The commentators' notes on Provençal roses are all wrong. It is not the district of Provence, but the village of "Provins," which gave the name to those roses, a village near Paris. Roses are not the product of *hot* climates; thus Gray was wrong when in his *Fragment on Government* he made the northern invaders "Scent the new fragrance of the breathing rose." See *Cupid's Revenge*, Act. 1,

"No man to warm your shirt, nor blow your roses."

and the *Honest Man's Fortune* of Fletcher, p. 405,

"With your silk stockings, garters, and your roses."

P. 223.—"And do such business as the *bitter* day
Would quake to look on."

How this reading could have been permitted to stand we cannot think. The word is "better." The "better day" is opposed "to the witching time of night." It is the *ἑπὶ ἡμῶν* of Homer, Il. θ. 66. In the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, p. 51, read "better" for "bitter."

P. 223.—“ I will *speak daggers* to her, but use none.”

Compare Aristæneti, Epist. p. 260. ὡς περ βέλη τοὺς λόγους ἀφείσα, and Nævii Hesiona v. Stephani fragm. p. 223. “ Sive mihi gerere morem, videar laud linguâ verum linguâ.”—Lingula is a sword, gladiolus.

P. 229.—“ And now I’ll do’t ; and so he goes to Heaven,
And so am I reveng’d.”

See Gerbier’s False Favorite, 1657, p. 89, Fumanti, meditating the killing the friar,

“ I have tract the friar hither, and have sworn
To kill him ———
I could not take him better prepared than praying ;
But stay, he stirrs.”

P. 230.—“ Up, sword, and know thou a more horrid hent.”

See Browne’s Religio Medici, p. 283, ed. 1659. “ It is reported that a certain Italian, having met with one that had highly provoked him, put a poignard to his breast ; and unless he *would blaspheme God* told him he would kill him, which the other doing to save his life, the Italian presently killed him, to the intent he might be damned, having no time for repentance.”

P. 242.—“ An eye like Mars, to threaten and command.”

Compare May’s Cleopatra, p. 50, ed. 1639.

“ Where all the best of each best model meets ;
Cupid’s sweet smiles, lodged in the eye of Mars,
Ganymede’s cheek, th’ imperial brow of Jove,
Where love and majesty are proud to dwell.”

P. 243.—“ New-lighted on a *heaven-kissing* hill.”

See Browne’s Brit. Pastorals, p. 78,

“ Skie-kissing trees.”

P. 245.— “ What devil was’t
That thus hath cozened you at hoodman’s blind ?”

See Armin’s Two Maids of Moreclack, p. 38,

“ That thus at hoodman-blind I dallied ;”

and see Strutt’s Sports and Pastimes, p. 392, 4to.

P. 246.— “ Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an enseamed bed.”

Enseamed, *i. e.* greasy ; but the word has another and different meaning, *i. e.* to enclose, as in Bussy D’Ambois, Act 1, sc. 1, “ Come, I’ll encam thee ;” and Spenser’s Faery Queen,

“ And bounteous Trent, that in herself enseams
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streams.”

P. 249.—“ Your bedded hair, like life in *excrements*.”

This word was peculiarly applied to the hair. See Heywood’s Hierarchie, fol. p. 238,

“ Wondrous ! these goatish *excrements* away,
He looks more like a man.”

Davies’s Scourge of Folly, p. 27, Ep. 54,

“ If wit bee fixed to the longest beards,
And wisdom waiteth on such *excrements*,”

Beaumont's *Psyche*, canto vi. st. 217,

"And excrements of beasts apparell be."

and Shelton's *Don Quixote*, vol. iii. p. 162,

"Nor are they troubled with your greater excrements, though 'tis probable their beards, nails, and hair grow."

Evelyn on Medals, p. 335, fol.

"The natural covering (hair) was not given to be used altogether for an excrement, but ordained for a rational, decent, and becoming discrimination," &c.

See Malone's Supplement, vol. ii. p. 726, where the word "ornament," applied to the beard, Percy would alter to "excrement."

P. 250.—"H. Do you see nothing there?"

Q. Nothing at all; yet all that is I see."

See Heywood's *Iron Age*, 2nd part, Act 5, sc. 1. Ghost of Agamemnon.

OR.—

"Lady, see!

CLYT. See what? thy former murder makes thee mad?

What should I see save this sad spectacle?

OR. And nothing else?

CLYT. Nothing," &c.

P. 254.—"Pinch wanton on your cheek; call you his mouse."

Compare Martial Epigram.

"Nam cum me murem, tu cum mea lumina dicis,"

as it stands in the oldest MSS. The reason of the *mouse* being selected as the word of affection may be seen by consulting Politiani *Miscellanea*, cap. xcvi. p. 191. See also Fletcher's *The Woman-Hater*, p. 290, ed. Seward,

"Come, mouse, will you walk?"

P. 255.—"Or paddling on your neck with his damned fingers."

See Quarle's *Emblems*, p. 2,

—————"Wherein
Thy children's leprous fingers, scarfed with sin,
Have paddled."

P. 257.—"For 't is the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar."

See Fletcher's *Fair Maid of the Inn*, vol. ix. 2nd ed. p. 356,

"Which returned
Like a petard ill-lighted into the bosom
Of him gave fire to it."

And Double Marriage, p. 162.

"Some bullet may return upon yourself."

And Ausonii Epigr. lxxii.

"Auctorem ut feriunt tela retorta suum."

P. 264.—"Take you me for a sponge, my lord?

H.—Ay, sir; that soaks up the king's countenance."

See Father Hubbard's *Tales in Middleton Plays*, ed. Dyce, vol. v. p. 575,

"We found him to be a very fantastical sponge, that licked up all humours, the very ape of fashions."

See also Fletcher's *Humorous Lieutenant*, p. 62,

"And when the good old sponge has sucked my youth dry."

Brome's *Queen and Concubine*, p. 115, "Let me outsqueeze that Court-sponge;" and Braithwaite's *Honest Ghost*, p. 240, "a spungy Lord."

P. 280.—"They say the owl was a baker's daughter."

Why a *baker's* daughter? See the very loose and erroneous guesses of Warburton and the other commentators; but refer to Fletcher's *Nice Valour*, p. 335, ed. Seward,

"Happy, I say, is he whose window opea
To a brown *baker's* chimney, he shall be sure
To hear the *night-bird's* summons after twilight."

The baker's chimney being *warm*, is supposed to be the haunt of the owls.

P. 282.—By Gis and by Saint Charity,
Alack and fie for shame!
Young men will do 't when they come to 't,
By cock they are to blame."

See *Heliconia*, Part vii. p. 162,

"My Lady shall know it, by Gis."

Again, p. 101,

"And if she say so, by the wode,
'Tis cock I warrant it."

See Platt's *Flowers of Philosophie*, l. 1584, 8vo.

"By *Gis* I think I was accurst
To match with such a man."

P. 289.—"There 's such divinity does hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would," &c.

See Fletcher's *Maid's Tragedy*, Act ii. p. 30. 4to.

—————"There is
Divinity about you that strikes dead
My rising passions; as you are my king
I fall before you."

and L. Carlell's *Osmond*, p. 55,

"For from the danger of thy sword there is a divinity that waits upon the person of a prince that would protect me."

P. 292.—"Hey no nonny, nonny hey nonny."

See Fletcher's *Humorous Lieutenant*, p. 75.

"That noble mind to melt away and moulder,
For a hey nonny, nonny."

P. 294.—"There is rosemary, that 's for repentance."

Breton, in his *Flourishes upon Fancy*, 1582, has given a long catalogue of the supposed qualities of flowers, with which Fancie should her chamber flower, as

"For roses, rages—which
Might not so soone decaye;
For paunsies, pretie practises
That alter many a way;"

But he does not mention rosemary. Of fennel,

"Instead of fennell, syr,
The fruit is flatterie," &c.

"Rosemary" was used at marriage festivals. See "The Woman's Prize," Act i. sc. 1.

P. 315.—“ Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and *long purples*.”

See Stanley's Poems, vol. i. p. 139. Bion. ἀνθεα δ' ἐξ ὀδύνας ἐπαίvera. “ Flowers are with grief turned purple.”

P. 327.—“ Where be his quiddits now, his quilletts, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks?”

For “ quiddits ” see Heywood's Hierarchie, p. 202, fol. 1633,

“ Stretches each *quiddit* of the law to find
Him culpable.”

And see Dolarney's Primrose, (a copy of this passage of Hamlet,) 1606, 4to.

“ Why might not this have been some lawyer pate
The which sometimes bribed, bawled, and took a fee?
Your quirks and quilletts now, Sir, where be they?
Now he is mute and not a word can saye.”

For “ quilletts,” see the Honest Lawyer, p. 69,

“ Upon my faith, a pretty quillet.”

and Trick to Catch the Old One, (Middleton,) Act i. sc. 1,

“ He is swallowed in the quicksand of *law quilletts*,”

and the original meaning of the word “ quilletts ” may be seen in Fuller's Worthies, art. Suffolk, voce Stiles, p. 55.

P. 331.—CLOWN. “ I will not be seen in him there (*England*); there the men are as mad as he.”

See Fletcher's Pilgrim, p. 505,

“ A. How comes this *English madman* here?

M. Alas!

That 's no question, they're *mad* everywhere, Sir!”

and Fair Maid of the Inn, p. 411.

“ F. We will for England, that 's certain.

C. We shall never want there.

F. Want? their court of wards shall want money first,

For I profess myself lord paramount over fools and *mad* folks.”

P. 333.—“ Let her paint an inch thick, to *this* favour she must come.”

Compare Adventure of Sir Gawayn, st. xiii. ; the Ghost says,

“ Take truly tent right nowe by me

For all thi *fresche favoure*,

Muse on my mirror,

For king and emperor

Thus shall ye be.”

P. 336.—“ Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants,
Her maiden streuments.”

See Sir F. Kynaston's Leoline and Sydanis, p. 100. 4to. 1642.

“ On *strowings* laid of never-fading flowers.”

And Fletcher's Coxcomb, p. 210,

“ Should you so fondly venture on the *strowing*.”

P. 337.—“ Sweets to the sweet, farewell.”

See Theod. Prodrumi Rhod. et Dositiclis Amor, p. 322, ed. Gaulmin.

“ Ἡ γὰρ τὸ κρείττον ἄξιον τῶν κρείττονων.”

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S

Jameson's Popular Ballads, vol. I. p. 30,

"Willie's ta'en a rose out o' his hat,
Laid it in Annie's lap,
The bonniest to the bonniest fa's,
Hae wear it for my sake."

Romeo and Juliet, p. 76, ed. 4to. 1637,

"Sweet flower, with flowers thy bridal bed I strew."

Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 56,

"Look how my flower holds flowers in her hands,
And flings those sweets upon my sleeping son."

P. 337.—"I thought thy bride-bed to have decked, sweet maid,
And not have strewn thy grave."

Compare,

"Spargimus has lacrimas, mæsti monumenta parentis,
Et tibi pro thalamo, sternimus hoc tumulum."

Epitaph T. de Bellay, apud Cruteri Poet. Gall.

P. 337.—"What is he whose grief
Bears such an emphasis?"

See Sandys's Christ's Passion, p. 167,

"What louder grief with such an emphasis
Strikes on my ears?"

P. 341.—"Be buried quick with her, and so will I."

To be "buried quick" seemed a kind of proverbial expression, though in other cases the adjective "alive" was equally in use, but not joined to buried. See Winter's Tale, "Not like a corse, or if not to be *buried* but *quick* and in my arms." Day's Humour out of Breath, 4to. p. 32, "Let me be *buried quick* then." Byron's Conspiracie, p. 8, "Shall be buried *quick*." Fletcher's Bonduca, Act II. s. 1, "When we lie buried *quick*." Wit at several Measures, p. 317, "Buried *quick* first;" and the Puritan, p. 540, ed. Malone, "I would give twenty kisses for a *quick* husband;" she had just mentioned one *buried*; and the Lover's Progress, pp. 387, 397, 433.*

P. 347.—"With ho such bugs and goblins on my life."

These two words are generally joined, as in Ritson's Popular Poetry, p. 98,

"Hobgoblins and such other bugs."

Brit. Bibliographer, I. 549,

"(S. Rowland's More Knaves Yet.) Great store of *goblins*, *fairies*, *bugs*, *nightmares*, *urchins*, and *elves*."

Sometimes separately, as Lisle's Dubartas, v. Dedic.

"And sing the muse will of no greater bug,
Thau are betwixt a young child and his dug."

The Honest Lawyer, p. 65,

"He would turn back at such imagined *bugges*."

* The *quicks*et hedge is the *live* hedge, in opposition to the dead fence.

Selimus, 4to. p. 67,

"He brings with him that great Egyptian *bug*,
Strong Tonombey."

Todd's Milton, vol. V. p. 425,

"Harpies and Hydras, or all the monstrous *bugges*."

Comus. v. 605, as in the original MS. In the Psalm XCI. verse 5, "the terrour by night," in the old version, is "the *bugge* of night;" and see Hall's Satires, ed. Singer, p. 76.

P. 360.—"As girdle, *hangers*, and so. Three of the carriages in faith are very dear to fancy, very responsive to the hilts, most delicate carriages and of very liberal conceit."

See Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, Act. I. s. 4,

"I happened to enter into some discourse of a *hanger*, which I assure you both for fashion and workmanship was most peremptory, beautiful, and gentlemanlike."

P. 362.—"This lapwing runs away with the shell on her head."

See Flecknoe's Love's Kingdom, p. 13,

"The shell that love is hatched of, and the nymphs here, just like young lapwings, run away with it on their heads."

P. 371.—"And let the kettle to the trumpet speak," &c.

The custom of drinking among the Danes is mentioned by William of Malmesbury "Tunc Danus continuationem potuum reliquit." See also Evelyn's Gallus Castratus, p. 158. "The Danes know it," &c.; also Cleveland's Foscara.

"Tuning his dreary notes with drowsy hums,
As Danes carouse by kettle-drums."

P. 375.—"Why as a woodcock to mine own springe, Osric."

As woodcocks do not set springes, the allusion must be taken as an imperfect one. In the following places it is to be found, viz. Dekker's Wonder of a Kingdom, p. 38 O. P.; Butler's Remains, vol. I. p. 6; Taylor's (the Water Poet,) Works, part ii. p. 263; Marston's Malcontent, p. 14; Lady Alimony, p. 64, ed. 1649; and Dryden's Wild Gallant, vol. I. p. 126.

Thus far as to similarity of allusions; with regard to any alterations or emendations of the text in this play we have few to make.

P. 17.—"The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets,

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
Disasters in the sun," &c.

Malone supposes a line to be lost, which is here indicated by a vacant space. He also proposes to read "ashes" for "as stars." It appears to us that the line "as stars" has got out of its place, but that nothing is wanting. We thus adjust the reading:—

"The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets,

Disasters in the sun; and the moist star,
 Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
 Was sick almost to domesday with eclipse,
 And even the like precursor of fierce events,
As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
 Are harbingers preceding still the fates."

It must be observed that the insertion of marginal glosses,* and the *transposition of passages*, are the two chief causes of corruption in the text of the old authors.

P. 119.—"For if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a god kissing carrion," &c.

After reading all that has been written on this passage, "god" being Warburton's emendation for "food,"—which Johnson says is a noble emendation, almost setting the critic on an equality with his author, (surely hyperbolical praise, for after all the passage is very obscure,)—we propose reading a "carrion-kissing god," which we think much preferable to any proposed, and is formed like heaven-kissing, cloud-kissing, &c. See Henry IV. part I, Act ii. sc. 4.

"Didst thou never see *Titan* kiss a dish of butter?"

P. 252.—"That monster, custom, who all sense doth eat;
 Of habits devil, is angel yet in this," &c.

This passage is acknowledged by the critics to be corrupt. Thirlby conjectured "evil," Steevens "Or habit's devil." We propose,

"That monster, custom, who all sense doth eat;
If habit's devil, is angel yet in this,"

which surely gives the sense intended by the poet. If that monster, custom, which in general is the devil of habit, leading to evil, yet in this thing acts the good part of the angel, &c.

P. 361.—"The King, Sir, hath laid, that in a dozen passes between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. He hath laid on twelve for nine, and it would come to immediate trial if your lordship would vouchsafe the answer."

Steevens says three or four pages would not hold the notes written on this passage. We have nothing to observe on it but that it is probably corrupt; and that in the reading of the folio, "He hath *one* twelve for nine," "one" may be an error for "won" or "on;" but indeed, "He hath laid on twelve for nine," seems to us to look very like an interpolation from the margin. One might say that, by a loose manner of speaking, not exceeding three hits, may mean, *not exceeding more than two*. It may also be observed that these numbers were probably represented by Arabic figures, and not by letters, and were more liable to be altered and made corrupt.

* *Dii malefaciunt* (says a learned and angry commentator) *isti imperitorum generi, qui sub omnibus rebus glossemata subscribunt, quæ causa libros mendis refert.*" But then he adds, "*Sed quædam tamen ita perspicua ut fugere neminem possint, nisi eum qui plane cæcus ignorantia sit, aut certe omnibus in rebus conniveat.*" See Ferrarius on the Fourteenth Philipp. Or. of Cicero, c. IV. Alas! how many of these latter kinds of critics have we had on Shakspeare!

WILL OF THE LATE DR. SWINEY.

THE late George Swiney, M.D. who died on the 21st Jan. 1844, (and of whose eccentric mode of life, and still more extraordinary death, some account was given in our July number, p. 100,) by his Will, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 17th Feb. following, left two sums of 5,000*l.* each in the Three per cent. Consols, to the Society of Arts and the British Museum.

We have not heard what steps have been taken by the directors of those institutions to fulfil the wishes of the Testator; and it may be suspected that some difficulties may possibly arise from the singular stipulations annexed: but the bequests are in themselves so large, and the attendant circumstances so extraordinary, that we have thought a copy of the Will would be an object of curiosity to our Readers.

It will be perceived that the directions of the Will are, that the Society of Arts shall present every fifth year, (and first on the fifth anniversary of the Testator's decease, which will be the 21st Jan. 1849,) a silver goblet of 100*l.* value, and containing gold coin to the same amount, to the author of the best published work on JURISPRUDENCE, to be adjudged by the members of the Society, and the Fellows of the College of Physicians, *with the wives of such of both of them as may be married.* This appropriation of the bequest is directed by a codicil in lieu of one more accordant to the usual objects of the Society of Arts, viz. the conversion of waste land into arable.

The bequest to the British Museum is directed to be employed in establishing a LECTURESHIP ON GEOLOGY, the Lecturer to be an M.D. of Edinburgh.

The residue of the Testator's estate is bequeathed to the Middlesex Hospital.

(Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

This is the last Will and Testament of me, George Swiney, Doctor of Physic, of the University of Edinburgh, now residing in Sidmouth Street, in the county of Middlesex.

1. I desire that my debts and funeral expenses be paid.

2. I give a miniature picture of my father to his nearest of kin surviving me.

3. I give a miniature picture of my mother to her nearest of kin surviving me.

4. I give my gold ring to the clergyman who shall perform my funeral service.

5. I desire that a bond, granted by the late Agnes Goodall to my late father William Swiney and my late uncle John Swiney, be, so far as one moiety thereof is concerned, cancelled.

6. I leave the sum of fifty pounds for the purpose of publishing one edition of such manuscripts as I may leave with directions to that effect, and I leave the profits arising therefrom, together with the manuscript and copyright thereof, and also my books

and other manuscripts of which I may die possessed, to the London University.

7. I leave five thousand pounds stock, in the Three per cent. Consolidated Annuities, to the Trustees of the British Museum and their successors duly elected and appointed for ever, in trust, for the purpose of establishing a Lectureship on Natural History.* Should this plan not meet with the approbation of his Majesty's Ministers, then I direct my executors to sell the same and divide the proceeds amongst the following institutions:

I. "The Literary Fund," in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

II. "The Artists' Benevolent Fund," established in the year 1810.

III. "The Artists' General Benevolent Institution."

IV. "The Marine Society," instituted in the year 1756.

V. "The General Philanthropic So-

* Altered to a Lectureship on Geology by Codicil.

ciety," instituted in Clerkenwell in the year 1813.

8. I leave five thousand pounds stock in the same Three per cent. Consolidated Fund to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, instituted in the year 1753, in trust, to apply the dividends therefrom arising to the following purposes: viz. That they do, on the fifth anniversary of my decease, and on every fifth anniversary of the same afterwards for ever, present to that agriculturist, being a leaseholder in England, Wales, or Scotland, who shall, during the five years preceding the day of presentation, have brought into arable cultivation the greatest quantity of waste land,* a silver goblet of the value of one hundred pounds, containing gold coin to the same amount; and that they do apply the remainder of the dividends therefrom arising, to the general purpose of that institution.

9. I leave the sum of one hundred pounds to each of my executors.

10. And with regard to the residue and remainder of my estate, of what nature soever, I may die possessed of, I desire that it may be sold, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the Middlesex Hospital. And I appoint Hutchinson Bell, esquire, merchant, of the City of London; the Rev. Josiah Forshall, Secretary to the British Museum; the Rev. John Peers, of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; the Rev. Dr. F. A. Cox, Librarian to the London University; and Arthur Alkin, esquire, Secretary of the Society of Arts, &c. Executors of this my Will, to which I put my hand and seal this 27th day of May, 1831, at my apartments at Sidmouth Street, in the county of Middlesex—GEORGE SWINEY, (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us, MARY ANN BURROWS, Widow,—ANN AVERY, Spinster.

A.

1. George Swiney, Doctor of Physic of the University of Edinburgh, having made my Will as will be found in three several copies, viz. one in my own possession, a second in the British

Museum, and a third with the Society of Arts, all of date 27th of May in the year 1831, do make this codicil additional thereto, desiring that it may be taken as part and parcel thereof.

1. I desire that my executors will publish in manner as directed in my Will one edition of the following manuscripts: viz. 1. a Romance entitled *Agmodil*; 2. A volume of Fables; 3. A Treatise on Jurisprudence; and for any expenses necessary thereto, further than ordered in my said Will, I leave the further sum of fifty pounds.

2. I desire that my funeral expenses may not exceed the sum of twenty pounds over and above the expense of my coffin and pall, the covering of which former and the latter I desire may be not of black cloth, but of yellow, for which I leave the sum of twenty pounds; also I desire that three little girls, dressed in white, for which dresses I leave the sum of twenty pounds, as also a legacy of twenty pounds each to the little girls, may precede my coffin in procession; which procession is to be on foot; and I desire that a slab of white marble, polished and edged with black, be placed at the head of my grave, for which I appropriate the sum of fifty pounds.

3. I desire that a mourning ring be sent to each of a number of friends, of whom I leave a list in my handwriting.

4. And whereas there is in my said Will a trust to the Society of Arts for a prize to be given to the cultivator of the largest extent of waste ground, I do now revoke that bequest, and I leave the sum of five thousand pounds stock in the Three per cent. Consolidated Funds to the same Society of Arts, in trust, for the purpose of presenting at similar periods a similar prize to the author of the best published work on Jurisprudence, to be adjudged by the members themselves and the Fellows of the College of Physicians, with the wives of such of both of them as may be married, for ever, the surplus to be applied as directed, viz. to the general purposes of the Society.

5. And whereas there is also a trust to the Trustees of the British Museum for a Lectureship on Natural History, I do also revoke that bequest, and I leave five thousand pounds stock in

* Altered by Codicil to the authorship of the best published work on Jurisprudence.

the Three per cent. Consolidated Fund in trust to the trustees of the British Museum, for the purpose of establishing a Lectureship on Geology; the lecturer to be an M.D. of Edinburgh.

6. I leave one hundred pounds to the poor of the parish in which I may die, to be distributed by the rector or vicar thereof.

7. I leave to George Swiney, eldest son of my cousin George Swiney, Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of India, late the E. I. Company's, my writing-desk, dressing-box, and all apparatus; my watch, chain, and seals, with a third seal having engraved thereon the family arms, my pistol and sword-case with octagon silver top.

8. I leave to Maria Swiney, eldest daughter of the said Lieut.-Colonel George Swiney, my tea caddy of rose-wood, my medicine chest, and my silver pencil-case.

And I place my hand and seal to this codicil at my rooms in Molesworth Place, Kentish Town, in the county of Middlesex, this fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

GEORGE SWINEY. (L.S.)

B

List of friends to whom I have left in my will mourning rings:—

— Cathcart, esq. merchant of Leek* (brother to Lord Cathcart).

— White, esq. Armiston, near Edinburgh.

— Taylor, esq. Advocate, of Edinburgh.

Archibald Haig, esq. of Tranent, near Edinburgh.

George Swiney, esq. of the East India Artillery.

John Swiney, M.D. of the India medical service.

Charles Anthony Fischer, esq. of Walton, near Wetherby, in the county of York.

The Rev. William Atkinson of Boston, near Wetherby, in the county of York, and of Cromer, in Norfolk.

The Rev. George Swiney of Dublin, and late of Bridgenorth.

John Kenset, M.D. of Edinburgh, and of Keils in the Highlands of Scotland.

Also one to each of my executors, viz. the Rev. Josiah Forshall, Secretary

of the British Museum; Mr. Hutchinson Bell, Merchant, of Crown Court, Threadneedle Street; Arthur Aikin, esq. Secretary to the Society of Arts; the Rev. Dr. Cox, Librarian of the London University; the Rev. John Peers of Lambeth, and of Boston near Wetherby, in the county of York.

I, George Swiney, M.D. do make this codicil further in addition to my will. I bequeath to Ann Hirst Haig, eldest daughter of the late James Haig, esq. of Bedford, and of the India service, a certain black portfolio, containing sundry loose manuscripts, for her use and that of her particular friends, and also the sum of one hundred pounds; putting my hand and seal to the same the fourth day of September, in the year 1836, at my rooms in Kentish Town.

GEORGE SWINEY.

In the goods of George Swiney, Doctor of Physic, deceased,

Appeared personally, Thomas William Adelard Hussey Apreece, of Surrey-street in the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, esq. and Adelaide Apreece of the same place, spinster, and being sworn to depose the truth, made oath as follows: and first the said Thomas William Adelard Apreece for himself saith, that he knew and was well acquainted with George Swiney, formerly of Sidmouth-street, Gray's-Inn-lane, afterwards of Molesworth-place, Kentish Town, but late of Grove-street, Camden Town, in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, deceased, for some years before and to the time of his death, and also well acquainted with his manner and character of handwriting and subscription, having frequently seen him write, and write and subscribe his name; and the said Adelaide Apreece for herself saith that she was also well acquainted with the said deceased for many years before and to the time of his death, and also with his manner and character of handwriting and subscription, by reason that she hath been in the habit of corresponding with the deceased, and during that time has received many letters from him; and these deponents jointly and severally make oath, that having now with care and attention viewed and perused the paper writing hereto annexed, pur-

* Leith?

porting to be and contain the last will and testament, with two codicils thereto, of the said deceased, &c. &c. they say they do verily and in their consciences believe the whole body, series, and contents of the paper writings marked A and B, and the subscription, &c. &c. to be all of the proper handwriting and subscription of the said George Swiney, deceased.—WILL. APREECE, ADELAIDE APREECE.

On the 10th day of February, 1844, the said Thomas William Adelaar Hussey Apreece and Adelaide Apreece were duly sworn to the truth of this affidavit before me—F. T. PRATT, Surr.; Present, FRED. ROBERTS, Not. Pub.

IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

In the goods of George Swiney, Doctor of Physic, deceased.

Appeared personally, Augustus Warren of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, and being sworn to depose the truth, made oath as follows: that George Swiney, described as formerly of Sidmouth-street, Gray's-Inn-lane, afterwards of Molesworth-place, Kentish Town, but late of Grove-street, Camden Town, in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, deceased, departed this life on or about Saturday the twentieth day of January last, and that on the following Monday the deponent, in company with the Reverend Josiah Forshall, clerk, and Arthur Aikin, esquire, two of the executors named in the deceased's will, proceeded to the deceased's residence to make a search for his will, and in a desk wherein the deceased kept his papers of importance he there found the original last will and testament, with two codicils thereto, the said will bearing date the 27th day of May, 1831, the first codicil being contained in two paper writings now marked A and B, &c. &c. And he lastly made oath that he could not find any other paper or list to which such reference in the said codicil could apply, save and except the paper marked B hereinbefore deposed to.—AUG. WARREN.

On the 14th day of February, 1844, the said Augustus Warren was duly sworn to the truth of this affidavit before me—F. T. PRATT, Surr.—Present, P. C. MOORE, Not. Pub.

Proved at London with two codicils, the first codicil being contained in paper writings marked A and B, the 17th February, 1844, before the worshipful Frederic Thomas Pratt, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oaths of the Reverend Josiah Forshall, clerk, the Reverend John Peers, clerk, the Reverend Francis Augustus Cox, clerk, Doctor in Divinity, and Arthur Aikin, esquire, four of the executors to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer, power reserved of making the like grant to Hutchinson Bell, esquire, the other executor, when he shall apply for the same.

Examined February 28, 1844.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

I HAVE lately purchased a piece of old plate, which I imagine to have been a saltcellar, or a comfit box, but I should be thankful for the opinion of more competent judges, if you would have the kindness to give this letter insertion in your excellent Magazine.

The form is circular; broad at the base, which stands on three small balls, and gradually narrowing to the top, which is terminated by a small round ball perforated. The height of the whole is between nine and ten inches. It is divided into three parts—the lowest and largest being four inches high, with a shallow hollow on the top like a saltcellar, gilt, as all the outer part, on silver. The second division is three inches high, and in all other respects like the first, as if to stand *below the salt*, for inferior guests; while the third, or upper division, is only two inches and a half, globular at the top, and hollow, into which the small perforated ball is screwed by a narrow neck forming the screw. It might be supposed that this was for pepper, but the communication between the perforated ball and the globular part below is so small—little larger than a large pin—that it must be intended for some other use.

The general form of this vessel strongly resembles that which is often used abroad at marriages, especially in the East, the upper part made for sprinkling rose water, or attar of roses, but the goldsmiths' marks of the leopard's head, lion, &c. &c. prove it to be of English workmanship.

Yours, &c. A. L.

MR. URBAN,

Cork, Dec.

IN the North American Review for July 1844, under the head of "the Rev. Sydney Smith's Works," at page 28, I find it remarked, "that the most extravagant humourists of modern times, Rabelais, Scarron, Swift, and Sterne, were priests." This, doubtless, is true as regards the prior-named Frenchman and the two English, or rather, Irish men; but the joyous cripple, Madame de Maintenon's first husband,* never proceeded

* A less harmonious alliance, in physical or moral consideration, could hardly be contemplated than this marriage which took place in 1651, between a girl not sixteen, beautiful, accomplished, and decorous, and a man of forty, once indeed prepossessing and attractive, but then the paralysed victim of a thoughtless frolic, distorted in deformity, as he describes himself, to the shape of the letter z, the wreck and impotent shadow of former manliness, and the very type, in act, language, and character, of the ludicrous or burlesque. But Mademoiselle D'Aubigné yielded to the pressure of extreme necessity and utter destitution of fortune, in thus realising the union of Beauty and the Beast. Scarron, however, sunk as he was in bodily infirmity, still upheld his vivacious humour, and never allowed his spirits to decline, if they did not even rise, with his continued sufferings; nor, probably, would it be difficult, in a general retrospect, to show that some of the most sportive effusions of fancy have been produced under corporal anguish. Scarron died in 1660. His widow's second marriage offers a perfect contrast to this of early date; for it was with one of the handsomest men, and certainly the most powerful monarch, in Europe, Louis XIV. "Le Grand Roi," as he is now exceptionally distinguished. Other monarchs have attained a greater age; but I do not recollect a longer reign, though, without reckoning the ten years of minority from 1643 to 1653, his personal rule did not, in truth, precede the death of Mazarin in 1661. Our venerable George III. ascended the throne in legal manhood, and filled it for sixty years, if the final decade of mental eclipse be included. The Indian sovereign Aureng-Zeyb is generally considered a centenarian; but, born in 1619, he died in 1707, which reduces the figure to eighty-eight, and his reign was limited to fifty-two years. Probably the longest royal life in European history is that of Alphonso, the first Burgundian King of Portugal, who, according to his

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beyond the external forms requisite to possess the revenue without the duties of a Church benefice, as, with ourselves, the late Duke of York enjoyed, while yet in his cradle, the title and income of Prince Bishop of Osnaburg. A great share of scandal was thus reflected on the sacerdotal state by the conduct of men wholly without ordination or cure of souls, assuming its habit, which was likewise not unfrequently worn by poor literary aspirants, because the cheapest, and a ready passport to all classes of society, when a gentleman's necessary dress was a costly charge. For such young men it was a presumptive recommendation to parents, to collegiate institutions, or to book-publishers, while it bound them by no vows, and imposed no attributive functions, as the free lives of many too clearly showed; and the duly invested members of the priesthood (though, in general, I can

epitaph, as translated by D. A. de Lemos Faria e Castro, in his "Historia Geral de Portugal," (livro x. cap. v.) died at 91, after a reign of 73 years, in 1185. "Setenta e trez annos do seu reinado, e de idade noventa e humo." His birth, indeed, dates from 1095, and he succeeded his father in 1112, not, however, as King, but as Count; and in fact his mother, to whom Portugal belonged by right, held the reins of government until 1122, while the country was still tributary to the Spanish crowns of Leon and Castille. It was not until the memorable battle of Ourique in 1139, "malagrossa batahla e gloriosa victoria sobre Jamar e cinque reis Mouros, de Campo de Ourique," that he emancipated Portugal, and raised it, with himself, so hailed by the acclamations of his victorious army, to the regal title. As King, therefore, his reign was confined to fifty-six years. Numerous miracles, as was the fashion of the day, are announced as prelude and subsequent to the overthrow of the invading Moors, similar to the marks of Heaven's favour which signalled the triumphs, just four centuries before, of Charles Martel over the same race (732—737.) But the best fruit and most interesting monument of the liberation of the country, was the National Convention of Lamego, assembled in 1143, "para estabelecer as leis fundamtaes do Reino," the Magna Charta of the realm, though long illusive under royal abuse; a fate to which our own of Runnymede in 1215 has been too often subjected in its violated spirit.

T

aver, of decorous and suitable demeanour,) wanted not those usurpers of their gown to swell the apparent list of their own aberrant brethren. Scarron's biographer, Theophile Gautier, thus confirms what I have stated.

"Il ne possédait aucune des qualités qu'exigent les grandes fonctions de prêtre: aussi s'en tint-il au petit collet, qui n'engageait à rien, et ne vous empêchait pas de porter l'épée, et d'être raffiné duelliste, comme l'Abbé de Gondî—(the famous Cardinal de Retz, in his early career.)—Le petit collet était un costume propre, leste, dégagé, presque galant, et peu coûteux, qui signifiait seulement que la personne qui le portait avait des prétensions à la littérature, ou à quelque bénéfice. Costumé de la sorte, l'on pouvait se présenter partout les portes s'ouvraient d'elles-mêmes devant Monsieur l'Abbé il était le bien-venu des grands seigneurs, et des belles dames. Pour se marier, il fallut que Scarron résignât son bénéfice," &c. Here I may passingly observe, that the word "petit-collet," so comprehensive in application, literally means the neck or collar band, distinctive of ecclesiastics; but, by metonymy, "pars pro toto," it implies generally the clerical dress. That of the monastic order was quite different, and varied in hue or form according to their respective regulations, as may be seen in Dugdale, Helyot, &c.; but a singular volume relative to the Carmelite habit appears little known. The title is, "*Typus seu pictura vestis religiosæ qua distincte representatur monachorum multiplex habitus, et potissimæ rationes ob quas Carmelitæ pullo seu grisæo-nigro (iron-gray) colore nativo in vestibus utuntur.*" (Paris, 1625, 4to.) The author was called in his order, "Leo de Sancto Joanne," but his family name was "Jean Macé," a native of Rennes in Brittany, (1600—1671.) He was also writer of "*Carmelus Restitutus*," (1634, 4to.) in which he fondly traces the institution of his order to the prophet Elijah, on Mount Carmel. The monastic colours, it would appear, were not always uniform; for the Dominicans used black in England, while in France, where, from having their original church in the "rue St. Jacques," they were

called "Jacobins," their robe, in my perfect recollection, was white. Some controversy on the subject will be found in the *Gent. Mag.* for March and April 1830, pp. 194 and 307.

Several celebrated writers, named and appalled as Abbés, had equally stopped at the earliest stage of the engagement, satisfied with the tonsure, while many more adopted the cassock even without that preliminary. Of the former category, I may mention the two brothers, Mably and Condillac, (Rousseau's temporary pupils,) the poet Delille, the astronomer La Caille, and Barthélemy, author of "*Les Voyages du Jeune Anacharsis*," whose words are, "Je finis mon séminaire, et quoique pénétré des sentiments de la religion, peut-être même parceque j'en étais pénétré, je n'eus pas la moindre idée d'entrer dans le ministère ecclésiastique." (Life, prefixed to his great work.) Of the Abbé de Montgaillard, the historian of the French Revolution, his eldest brother, the Marquis, when contesting his will in 1834 before the Parisian tribunal, thus expressed himself: "Il y a une vingtaine d'années, mon jeune frere, Guillaume Honoré, à qui l'on donnait le titre d'Abbé, quoiqu'il n'ait jamais été ecclésiastique, publia une composition historique," &c. In fact, I am not unwarranted in affirming that most of the Catholic continental writers previous to the Revolution had, with or without ulterior intentions, at some early period worn the cassock. Marmontel did so at Toulouse, though totally disengaged from its implied obligations. "Ma relation," he says, "avec Voltaire, à qui j'écrivais quelquesfois, n'avait pas peu contribué à altérer en moi l'esprit de l'état ecclésiastique." (*Mémoires*, tome i. livre 11.)* Gresset similarly

* This writer, of pleasing but no elevated talents, soon enlisted himself among the most devoted of Voltaire's adherents, covertly diffusing his principles, and insidiously undermining the fabric of Christianity. A posthumous poem was published in 1819 by his son, contrary, it would appear, to Marmontel's dying injunctions; but if, in the final hour of reflection or repentance, his conscience smote him, why expose his family, though not the public, to the poisoned sting? why, on becoming sensible of his error,

quitted the Jesuits before the consummation of his vows, and, entering the world, married; but his "Adieux aux Jésuites," and, "Epître au Père Bougeant," are beautiful testimonies of his respect and gratitude to the order. In the "Reliques of Father Prout," volume the first, page 279, will be found an elegant tribute to Gresset's merit, with a version of his inimitable

not have destroyed its record, the manuscript? The title of this effusion of licentious imagery, profane allusion, and revolting language, far beyond even its prototype, the *Patriarch's Pucelle*, is "La Neuvaïne de Cythère." This worthy son, Louis-Joseph, died in great distress at New York in 1830.

The contrast of Marmontel's happy days of youth and innocence in his native village, so attractive in his description, with the turmoil, discomfort, and vexations of his subsequently dissipated life, can hardly fail to strike the reader of his biography. Most, indeed, of the memoirs proceeding from our neighbours present the same grounds of comparison; but none, I think, with more impressive result, or appear more prominent in adverse relief, than Madame Roland's interesting narrative of her variant feelings, as her mind felt or repelled the sway of religious belief. In 1773, previous to her marriage with the future minister of state, she thus wrote to one of her most favoured companions, Mademoiselle Sophie Carnet:—"Je trouve dans ma religion le vrai chemin de la félicité: soumise à ses préceptes, je vis heureuse; je cherche mon Dieu, mon bonheur.... enfin je jolis de moi-même," &c. (Lettres de Madame Roland, de 1772 à 1780.—Paris 1840.) After an interval of twenty years, during which her earlier sentiments and source of happiness became obliterated, she had to descend from the highest elevation of popular favour to a dungeon's inclosure, and to be assailed by the insulting clamour of the same people, at the very foot of the scaffold to which she had been condemned. The consolation of her youth was rejected, and her substituted idol—Liberty—then sunk, in her own words, into the mere cloak and stalking-horse of crime. Her dying ejaculation to this effect will be found commented on in this Magazine for December, 1840.

The analogous exclamation applied to virtue by Brutus, (generally attributed to him at least,) is thus expressed in Florus, (lib. iii. esp. 7.) "Non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem," which Alciatus has amplified in his "Emblematum Libellus,"

"Vert-Vert," at page 304, &c. I could easily name more temporary inmates of monastic institutions, often embraced in youthful ardour, but abandoned while the association was still of permissive and voluntary severance. Yet, after the sacred bond had once been solemnly contracted in prescriptive fulness of rule, its professed infraction involved not only, and of necessity, the anathema of outraged religion, but, almost with equal certainty of consequence, the general contempt, for few epithets bore a deeper expression of debasement than that of "moine defroqué;" scarcely less so, in fact, at Geneva, or in Holland, the usual asylums of these refugees, than in their deserted communities at home. Exceptions, no doubt, could be adduced, without recurring to the early reformers, such as the learned Benedictine La Croze, (Mathurin Vessière,) who retired to Berlin, where, after forty years' residence, he died in 1739, and our late eloquent preacher, Dean Kirwan, who both pursued their new, while never descending to revile their original, creed. The latter proselyte, in particular, emphatically deprecated this too habitual manifestation of freshborn zeal, though most dubious test of conversion. So resistless was this gentleman's eloquence in the cause of charity, its general sphere of exertion, that not only was many a purse exhausted, but every portable object of value, watches, rings, and snuff boxes of gold, have often heaped the collecting salvers and collectors' hats.*

one of the most popular works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Janjam stricturus moribunda in pectora ferrum,

Audaci hos Brutus protulit ore sonos:

Infelix virtus, et solis provida verbis!

Fortunam in rebus cur sequeris dominam?"

Horace's observation,

.... "Aut virtus nomen inane est,
Aut decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir,"

is supposed by his commentators to refer to the expression of Brutus.

* Few advocates have ever been more successful in the noble cause of which he was the chosen patron. His appeals seldom produced less than five hundred

Content, however, with the evidence of his professed religious conformity, he studiously avoided all aspersive reference to his deserted persuasion. Frequently has a friend of his and mine heard him impressively exclaim on the subject, as the Academician Pelisson, a convert from Calvinism, used to do,

"Ah! prius ingenui quam frangam jura
pudoris,
Quam colam infandis impia facta modis,
Arcscat mea lingua procax!"

Singularly enough, however, at the consecration of Dr. Nihil, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilsenora in 1784, (Ferrars's Limerick, page 367,) Kirwan, then a Franciscan friar, was appointed to preach the customary sermon, and chose for his topic "Apostasy." Shortly after he conformed to the established Church: it was the *Kύστεον αἶμα*, the *cantio cygnea* of his departure; but this dignified abstinence from prescriptive abuse conferred on his transit the distinction expressed by Tacitus (Hist. iv. 79) of a "transfugium honestum," in opposition to Livy's character of a vulgar renegade—"nihil aliud quam unum vile et infame corpus." (Liber xxii. 22.) How flattering the first reception of deserters in any cause is by their previous enemies, and to what extent

they are afterwards, on reflection of their treachery, despised, is forcibly described in Thucydides, (iii. 9,) by the Mitylenian mission to Sparta.*

Few professors of natural science have attained higher eminence than the late Geoffroi Saint Hilaire, who also in his junior years had been intended for the Church, and wore its distinctive attire. Succeeding events, however, gave a different direction to his pursuits; but it was at his residence in the "Jardin des Plantes," as curator of the museum, that the venerable archbishop of Paris, M. de Quélen, found refuge from the fury of the populace, during the anti-religious ebullition consequent on the Revolution of 1830; a service which the grateful prelate never failed, on its anniversary at each ensuing year, to commemorate by a suitable present to the philosopher's family. The Abbé Louis, who attended his worthy diocesan, the famous Talleyrand, in the religious solemnity of the first "Federation" in 1790, as deacon, never exceeded that degree; and, though subsequently created a Baron of the Empire, and employed in the highest financial departments of state, he was never otherwise designated than as Abbé, while totally removed from all spiritual functions. In the "Sacred College," again, fourteen in regular constitution, whose morals seemed too often in discord with their ostensible vocation, were only deacons in minor orders, without pastoral care, and holding to the sacred profession, though Cardinals, or princes of the Church, solely by ties of easiest dissolution. Even the musicians attached to cathedrals were obliged to appear as ecclesiastics. The biographer of

guineas, frequently much more, though no corresponding sensation now flows from the calm perusal of these published discourses. Thus is signally exemplified the all-powerful effect ascribed by Demosthenes to *action*, and not less deducible from the well known expression of Æschines to the Rhodians, struck with admiration of his great rival's speech for Ctesiphon, which, at their request, he had most impressively recited,—“How much more would you have admired it had you heard himself!” Whence Cicero

Oratore, lib. iii. cap. 56) infers the "altered character of a speech dependent on its delivery." "Ex quo satis vit (Æschines) quantum esset in ui orationem eandem aliam fore actore mutato." Cicero tells us he had translated the two antagonisms, of which he gives the heads of the treatise, "De Optimo Genere n," capp. v. and vii. See also, to the similar influence of Perilato, in Phædro, p. 269, ed. I. 1578, tom. iii.

* Τούς γὰρ ἀφισταμένους ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις, καὶ ἐνμαχίαν τὴν πρὶν ἀπολείποντας, οἱ δεξάμενοι, καθ' ὅσον μὲν ὠφελοῦνται ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχονσι νομίζοντες δὲ εἶναι προδότας τῶν προτοῦ φίλων, χείρους γιγνῶνται—καὶ οὐκ ἄδικος αὕτη ἡ ἀξιολογία ἐστίν.—κ. τ. λ. is the discriminating language of the Mitylenian deputies, or, more probably, of Thucydides himself (Γ. θ.), in their own defence, when seeking the protection of Sparta, in the fourth year of the Peloponnesian War, against the Athenians, then besieging Mitylene.

one of the most esteemed French composers, Le Sueur, who died in 1837, after stating his promotion to the post of "maître de chapelle" of the metropolitan church, subjoins "Obligé d'avoir le petit collet pour remplir cette fonction, il prit le nom d'Abbé Le Sueur, sans être dans les ordres." Nor was it uncommon with travellers, more especially with students of the arts, when repairing to Rome, to assume the clerical robe as a protection. The companion of Delille, under Choiseuil Gouffier, French Ambassador to the Ottoman Court—Jean Baptiste Le Chevalier—is asserted in his "Life" to have borne, for many years, the title and garment of an Abbé, in like manner, "sans être engagé dans les ordres," at Constantinople. His co-operation in Choiseuil Gouffier's magnificent "Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce," now at length completed, in three folio volumes, was considerable, though ill-compensated; but Mr. Dodwell recommends Chevalier's own "Voyages de la Troade," and "La Propontide," as equal to the best guide-books of these classic grounds. He was well known and esteemed in England, and his death appears in the mortuary articles of this journal for 1830.

To such persons, of course, it is not meant to impute the indecorous conduct which has so often disedified our travellers in others who, clothed with the same professional garb, were yet either altogether unassociated, or at most only connected, with the Church by bonds of optional revocation, while utterly regardless of all public discretion, and of the conventional decencies implied in their simulated character. But it was essential to produce the most authentic evidence of the unlicensed adoption of the clerical dress, and of the consequent injustice of indiscriminately visiting on the regular priesthood, sufficiently pressed to answer for their own seldom indulgently-viewed failings, this surcharge of responsibility for the transgressions of intruders, who no more belong to the holy state in fact than in spirit.

I could extend these remarks, for they equally apply to other countries, to Italy, Spain, or Catholic Germany. Thus, Metastasio, (or Trepassi, his real name,) with many more eminent men, though

not priests, were styled Abbate; but the subject is, I believe, sufficiently elucidated, and would gain no more strength by extension. How often, too, has English benevolence been imposed on by pretended clergymen as suppliants for charity, and maidens betrayed by miscreants hired to personate the sacred character, and desecrate one of its most special attributes in the nefarious performance of a fictitious marriage! At different periods, and in most countries, sumptuary laws have defined and graduated the distinctions of dress. In the British dominions, too, as well as in France and elsewhere, the monastic habit is of legal prohibition; but, though far from advocating such restrictions, I feel that, if any be justified, it should be in protection of the legitimate clergy.

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE to thank your correspondent W. C. for pointing out to me in the Lexicon of Pitiscus the precise locality of the oft-quoted words "Ex luto Samio. in rubrum colorem vertente," thus illustrating the necessity of giving "chapter and verse," for all quotations, especially when from Latin folios! Had Governor Pownall, (the first, I believe, to quote the words,) in his interesting papers in the *Archæologia* for 1785 and 1787 (vols. v. and viii.) favoured us with this little piece of additional information, he would have spared no little trouble to me, and some others I could mention, who did not feel quite satisfied with a quotation second-hand, and who, it seems, have looked under every head but the right one in these two ponderous tomes. The passage, after all, turns out to be nothing more than the words of the lexicographer! and consequently of little authority. The reference to Cicero furnishes us with no assistance upon the point in doubt. But the question is really one of no moment, for if W. C. will refer to my communication, (*Gent. Mag.* July last,) he will see that I have no where said the Samian ware was *not* red, but that in the absence of any classical evidence I wanted proof that it *was*. It must be remembered that Pliny speaks of two Samian earths, *both* supposed, when washed and burnt, to have medicinal

properties, "*sanguinem expuentibus*," among others. One of these, which he terms "aster," was of a bright shining appearance (*candida*), B. 35, cap. 16. That it was nearly white is evident from his description of it in the 6th chap. (on colours) "*Est et colos tertius e candidis cerussæ*." (Three shades from a pure white?) The colour of the other (termed "*syropicon*,") is not mentioned. It is, however, just possible that this latter may be the article alluded to by W. C. and of which I have a specimen (formerly in the possession of Dr. Mead). It is termed "*Terra Samia sigillata*," of circular form, about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch diameter, and about half an inch thick. It is of a pale dull red colour, and has apparently been made into a paste and dried in a mould. The Turks are said to have derived a considerable revenue from the exportation of this article; it was therefore, to prevent counterfeit, stamped with the official seal of the Pacha. I understand it continued as a medicine until about the year 1745, when it was deservedly expunged from the *Pharmacopœia*. If W. C. will favour me by an examination of this article, he will, I think, see at once that it is quite unfit for the potter's use, as not possessing the requisite plastic properties of clay. It is possible that it may have been used as a colouring material, but in itself is nothing more than a "bole," or oxide of iron, and as such correctly described by Turnefort, who, by the way, seems to imagine it to be necessary to have red clay in order to make a red pot.

From a careful examination of Pliny's description of the "*Terræ Samiæ*," I do not think it likely that either of them could have been the material employed for the fine earthenware for which that island was celebrated.

I find W. C. still imagines that these utensils, of which we find such abundance (whole and fragmentary) in England, France, and Italy, and of which his own museum contains so many beautiful specimens, were really made in the Greek isle of Samos. That his opinion "is borne out by Pliny" I cannot wholly agree with him. The words are "*Samia etiamnum in esculentis laudantur. Retinet hanc nobili-*

tatem et Arretium in Italia." B. 35, c. 12. So that the latter place stands at least upon as good a footing as Samos. Neither can I agree that the quotations I adduced from Martial (xi. 28) and Persius, (v. 183,) prove his opinion. They are nothing more than illustrations of the colour, not the locality, of the utensils; which latter point is not touched upon.

The well-known passage from Tibullus,—

"At tibi læta trahunt Samiæ convivia testæ,"

not only proves that the Cumæan and Samian wares "were distinct" (which I never doubted), but proves also something more, viz. that the Samian potters made drinking cups as well as "platters and dishes;" and the converse is equally clear, that other countries besides Samos furnished platters and dishes, as well as drinking-cups. We have therefore no right to infer that the vessels mentioned in these cases were necessarily Samian. Mr. Birch seems to consider this article "Arezzo ware," and, as an authority for the term, referred me to a recent work by Fabroni. This pamphlet, published at Arezzo in 1841, is entitled "*Storia degli Antichi vasi fittili Aretini*." It contains engravings of various fragments found in Arezzo, with an immense assemblage of potters' stamps. Among the latter we recognise but few similar to those we find in England. The well-known name of *PRIMVS* certainly occurs. The author quotes a passage from a writer of the seventh century, Isidore of Seville, in allusion to the red vases of Arretium. Fabroni supposes the "Arezzo ware" to be similar to the Samian, and describes three pieces in Muratori's collection, stamped respectively *SAMO*, *SAMIA*, and *SAMI*. Whether these are veritable pieces of Samian pottery I cannot undertake to decide, but I freely give W. C. the benefit of the circumstance for as much as it may be worth; and I willingly coincide with him in saying that, whatever the locality whence this pottery may have been imported, the term "Samian" must have been derived from some supposed resemblance to the famous productions of that island.

And now, Mr. Urban, allow me to

ask, *why* should the isle of Samos be supposed to produce a clay to which there is nothing analogous in any other part of the globe? When I expressed an opinion that England and France were supplied with this article "from Italy," I was not aware that all three countries possessed accessible materials, amply sufficient both in quality and quantity for the manufacture of earthenware of precisely the same character in colour, hardness, and texture, as the so-called "Samian." Since my communication to your pages on the subject, I have, at the suggestion and with the valuable aid of my friend Mr. Reid of Highgate, made numerous experiments with the clays at various depths in London and its vicinity. That the same material abounds in all three countries there is ample evidence. Fabroni's minute description of the Arezzo clay precisely accords with the characteristics of the vast stratum termed "the London clay," which I need scarcely remind your readers is one of immense extent and thickness. In Kent it is very abundant near the surface, as at Sheppey, Whitstable, &c. In Norfolk, Essex, and Middlesex, it also abounds.* The similarity between the clay deposits of England and France is equally remarkable. When we consider the vast extent of these deposits in both countries, we may fairly infer that the same "school" of artists could produce the same description of articles, whether in England or France. The results of very many experiments with the "plastic clay," the "blue, or London clay," and the fine brown clay immediately above the latter, are nearly similar, and are sufficient to convince me of the correctness of my opinion. It is that brilliant coralline glaze which constitutes the distinguishing feature of this ware, and which alone forms as yet the desideratum; although, from experiments now in progress, I believe it to be a combination of some of the oxides of lead and iron. On this point Mr. Shortt (*Antiq. Exeter*, p. 112) gives the following extract from the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 19:—"There is this difference between the red pottery and the real Samian; that the one is glazed, and the other uni-

formly unglazed; for the fine material of the latter, like the French porcelain, did not require glazing; while the other, formed of native clay, was washed and glazed with salt and a small portion of lead."

Yours, &c. E. B. PRICE.

P.S.—In justice to Count de Caylus, I must remind W. C. that the Count did not found his opinion *solely* from the abundance of ancient specimens discovered at Nîmes, but also from a careful examination of the native clay of the neighbourhood. (*Vide* Menard, *Hist. de Nîmes*.)

I observe W. C. doubts if any specimens of this so-called "Samian Ware" "have been discovered in Herculaneum or Pompeii." On this point I cannot do better than avail myself of the kind permission of Mr. A. J. Kempe to refer to his son-in-law Albin Martin, esq. of Silton, Dorsetshire, who has recently returned from Naples. The following extract from a letter of Mrs. Martin to her father will, I am sure, be deemed sufficient:

"In answer to the questions which Mr. Price asks, Mr. Martin can positively say that vessels of Samian Ware have been found at Pompeii and Herculaneum. The museum at Naples contains numerous specimens (some with elegant designs on them, scroll work, &c.) of Tazzæ, Pateræ, &c. *similar to the fragments you possess*. At Puzzuoli I have myself picked up many small fragments of the ware lying about the tombs and in the road."

Thus it appears that, if this article really was *imported*, there is no great improbability in supposing it came from Campania. But if W. C. will try half a dozen experiments with the clays I have mentioned, in a common crucible, I think he will come to the conclusion that we need not travel to either Samos or Campania in quest of materials. It will, perhaps, be found, on investigation, that the material is most accessible in those districts where the discoveries have been most abundant.

E. B. P.

MR. URBAN,

IN a south chapel of the church at Stavelo, in Belgium, is a very curious shrine or sarcophagus, known as the "*Chasse de St. Remacle*." It has hitherto escaped the notice of tourists,

* *Vide* Penny Cyclopædia, art. "Clay."

those, at least, who have given publication to their memoranda, and is consequently not to be met with in that incomparable fellow traveller, "Murray's Hand Book."

It is stated to have been made in the reign of the Emperor Henry the Fourth, that is, about 400 years subsequent to the decease of St. Remacle, and that originally there was a small figure of the emperor, carved in agate, surmounting the shrine. The saint in whose honour, and to inclose whose remains this splendid coffin was made, is not mentioned by Butler in his Lives; but, from the *Actus Sanctorum*, he appears to have been born some time between 612 and 624, and to have been Abbot of Solignac, and subsequently Bishop of Tongres or of Maestricht. He founded the monasteries of Malinedy and Stavelo, and is supposed to have died between 667 and 671. In the words of the *Actus*:

"Utriusque hujus monasterii constructor et primus abbas fuit S. Remaclus, Tongrorum episcopus, cujus sacræ reliquiae in ecclesiâ Stabulensi requiescunt in pretiosissimâ capsulâ venerationi populorum expositæ."

He is the favoured saint of the district, not excepting St. Hubert, and is invariably represented accompanied by a wolf bearing a pair of panniers. The popular legend is this: whilst occupied in the construction of the monastery a wolf seized and devoured the ass which was carrying the building stones, whereupon the saint, by a very just retribution, condemned the said wolf to take the said ass's place. Many miracles of this saint are recorded in the *Actus*, but no mention is made of this singular exercise of his functions. The shrine is of considerable size, and of copper gilt, or what is usually called latten. On one side appears St. Remacle with six of the apostles, three on either side; and on the opposite side St. Lambert similarly accompanied. At one end are figures of the Virgin and Child, with an inscription, but which from being close to the wall is rendered illegible. At the other end is a figure of the Father, and above is the following inscription in the characters of the 11th or 12th centuries.

SOLUS AB ÆTERNO CREO CUNCTA
CREATA GUBERNO.

4

All these figures are stated by the sacristan to be of silver gilt, and the whole of the shrine is very richly decorated with mosaics and precious stones, and reliefs recording different events in sacred history. In one compartment where the Resurrection is exhibited, the sleeping guard is represented in chain mail, with a square helmet, and a long surcoat. His shield (but whether the device on it is really intended to be heraldic may be questionable,) is charged with two bars. St. Poppo, a subsequent abbot, restored the church of Stavelo, as appears from the *Actus Sanctorum* in 1040, and from this circumstance the tradition relative to the agate statue of the emperor, and the style of the work, its mosaics, its jewellery, its mailed figure, and the letters of the inscription, we may, I think, assume that it was placed in the church to receive the remains of St. Remacle soon after the restorations effected by St. Poppo. It deserves the attention of the antiquary, and is within an easy ride from Spa.

Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

THE quotation made by your Correspondent Mr. J. G. NICHOLS (Oct. p. 376,) respecting the Battle of Barnet, having led me to a reperusal of the volume entitled "Warkworth's Chronicle," I have been struck by a very extraordinary mistake committed by the editor, and which I do not find noticed in the review of the volume in your Magazine for Dec. 1839. It consists in the misapplication to the year 1470 of a document which belongs to the year 1460.

It will be found at p. 59 of Mr. Halliwell's Notes, and relates to the accord made in Parliament on All-hallows eve * 1460, for the peaceable continuance of King Henry on the throne during his life, with succession to Richard Duke of York and his issue; and settling a yearly pension of ten thousand marks on the Duke of York and his sons, that is to say, five thousand on himself, three thousand on the Earl of March, and two thousand on the Earl of Rutland.

* "On halmesse evyn," a misprint for "halwesse evyn."

This document Mr. Halliwell has quoted as if it referred to the treaty made in France in 1470, which was so far similar that its first condition was that King Henry should for his life remain in possession of his royal dignity, but which in every other respect was totally different. The contracting parties on this latter occasion were Queen Margaret and Prince Edward her son of the one party, and the Duke of Clarence and Earl of Warwick of the other. The succession of the crown was now settled in the first instance on the Lancastrian house, namely on Prince Edward, then betrothed to Anne Neville the Earl of Warwick's daughter (afterwards queen of Richard III.), with remainder to George Duke of Clarence and his heirs, who had married the Earl's elder daughter.

Since the date of the former settlement the heads of the house of York named in it were wholly changed in appellation and in circumstance. The Duke of York was dead; his eldest son the Earl of March had reigned ten years as Edward the Fourth; his second son the Earl of Rutland was also dead; and his third son George, having grown up to manhood, and be-

come Duke of Clarence, though not actually the heir presumptive of the house, for his brother had sons, was the present representative of its arrogance and ambition. Hence the similarity of the transaction which appears to have misled Mr. Halliwell, whilst at the same time it is surprising he should not have perceived the great discrepancy in the designations of the contracting parties.

In another document, which Mr. Halliwell has printed at p. 61, I notice this misreading,

—"to the uttymoste destruccion of the goode commenes of the seyde reme of Englonde; yf yt so schulde contenne flor the reformacion wherof"—

Read *contenue*. For, &c. In line 17 the deficient word appears in the original (which is there torn, but not entirely defaced,) to be *suppresse*. In line 20 for *mail* read *maner*. In p. 62, line 6, read *defensabeli to attende*; and in line 7, and the last line of p. 61, read *asthyst and restistens* (for "assist" and "resistance,") not *aschyst* and *rescistens*. (In both cases the writer doubled, by error, the *st* of the next syllable.)

At p. 65 of the same notes *dominibus* is an error for *domibus*. Yours, &c. H.

THE FEMALE BIOGRAPHIES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

BEFORE we commence this series of papers, it is requisite to give some explanation of the objects proposed.

Biography is admitted to be universally interesting; and its interest arises from an almost endless variety of causes. The life of a person of humble station and very ordinary talents may gratify us from the fullness of the narrative, the extraordinary nature of occasional incidents, or the similarity of his experience or pursuits to our own. It is only the biography of the very foremost of mankind, or at least the leaders in each particular walk of life, that can command the attention of every reader. All other biographies must fall into classes: men once acknowledged as supreme in their own domain, and unrivalled during their lifetime in no petty sphere of action, must rank in the scroll of history among the crowd of statesmen, divines, or philosophers. Their memoirs must be regarded as illustrative rather of the class than the individual; and valuable rather as parts of the histories of their age or of their studies, than from any celebrity that may still attach itself to their names. Yet, if history is to be estimated by its use, no one will deny the value of such biographies. On the contrary, it will be agreed how desirable it is that biographies should be classed, both for the reciprocal light which they then throw on one another, and for the developement of such other branches of knowledge as are illustrated through them.

The biography of the Female Aristocracy of England is a field almost hitherto untrodden. So little pains have ever been taken to collect its materials,

that any one on first approaching the task would be led to imagine that they did not exist. Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, has given, indeed, the alliances of the peers, but in scarcely any instances more than the mere name and parentage of the lady. Any date relating to her is of the rarest occurrence. Neither the period of her birth, nor that of her marriage, nor, what is still more extraordinary, that of her death, appear to be known. If a nobleman had more than one wife, it is consequently often uncertain which was the mother of his children. Nor has such information been generally supplied in more modern works on the peerage. Genealogists have occasionally inserted a date in a pedigree, but that is all.

In Lodge's *Portraits of Illustrious Personages*, out of two hundred and forty memoirs, the subjects of only thirty-one are females, of whom twelve are Queens.

More recently the pens of several female writers have been employed on the memoirs of the most illustrious of their sex; and the public have favourably received Miss Halsted's *Countess of Richmond and Derby*, Miss Strickland's *Queens of England*, and Miss Costello's *Lives of Eminent Englishwomen*. But even the latter work, which might be thought to have anticipated our present purpose, comprises no very large number of characters,* nor scarcely any before the close of the sixteenth century.

It is, therefore, our present intention to try what can be done towards the elucidation of history in this channel of investigation; and if the characters or the adventures of the persons commemorated should not in some cases appear to be of such strong interest as to have merited the attempt to rescue them from oblivion, the reader must bear in mind the principal object of the collection, namely, the future improvement of our historical works on noble families, and the general illustration of history and manners, especially of the latter. Upon that point, indeed, it may be anticipated that the present inquiries will produce many valuable results. We cannot investigate the circumstances of the lives of those persons whose powerful influence has from time to time moulded and modified the usages of society, without bringing to light illustrations of manners both curious and instructive, but which authors of more general aim have allowed to pass into undeserved oblivion.

We shall commence the series with the two wives of a potent subject, the first a Princess by birth, and the second a more remote member of the Blood Royal. The former, which now follows, will introduce a contemporary narrative of the funeral of the widowed Queen of Edward the Fourth, now first printed in an entire form.

* The contents of Miss Costello's work are as follow:

Vol. I. Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury; *Arabella Stuart; Catharine Grey; *Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke; Penelope Lady Rich; Magdalen Herbert; *Frances Howard, Duchess of Richmond.

Vol. II. *Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia; *Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford; Frances Howard, Countess of Somerset; Elizabeth Countess of Essex; Christian Countess of Devonshire; *Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset; Mary Evelyn; Lady Fanshawe.

Vol. III. Anastasia Venetia Stanley, Lady Digby; the Countess of Desmond; Elizabeth Cromwell and her daughters; Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson; *Frances Stuart, Duchess of Richmond; *Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland; Elizabeth Percy, Duchess of Somerset; *Lady Rachel Russell; Margaret Duchess of Newcastle; Anne Countess of Winchelsea; Mrs. Katherine Philips; Jane Lane; Anne Killigrew; Frances Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnel; Mary Beale; Anne Clarges, Duchess of Albemarle; Lady Mary Tudor; *Anne Hyde, Duchess of York; Anne Scott, Duchess of Monmouth; Stella and Vanessa; Susannah Centlivre.

Vol. IV. *Sarah Duchess of Marlborough; and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Of these thirty-seven subjects eleven of the most prominent (which we have marked *) were already treated of, by Lodge. Miss Costello's work, however, though somewhat unequally executed, is one of great merit and high interest.

No. I.—ANNE LADY HOWARD.

THIS lady, the first wife of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, did not live to be Duchess of Norfolk, nor even Countess of Surrey. She was the seventh child and fifth daughter* of King Edward the Fourth, and his Queen, Elizabeth Wodeville. She was born at Westminster, on the 2nd day of November, 1475, and christened in the abbey church there.† In a will made by her father a few months before, and bearing date the 20th June, is the following passage:

"Item, where we trust in God oure said wiff bee now with childe, if God fortune it to bee a daughtre, then we wil that she have also x^{ml}. marc' (6666l. 13s. 4d.) towards her mariage."‡

Whilst King Edward was still reigning in prosperity, his female children were contracted in marriage to several foreign potentates: Elizabeth, the eldest, to the Dauphin of France; Mary, to the King of Denmark; and Cecily to the Prince of Scotland. To these prospective alliances he added, in the summer of the year 1479, contracts for the marriages of his daughter Anne to Prince Philip of Austria,§ and of Katharine to the Infant John, heir apparent of Don Ferdinand, King of Castile, Leon, Aragon, and Sicily.

* The daughters of Edward IV. were altogether seven: 1. Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Henry VII.; 2. Mary, who died young; 3. Cecily, Viscountess Welles; 4. Margaret, who died young; 5. Anne, Lady Howard; 6. Katharine, Countess of Devon; and 7. Bridget, nun at Syon. Their order in Sandford's Genealogical History is incorrect: see the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. C. i. 24; CII. ii. 200.

† MS. Addit. Brit. Mus. No. 6113, f. 48 b.

‡ Excerpta Historica, p. 369.

§ This Philip (surnamed the Fair) was afterwards the husband of the heiress of Spain, father of the Emperor Charles V. and progenitor of the subsequent Kings of that country, as well as the Emperors of Germany. The inheritance of her father's dominions fell to his wife, Jane, (the elder sister of our Queen Katharine of Arragon,) in consequence of the death in 1497 of her brother John, (also above mentioned as the contemplated husband of Katharine of England,) who eventually married Mary of Austria, sister to Philip, but died without issue,

In the former case the contract was executed by the Duke Maximilian and the Princess Mary his wife, the parents of the prince, at St. Omer's on the 18th July, and by King Edward at Guildford on the 16th of August: by which it was covenanted that neither party should contract any other marriage within three years.* In the following year, on the 5th August, the treaty was concluded. The Prince was then styled Count of Charolois. It was agreed, 1. that matrimony should be solemnized so soon as the parties were of suitable age; 2. that King Edward should give a dowry of 100,000 crowns (*scutorum*), which, however, was remitted by an acquittance granted by Maximilian and Mary at Namur, on the 20th of the same month†; 3. that, when Anne should arrive at the age of twelve, the Duke and Duchess of Austria should pay her an annual pension of 6000 crowns of gold (*coronarum auri*) until her marriage; 4. that she should have a dowry, if widowed, of 2000 pounds (*librarum grossorum monetæ Flandriæ*) of the money of Flanders; 5. that she should be honourably conveyed to her marriage at their expense; 6. that, should either party die, a like alliance should take place between the survivor and some other son or daughter of the Duke and King, such party on the Burgundian side being the Duke's heirs.‡ Further, by subsequent letters dated in both countries on the 7th August, it was covenanted that, on the consummation of her marriage, the Princess Anne should receive lordships, lands, and rents to the yearly value of 8000 pounds of Artois; but, if she retracted after attaining her twelfth year, that King Edward should then pay 40,000 pounds of Artois.§ Finally, by a public act performed in a certain high chamber within the

* Rymer's Fœdera, edit. 1711, tom. xii. p. 110.

† Ibid. p. 134.—In consideration of the same, King Edward remitted the first yearly payment of a pension of 50,000 crowns, which the Archduke had agreed to give, should Edward become involved in a war with France, and thus forfeit a like pension for which King Louis was engaged to him. Ibid. p. 133.

‡ Ibid. pp. 128, 130.

§ Ibid. pp. 129, 130,

house of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy at Bruges, on Saturday the 16th Dec. 1480, the Duke Maximilian and Duchess Mary declared the execution of the treaty of marriage, in the presence of the English ambassadors Sir Thomas Montgomery, K.G. John Cock, LL.D. and William Slifyld; and of the Duchess Margaret, the Earls of St. Paul, Chimay, and Winchester (Louis de la Gruthuse), the chancellor Carondelet, and the abbat of St. Bertin.*

Such was the destiny of the Lady Anne whilst still a child; but her father's death, and the degradation of his family, terminated her prospect of alliance with any sovereign prince.

When the widowed Queen took sanctuary at Westminster after the seizure of the person of the King her son, by his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, she was accompanied by her younger son the Duke of York, and by all her five surviving daughters, Elizabeth, Cecily, Anne, Katharine, and Bridget. The Duke of York was withdrawn from her custody on the 15th June, 1483; and shortly after the Duke of Gloucester had assumed the throne, on the 26th of that month, the lives of both the royal brothers were terminated, as is supposed, by violence. Such, however, was the weakness of the Queen, that, notwithstanding the calamities which had overtaken her, and the cruel cajolery which had been practised upon her when she parted with the Duke of York, she was again prevailed upon by threats or promises about eight months after to listen to the King's overtures with regard to her daughters. On the 1st of March, the usurper bound himself by oath to protect and provide for them, as detailed in the following remarkable "Memorandum:"

[MS. Harl. 433.]

"Memorandum, that I Richard by the grace of God King of England and of Fraunce, and Lord of Ireland, in the presence of you my lordes spirituelle and temporelle, of you maire and aldermen of my cite of London, promitte and swere *verbo Regio* upon these holy eungilies of God by me personelly touched, that if the daughters of Dame Elizabeth Gray, late calling herself Queene of England, that

is to wit, Elizabeth, Cecille, Anne, Kateryn, and Briggitt, wolke come unto me out of the sanctwarie of Westminster, and be guyded, ruled, and demeaned after me, than I shalle see that they shalbe in suretye of their lyffes, and also not suffre any maner hurt, by any maner persone or persones to them or any of them in their bodies and persones to be done, by way of ravishment or defouling contrarie to their willes, nor them nor any of them enprisoned within the Toure of London or other prisonne; but that I shall put them in honest places of good name and fame, and them honestly and curteously shalle see to be founden and entreated, and to have all thinges requisite and necessary for their exhibicion and findinges as my kynneswomen. And that I shalle do marie suche of them as now bene mariable to gentilmen borne, and everiche of them geve in mariage landes and tenementes to the yerely valewe of CC marcs for term of their lyves; and in like wise to the other daughters when they come to lawfull age of mariage if they lyff; and suche gentilmen as shalle happe to marie with them, I shalle straitly charge, from tyme to tyme, lovyngly to love and intreate them as their wives and my kynneswomen, as they wolke advoid and eschue my displeasure.

"And over this that I shalle yerely from hensfurthe content and pay or cause to be contented and paid for the exhibicion and finding of the said Dame Elizabeth Gray during her naturall liffe, at iiij termes of the yere (that is to wit, at Pasche, Midsomer, Michilmesse, and Christenmesse,) to John Nesfelde, one of the squiers for my body, for his finding to attend upon her, the sune of DCC marc' of lawfull money of England, by even porcions.

"And moreover I promette to them that if any surmyse or evylle report be made to me of them or any of them, by any persone or persones, that than I shalle not geve therunto faithe ne credence, nor therefore put them to any maner ponysshment, before that they or any of them so accused may be at their lawfull defence or answer. In witnesse wherof to this writing of my othe and promise aforesaid, in your said presences made, I have set my signe manuelle the first day of Marche the first yere of my Reigne."

The subsequent disposal of the Princesses during the reign of Richard III. is not known.

When her sister was married to King Henry the Seventh, Anne was little more than ten years of age; and it is possible that she still remained

* Ibid. p. 138.

or some time with her mother the Queen Dowager. On some state occasions, however, she is mentioned as having been present at Court.

She took part in the ceremony of the baptism of her nephew, Prince Arthur, in 1486, carrying the chrisom, which was pinned on her right breast, and hung over her left arm.*

At the feast of the Garter in 1488, she was in attendance on the Queen; and she was also present when the feast of Whitsuntide was kept by the Court at Sheen, in the same year.†

When her niece, Margaret, (afterwards Queen of Scots,) was baptised at Westminster, on the 30th Nov. 1489, the Lady Anne again bore the chrisom, "with a marvellous rich cross lace."‡

On Whit-Tuesday in 1492 the Lady Anne repaired "by water" to Windsor, accompanied by her sisters the Ladies Katharine and Bridget, to attend the solemnity of her mother's funeral, the royal corpse having been privately conveyed thither on the previous Sunday. At the mass of the Trinity the Lady Anne offered the mass-penny in the place of the Queen, being conducted by her brother-in-law the Viscount Welles, and her train borne by Dame Katharine Gray. Of this solemnity a curious account is preserved, which, as it has never yet been printed complete,§ is here inserted:

[MS. Arundel, 26, fol. 29, b.]

"On the vijij day of June the yere of our Lorde M.l.iiij°.iiij°. et xij at Barmsey

in Sowthwerke, discessed the Right noble pryncesse Qwene Elizabeth, some tyme wiffe of Kyng Edwarde the iiijth, and moder to qwene Elizabeth the wiffe to Kyng Henry the vijth, whiche was the Friday before Whitsunday as that yere felle.

"And the saide Qwene desired in her dethe-bedde that as soone as [she] shulde be descessed, she shulde in alle goodly haste, without any worldly pompe, [be] by water conveyed to Wyndesore, and ther to be beried in the same vault that her howsbonde the Kyng was beried in. On Whitsunday she was accordyng to her desire by water conveyed to Wyndesore, and ther prevely thorow the Lettill Parke conveyed into the castelle without ryngyng of any belles, or receyvyng of the dean and chanoins in their habites, or accompayned as whos sayes* but with the prior of the charter-house of Shen, Doctor Brent her chaplain and oon of her executors, Edmond Hault, maistress Grace a bastard dowghter of Kyng Edwarde, and upon an other gentiwomen, and as it [was] told to me, oon preest of the college and a clerke receyved her in the castele, and so prevely about xj of the clocke in the nyghte, she was beried, without any solemne direge, or the morne any solemne masse doon for her owbehytt.‡

"On the morne theder came the lorde Awdeley bysshop of Rochester, to doo the service, and the substaunce of the officers of armes of this realme, but that day ther was nothyng doon solemly for her, sayyng a low hers,§ suche as they use for the comyn peple, with iiij wooden candlesticks abowte hit, and a clothe of blacke clothe of gold over hit, with iiij candlesticks of silver and gilt, everyche havyng a taper of noo gret weight, and vj scochyns of her armes crowned, pynned on that clothe.

"On the Tewsday theder came by water iiij of kyng Edward's dowghters and heirs, that is to say, the Lady Anne, the Lady Katherene, the Lady Bregett, accompanied with the Lady Marquys of

any record of this Funeral in the College of Arms, or we should have begged permission to collate it, with the hope of correcting some errors into which the writer of the Arundel MS. has palpably fallen.

* The writer apparently could not here read his copy.

† *So MS.*: "upon" means *about*; "an" is a clerical error, perhaps for "iiij."—about four others.

‡ *Obiit.*

§ This passage is thus altered by Miss Strickland: "nothing was done solemnly for her saying; also a herse."

* Leland's Collectanea, vol. iv. p. 205.

† Ibid. pp. 241, 245. ‡ Ibid. p. 253.

§ When Sir Harris Nicolas published his Memoir of Elizabeth of York, it was not accessible. Miss Strickland in her Queens of England has docked and maimed it, besides giving an erroneous reference as her authority, viz. "Arundel MSS. 30." It may further be remarked that Miss Strickland says it was written by "some discontented Yorkist." It is, however, evidently the official account of a herald; and, if his remarks on the want of state are severe, his anger was probably rather professional than political. The arrangements may be thought characteristic of King Henry's parsimony; but the writer admits that they were in correspondence with the death-bed instructions of the deceased.—We do not find

Dorssett,* the Duc of Buckingham's dowghter of (*sic*) nyce of the foresaid qwene, alsoo the dowghter of the Marquis of Dorssett, the Lady Herbert alsoo nyce to the said qwene,† the Lady Egermont,‡ Dame Katheryne Gray,§ Dame (*blank*) Gilforde. Whicheafter || duryng the derige and oon the morne, that is to say, the Wednesday at the masse of Requiem. And the thre dowghters at the hed, their gentilwomen behynde the thre ladyes. Alsoo that same Tewsdai theder came the lordes that folowyn: the Lord Thomas Marquys of Dorssett, soon to the fore-said qwene, the Lorde Edmond of Suffolke, th'Erlle of Essex, the Viscount Welles, Sir Charles of Somerset, Sir Roger Coton, maister Chaterton. And that nyght began the direge; the foresaid bisshop of Rochester and vicars of the college were rector of the qwer, and noo chanons. The bisshop of Rochester red the last lesson at the direges of (*sic*) the chanons the other two, but the dean of that college red noon, thowghe he was present at that service, nor att direge nor at non at they (*sic*) was ther never a new torche, but old torches; nor poore man in blacke gowne nor whodes, but upon a dozeyn dyvers olde men holdyng old torches and torches endes; and on the morne oone of the chanons called maister Vaughan sange our Lady Masse, at the whiche the lorde marquys offered a peece of gold; at that masse offred no man sayyng himselfe, and in likewise at the masse of the Trenetie, whiche was songen by the dean, and kneled at the hers hed,

* Cecily daughter and heir of William Lord Bonville.

† There is such a confusion in this description of the ladies, that it is difficult to tell who, or even how many, were intended. Anne Lady Herbert and one sister, Elizabeth wife of Robert Lord Fitzwalter, were the only daughters of Henry Duke of Buckingham by Lady Katharine Wodeville, sister of the Queen. Anne was married first to Sir Walter Herbert, and afterwards to George Earl of Huntingdon.

‡ Lady Egrement was the widow of a younger brother of the third Earl of Northumberland, Thomas Percy, created Baron Egrement in 1449, and killed at the battle of Northampton in 1460: see *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* VI. 279; note § to pedigree at p. 275; but her parentage is unknown. Dugdale stated that her husband died unmarried.

§ Who Dame Katharine Gray was does not readily appear,—another proof of the justice of our introductory observations.

|| *So MS. perhaps for abode.*

by cause the ladyes came not to the masse of Requiem; and the lordes before rehersed sat above in the qwer, into th'offryng tyme, when that the foresaid lordes and also the officers of armes, ther beyng present, went before my Lady Anne, whiche offered the masse-peny instede of the qwene, wherfore she had the carpet and the cussbyn leid, and the Viconte Welles toke her offryng, whiche was a very peny in ded of silver, and Dame Katherine Gray bore the said lady Agnes trayne in tyme she was turned to her place ageyn. Then everyche of the Kynges dowghters bore [their] owne traynes, and offred a peece of golde. After the ladyes had offred, in likewise the lorde marquys offred a peece of gold; and the other foresaid lordes offred their pleasirs; than offred the dean and the qwer, and the poure knyghtes; then Gartier Kyng of armes, with hym all his company; then offred all other esquyers present, and yemen, and the servauntes that wolde offer, but ther was no offryng to the corps. Duryng the masse ther was geven certayne money in almes. After masse the lord Marquys rewarded (*blank*) their costes xls.

"I pray to God to have mersy on her sowle. At this same season the qwene her dowghter toke her chambre, wherfore I can not telle what dolent howbe it* she goth in, but I suppose she went in blew, in likewise as qwene Margaret the wif of Kyng Henry the vj. went in whenne her mother the qwene of Cecille deyed."

The Lady Anne was nearly twenty years of age when she was married to Thomas Lord Howard. Her husband was a year older. The marriage took place on the 4th Feb. 1494-5, in the presence of King Henry the Seventh, as appears by the following entry† in the expenses of his Privy Purse:

"Feb. 4. For offring at my Lady Anne mariage, vj^s. viij^d."

The marriage settlement was made subsequently, by an indenture dated the 12th Feb. 10 Hen. VII. between the Queen and the Earl of Surrey. The Earl settled upon the marriage the reversion (after the death of Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk) of the manors of Hunworth, Little Framlingham, Syselond, Dykelborough, and

* *Probably an error for habit, "what dolent habit," or mourning.*

† *Excerpta Historica, p. 101.*

the hundred of Landish in Norfolk, and the manor of Earl's Stonham in Suffolk; also an immediate estate of the manors of Lopham in Norfolk, Willington in Bedfordshire, Pyrtewell in Essex, and Stoke near Chichester in Sussex; and he further bound himself not to alienate any other manors, &c. of which he was then seised, excepting that in case of his marrying again he should raise a jointure to the yearly value of 300 marks, and further to the extent of 400*l.* yearly, for terms of lives, or for the payment of his debts.

By the same indenture, the Queen engaged to pay the Earl an annuity of 120*l.* until such time as he inherited the estates of the Duchess dowager or of his father, in order to provide for the exhibition and sustentation of the said Lady Anne, in meat and drink for every week in the year, twenty shillings; for two gentlewomen, a woman child, a gentleman, a yeoman, and three grooms, for their wages, diet and clothing by the year, 51*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; and for the sustentation and keeping by the year of seven horses, (each horse 47*s.* 9*d.*) 16*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The Queen further engaged to find the Lady Anne in "sufficient and convenient apparell for her body," until the arrival of the same contingencies.*

The annuity of 120*l.* was afterwards confirmed by two Acts of Parliament of the 11th and 12th Hen. VII. which settled the fee-farm rents assigned for its payment.† The sum allowed the Lady Anne by her sister for dress, or "for her purse" as it is worded in the Queen's household book, was ten marks (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) yearly;‡ but the Queen also made her an occasional present, as on the 2nd May, 1502:

"Item, seven yerdes of grene satten of Bruges for a kertell for my Lady Anne, at i*js.* viii*d.* the yerd, xvii*js.* viii*d.*"§

The policy of Henry the Seventh in forming this alliance was admirable. He thereby attached to the Crown a

very powerful family, which represented one branch of the Blood Royal, as inheriting the dignity of Earl Marshal by descent from Edward of Bootherton, the youngest son of King Edward I. The grandfather, the first Duke of the Howards, had lost his life and dignities together, in the support of King Richard on Bosworth Field; while the father, though restored to the Earldom of Surrey in 1489, was as yet kept back from the higher dignity, which was only at length restored to him by King Henry VIII. in 1514. The bridegroom was himself too young to have for some years much influence in public affairs; and was therefore the more likely to be bent to the will of the Sovereign who conferred this favour upon him. Of the married life of the Lady Anne we have found no particulars. "I do not," says the late historian of the Howards, "find any details relating to her life. Stoke Neyland (in Suffolk) was probably their country seat, and Lambeth their London residence." They had one son, Thomas, who died 3 Aug. 1508, and was buried in the Howard Chapel at Lambeth (where his epitaph remained in 1637-8), and three other sons, also there buried, whose names are not recorded. "It is probable," says Mr. Howard, "that they did not live to be christened in form—and that, by frequent mishaps, the health of their mother was ruined, and she probably died consumptive after some years' suffering."

This event occurred at the end of 1512, or very beginning of 1513, (new style), when she was about 37 years of age, and had been married seventeen years.* She is said to have been buried at Framlingham in Suffolk, and the effigy on her husband's monument there is supposed to represent her. "I have no doubt," says Mr. Howard, "that the recumbent figure on the Duke's tomb, to which the right hand is given, is hers: her feet rest on an acanthus scroll, and no emblem or arms are given, for it would have been dangerous at the time that this monument was erected to have ventured to give the arms of England on it."†

* The Indenture is printed at length in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, No. CXCI.

† See them in Rot. Parl. vi. 479, 511.

‡ See the *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, pp. 79, 94; and at p. 99 is an entry of the yearly payment of the 120*l.* "to my Lord Haward for the diettes of my Lady Anne."

§ Ibid. p. 9.

* Memorials of the Howard Family, p. 16: adopting the opinion of Dr. Nott in his *Life of Surrey*; but the point does not seem to be clearly ascertained.

† Ibid. App. VI. p. 29.

This circumstance, however, is not decisive, for there was the same reason for suppressing the royal coat borne by the Staffords, the family of the Duke's second wife: and it is on that very account that Hawes, the historian of Framlingham, ascribes the effigy to the Duchess Elizabeth. But a more cogent reason is the style of the effigy itself, which so nearly resembles those of the two Duchesses,* wives of the fourth Duke, who died respectively in 1556 and 1563, that it

is evident they were all carved about the same time, and probably by the same sculptor. The Duchess Elizabeth was then also just deceased, in 1558; and as she was the mother of the Earl of Surrey, and grandmother of the actual Duke, it is more probable that her effigy should be placed upon the monument, than that of Anne Lady Howard, who had left no children, and who, having then been dead five-and-forty years, must have been pretty well forgotten.

FONT IN THE NEW CHAPEL AT SPRINGFIELD, ESSEX.

(With a Plate.)

THE accompanying Plate represents the font which has been erected in the new chapel at Springfield near Chelmsford. The canopy which forms its covering is of rich Gothic work, surmounted by that ancient emblem of our blessed Saviour, the pelican. The design (which is by Mr. John Adey Repton, F.S.A. of Springfield, the architect of the chapel,) is in some degree an imitation of those rare specimens of former days, a few only of which have been spared to us. The height of the canopy is nine feet. It forms a very ornamental covering to the Norman font of stone beneath it, and serves to protect it from such profanities as our uncovered fonts are in some places but too much exposed to.

The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The foundation stone was laid in June 1842, and the consecration took place on the 20th of July, 1843. It is (including the chancel) 77 feet long and 35 feet wide, and contains 400 free sittings: it is not disfigured by a single pew, nor has it any gallery.

The exterior is of white brick, with mouldings of the same material, except the arch of the porch, the two octagon turrets at the west end, and the square pinnacles at the east end, which are of stone.

The style of architecture is Norman of the time of Stephen or Henry II. being rather lighter than the massive character of the time of William the Con-

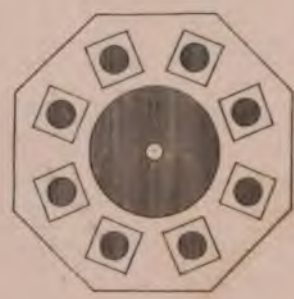
queror or William Rufus. At the east end are three Norman windows; the centre is partly filled with ancient glass representing our Saviour, with the emblems of the four evangelists. Underneath the east windows (behind the altar) are seven Norman arches of Caen stone, with enriched capitals. The centre arch contains the words of our Saviour, "This do in remembrance of me." On each side are the Ten Commandments, and beyond these are the Creed and the Lord's Prayer.

The style of architecture of the pulpit, the reading desk, the ends of the benches, and the canopy of the font, are of the date of Henry VII. (as are also the iron gates and the gate piers.) Nothing can be more absurd than the fashion of the day which makes people think it necessary that the wood work and the fitting up of a church should be of the same date as the building itself. *Fonts* should be supposed to be so; but to make pulpits, altar-rails, &c. of a Norman character is an *anachronism* of such evident absurdity that it seems scarcely necessary to point it out.

A small School-house is also erected near the chapel, of red brick, with brick pinnacles, of the character and date of Henry VIII. or Edward VI.

Thus through the unwearied and most persevering exertions of the Rector of Springfield, the Rev. Arthur Pearson, has another temple been dedicated to the honour of God. May the prayers and the pure doctrine of the "Holy Catholic Church" still continue to be heard within its walls for centuries yet to come.

* Some well executed lithographic drawings of all three effigies are given in the Memorials of the Howard Family.



*Font in the New Chapel
AT SPRINGFIELD, ESSEX.*

J. G. Smith

9450

734

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of England from the Peace of Utrecht. By Lord Mahon. Vol. IV. From the Peace of Aix La Chapelle to the Peace of Paris. 8vo.

THIS volume of Lord Mahon's lively and valuable work comprehends a period of thirteen years, from 1749, that is, to 1762. It was a stirring and most important time, distinguished at home by the death of Frederick Prince of Wales, the execution of Byng, the first Administration of Pitt, the death of George II., the accession of his grandson, and the triumphant ascendancy of the favourite Bute. Abroad the same period was characterised by the loss of Minorca, the Seven Years' War, the Family Compact between France and Spain, the Conquest of Canada, and the acquisition of a firm footing, the first beginnings of an empire, in the East. A period every way so important demanded the best labours of the historian. The heroism of Frederick the Great, the legal greatness of Hardwicke and Mansfield, the military and naval victories of Hawke, and Wolfe, and Clive, but above all the revival of the national spirit under the glorious influence of the inspiring genius of Pitt, were themes which could not fail to make the pen of the writer eloquent, and to emancipate his mind from mere party prejudices. The wonderful events of more recent periods have, to a certain extent, thrown into the shade the circumstances of this æra in the history of our country and in the biography of one of the most eloquent and popular of its statesmen, but they are circumstances which ought never to be forgotten. They read a lesson to kings and people most necessary to be borne in mind, and Lord Mahon's book, which tells the momentous tale in a way which is sure to render his work popular, is therefore doubly welcome.

By the most flagitious parliamentary jobbing, and by humouring the weaknesses and prejudices of the sovereign, the administration of the Pelhams had brought the country into a condition of dangerous dissatisfaction, and, what

was still worse, in the midst of a perilous war, by an ill use of patronage, had diffused over the naval and military services something of the minister's own lack of spirit. Lord Mahon scarcely renders this state of things so prominent as it should be, in order that the value of Lord Chatham's services may be duly appreciated. The reader of the whole book must indeed draw large inferences in Lord Chatham's favour; but a page or two would have been well bestowed in compressing the evidences which exist of the national want of energy—that infallible harbinger of defeat and disgrace—before the helm was committed to the Great Commoner. "There is too much reason to believe," says Lord Mahon, "that the Secret Service money was at that period employed in corrupt gifts or 'gratifications' to members of Parliament." (p. 54.) But why write doubtfully upon the point? Is not the fact as well known as anything of the kind can be? Is it not proved by the conversation between "the veteran Ducal intriguer" and Fox, related by Lord Mahon at p. 55? Can it not be confirmed by many collateral proofs? The "hoary jobber at the Treasury," (p. 72,) who never chose "his colleagues for knowledge or capacity, but only for subservience," (*ib.*) filled the benches of the House of Commons with pensioners of his government, and was ever on the look-out for some leader for them "with abilities inferior to his own." "The discovery of such a person," Lord Mahon remarks, "was certainly no light or easy task." (p. 57.) Upon one occasion when he had accomplished it, Pitt remarked, "Sir Thomas Robinson lead us! The Duke might as well send his jack-boot to lead us." (p. 60.) In the army and navy patronage and seniority were the only sources of promotion. Merit, unconnected with the peerage or the parliament, remained unnoticed and unknown. It was asked, "before an officer was named: In what borough or county has he votes? Of what Duke or Earl is he cousin?" (p. 199.)

Can it be a wonder that under the influence of the long government of such a leader the people trembled under the constantly recurring alarms of French invasion, that Byng shunned an engagement to save Minorca, that Sir John Mordaunt "could not make up his mind" to attack Rochefort, that Lord George Sackville "could not understand" an order to charge, and that upon many other occasions the nation was amused, if not edified, by "most eloquent and conclusive apologies for being beaten, or for standing still." (p. 228.) The cause of all this pusillanimity was of course as treacherous as he was cowardly. When there was a point to be gained Newcastle had ever ready a "profusion of fulsome embraces, empty compliments, and hysterical tears." (p. 75.) When there was difficulty or danger he was ever "trimming and trembling," and "thought only of keeping off the storm as long as possible, and of shifting its responsibility from himself." (p. 71.) When popular excitement ran high he never paused to consider its justice, but was ready at all risks to appease its violence. "He was most willing to sacrifice any of his admirals, any of his generals, or even any of his cabinet colleagues, as a scapegoat for himself. One day when a deputation from the city waited upon him with some representations against Byng, he blurted out with an unfeeling precipitation which his folly ought not to excuse, 'Oh, indeed, he shall be tried immediately, he shall be hanged directly!'" (p. 106.)

The public voice had long declared Pitt to be the only person capable of re-animating the drooping courage of the nation, but he had too much spirit to be the mere deputy of Newcastle, and yet was too little of a courtier to be able to manage the King without him. Hence arose a variety of combinations, and coalitions, and paltry, tricky arrangements, first to keep Pitt out, and afterwards to let him in. One reads the narrative of these transactions with regret, and especially because Pitt's share in them is not always such as can be defended. A good deal more may be fairly said on his behalf than could be alleged in vindication of any modern statesman who should act or

write as he did; but after all there is much (as it seems to us) to blame. Before his accession to high office Pitt seems great in the universal admiration of the people and in the fragments we possess of his manly speeches, but how little he seems in his correspondence and in his official arrangements!

He no doubt "desired high office," and we will hope that, as Lord Mahon continues, "he desired it only for high and generous ends. . . . Glory was the bright star that ever shone before his eyes and ever guided him onwards;—his country's glory and his own." "My Lord," he once exclaimed to the Duke of Devonshire, "I am sure that I can save this country, and that nobody else can!" (p. 77.) "I want," he exclaimed upon another occasion, "to call this country out of that enervate state that 20,000 men from France could shake it." (p. 92.) He saw that the House of Commons had well nigh degenerated "into a little assembly serving no other purpose than to register the arbitrary edicts of one too powerful subject," (p. 61;) and he had the manliness to tell that too powerful subject, "Your Grace's system of carrying on the business of the House, I believe, will not do, and while I have breath to utter I will oppose it. There must be men of efficiency and authority in the House, a Secretary and a Chancellor of the Exchequer at least, who should have access to the crown—habitual, frequent, familiar access, I mean—that they may tell their own story, to do themselves and their friends justice, and not be the victims of a whisper." (p. 75.) How marvellous that such a man, borne upwards by the favour of the people, by a consciousness of the excellence of his own intentions, and of his supremacy of talent, should have so far condescended as to write thus: "The weight of irremovable royal displeasure is a load too great to move under; it must crush any man; it has sunk and broke me. I succumb, and wish for nothing but a decent and innocent retreat, wherein I may no longer—by continuing in the public stream of promotion—for ever stick fast aground, and afford to the world the ridiculous spectacle of being passed by every boat that navigates the same river." (p. 58.)

But the time came when even royal prejudices could no longer support such an administration as that of Newcastle. Taught by the influence and power of Pitt "to look for the sense of his subjects in another place than in the House of Commons," (p. 140,) his Majesty was obliged to adopt those means of restoring the credit of the country which his people desired, and Pitt was appointed Secretary of State. After a few months the royal antipathy revived in irresistible force. "The Secretary," said his Majesty, "makes me long speeches, which may be very fine, but are greatly beyond my comprehension, and his letters are affected, formal, and pedantic;" and he was accordingly dismissed, in the hope of finding another Secretary whose mind should be more in unison with the royal intellect. The temper of the times rendered this no easy task. "The public resentment, like a strong and rushing tide, had set in from all parts of the country at the news of Pitt's dismissal. The loss of Minorca was held forth as only the type of other and greater losses to come. Nothing but disaster was foreboded . . . In London the Common Council met and passed some strong resolutions. The stocks . . . fell. The chief towns . . . sent the freedom of *their city* to Pitt. 'For some weeks,' says Horace Walpole, 'it rained gold boxes.'" (p. 152.) But the royal intellect was as obtuse to these exhibitions of popular feeling as it had been to Pitt's "long speeches." For nearly three months, from first to last, did England remain without a government—while Parliament was still sitting—while there was a formidable war to wage. (p. 154.) In the end an administration was formed, in which Pitt returned in triumph to his post of Secretary, with Newcastle, Legge, Temple, and Fox, as his coadjutors. The new administration kissed hands on the 29th June, 1757. At its commencement "nothing but ruin and disaster were foreseen or foretold. No one trusted to the national spirit . . . Horace Walpole wrote, 'It is time for England to slip her cables and float away into some unknown ocean!' 'Whoever is in, or whoever is out,' writes Chesterfield, 'I am sure we are undone both at home and abroad; at

home by our increasing debt and expenses; abroad by our ill luck and incapacity.'" (p. 162.)

How changed the scene in 1761, when Pitt retired! He found the country, as we have seen, at "the lowest pitch of despondency," he raised it to the very "pinnacle of triumph." Of the year 1759 Lord Mahon writes thus, and the words apply in spirit to the close of the administration:—

"In Asia, Africa, America, Europe, by land and sea, our arms had signally triumphed. Every ship from India came fraught with tidings of continued success to the British cause. In January we received the news of the capture of Goree, in June of the capture of Guadaloupe. In August came the tidings of the victory at Minden, in September of the victory off Lagos, in October of the victory of Quebec, in November of the victory at Quiberon. 'Indeed,' says Horace Walpole, in his lively style, 'one is forced to ask every morning what victory there is, for fear of missing one!' Another contemporary, Dr. Hay, exclaimed in no liberal spirit of triumph, that it would soon be as shameful to beat a Frenchman as to beat a woman! With better reason we might have claimed to ourselves the arrogant boast of the Spaniards only 150 years before, that there were not seas or winds sufficient for their ships! Nor did our trade and manufactures languish amidst this blaze of military fame. It is the peculiar honour of Chatham—as may yet be seen inscribed on the stately monument which the citizens of London have raised him in Guildhall—that under his rule they found 'commerce united with and made to flourish by war.' . . . Never yet had there been a more rapid transition from languor and failure to spirit and conquest." (p. 277-8.)

Even Horace Walpole, who viewed Pitt with something of hereditary dislike, was free to admit, "You have placed England in a situation in which it never saw itself—a task the more difficult, as you had not to improve, but to recover." (Chatham Corresp. I. 456.)

Our space will not allow us to dwell upon the particular incidents by which this great change was brought about. They will be found detailed in Lord Mahon's work, to which we can refer all inquirers with confidence. The minute extracts which we have given (all that we can find room for) suffi-

ciently exemplify his Lordship's style, which is singularly light and lively,—more like French than English; and, whilst the events related are often of deep and painful interest, the narrative is interspersed with anecdotes and sharp sayings, which set it off, and render it as sprightly and attractive as a romance. The reflections scattered throughout the work are generous and manly, and the occasional applications of past events to the circumstances of our own day are always candid and independent, betokening a mind capable of soaring above the petty thralldom of party strife.

The narratives of the earthquake at Lisbon, of Byng's failure and death, of Wolfe's brief heroical career, and of the great battles of the Seven Years' War (Prague, Rosbach, Leuthen, Hochkirchen, &c.), may be pointed out as specimens of Lord Mahon's style; and it would be difficult in modern days to find any historical narratives more interesting or more effective. The two concluding chapters contain a sketch of the history of our Indian possessions, and a biography of Clive, which all who would know how we acquired, and how we ought to govern, our vast domains in that part of the world, should read.

It is somewhat ungracious to pick holes in a book of which on the whole we think so highly; but we cannot conceal our regret that Lord Mahon should have inserted the traditional anecdote of Wolfe at p. 228. That one so unquestionably brave should have given way to "gasconade and bravado," and have committed the oddities attributed to him in that anecdote seems to be impossible; and a statement calculated to wound the memory of an able and upright man should not have been admitted upon the questionable authority for literal accuracy relied upon by Lord Mahon. Difficult, indeed, is it for the historian to arrive at truth, and after using the very safest authorities much inaccuracy will ever cling to his page; but such anecdotes are the most unsafe of all authorities, and should never be relied upon, or even introduced, when their effect is to depreciate. In the present instance, even after being kindly commented upon by Lord

Mahon, it leaves within his pages a blemish upon the hitherto unstained reputation of the hero of Quebec.

Memoirs of the House of Commons, from the Convention Parliament of 1688-9, to the Passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. By W. Charles Townsend, Esq. Vols. I. and II. 8vo.

THE first volume of this work was published under the extremely erroneous title of "*History of the House of Commons*." In the second volume, *Memoirs* has been substituted for "*History*" upon the title-page; but the book is still lettered by its former improper and delusive title. "*History*" it is not in any sense of the word; whether it be "*Memoirs*" or not we cannot very well tell, as we do not quite understand the application of the word. The book has been written upon the model of Mr. D'Israeli's entertaining works, and consists of a variety of biographies and anecdotes all more or less connected with the usages of the House of Commons, or with persons who chance at one time or another in their lives to have sustained a part in its business. Lives of various speakers occupy about half a volume, lives of lawyers another half volume, leaving a volume of anecdotes connected with the origin, use, and abuse of various practices and privileges of the lower house; the payment of wages, the power of protection, freedom of speech and from arrest, the power of franking, of reprimand, commitment, expulsion, and impeachment. Three chapters (the best in the book) relate to the attendance of the members, the increase of business, hours of sitting, juvenility of many distinguished members, costume, interruptions by "hawking, spitting," and so forth, and finally there comes a sketch of the history of reporting. The author's style is not a peculiarly clear one, and he occasionally indulges in flights, which carry him a long way beyond the sublime. These defects, with others connected with the manufacture of the book, will stand in the way of its popularity, but it contains a good many amusing anecdotes upon subjects of interest and importance; and if a new edition were called for, and such bio-

graphics as those of Lords Somers, Oxford, Harcourt, Cowper, and Macclesfield, (which are as nearly connected with the main subject of the book as Macedon with Monmouth,) were omitted, and the author's soarings were rendered a little less aspiring, it might even yet take a place amongst the gossiping books with which the public are generally so well pleased. The author has searched through ordinary printed books for his materials with great diligence; to proper historical research he makes no pretension.

It would be easy to point out mistakes, and not less easy to extract passages which, with a little alteration, would be very amusing, if not valuable; but we look upon the book in its present shape merely in the light of materials for a much better work, and, in the hope that we shall see it again in an improved condition, we will abstain from correction or quotation at present. The subject is a good one, and the author having in a manner taken possession of it, and been at great pains in collecting materials, it would be a great pity that he should not turn his labours to better account than he has done in these volumes.

The History of the English Revolution.

By F. E. Dahlmann, late Professor of History in the University of Göttingen. Translated from the German by H. Evans Lloyd. 8vo.

M. GUIZOT, in his work on our English Revolution, regards it as one great continuous series of events, beginning with the first appearance of public dissatisfaction under Charles I. and terminating with the consummation of the hopes of political reformers in the accession of "William the Deliverer." The German professor whose work is now before us, although he has borrowed many things from his admirable French predecessor, takes a wider view of his subject. He adds 140 years to the revolutionary period, thinks he discovers "traces of this revolution, both in church and state," as far back as the reign of Henry VII. and consequently commences his history with the accession of that "King of the Poor," as James I. "assures us he was emphatically called." (p. 23.) We will not inquire whether

the French or the German view is the more accurate. Either gives that completeness to the subject which is necessary to the excellence of historical composition, and which is altogether lost when history is split into mere chronological divisions, and Kings' reigns, and not great incidents, are made the subjects of historical consideration. Across this wide range Professor Dahlmann proceeds with rapidity, directing his attention principally to the successive throes by which the unquiet spirit of the times testified its presence and its strength. The great facts of the ever-interesting narrative are clearly stated, often indeed with little omissions and inaccuracies, which must mar the effect of the book in this country, but, on the whole, with sufficient completeness to answer the purpose for which it was designed—the instruction of the Professor's own countrymen, perhaps of his own pupils. An Englishman would not have written that Laud "again filled the English churches with . . . images" (p. 158), nor would he have omitted all mention of the death of Lord Falkland, nor have penned such a passage as the following, and others which it were easy enough to quote:

"Almost at the same time that the shattered remnants of the Armada reached Spain, Elizabeth proceeded in triumphal procession through the metropolis to St. Paul's cathedral. A torrent of patriotic enthusiasm pervaded England. On its waves floated a youthful William the Conqueror in the empire of poetry, the yet unrenowned Shakspeare, then in his twenty-fourth year." (p. 113.)

But many worse blemishes than can be found in this volume might be tolerated in a work of such a character written by a foreigner, and we repeat that we have no doubt of the utility of the book in Germany. If the publishers or the translator had asked us whether it was worthy to be added by translation to the number of English historical abridgments, we fear we should have shaken our heads.

1. *A Commentary on the Eton Latin Grammar.* By Richard Haynes, *Olim Alum. T.C.D.*
2. *First Latin Grammar and Exercises on Ollendorff's method.* By William

Henry Pincock, *Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.*

3. *The Formation of words of the German Language.* By H. Apel.
4. *An Elementary Grammar of the German language.* By Heinrich Apel.
5. *A Practical English Grammar, with Exercises.* By Marmaduke Flower and the Rev. W. Balmbro' Flower, B.A.

LITERARY minds are now so active on language, and give us so many different systems of grammar, that a critic cannot but feel very anxious to come to a safe conclusion as to what a grammar ought to be, and to see formed from the piece-meal discoveries of philologists—what it is high time we should have—a science of grammar. There are laws of articulation; there are laws of the case of nouns; there are, in short, laws of the vocal communication of ideas operating through all languages; and yet their effects in different ones are usually treated as accidental and independent phenomena; and thus our grammar, with respect to the science of grammar, is like the knowledge of the simple florist in respect to that of the physiological botanist.

We are aware that we should not estimate the grammar of a dead language by exactly the same rules as one of our own, or of a modern one not our own; but we should like to understand what seems to be the subject of an unsettled question among grammarians.

1st. Whether the grammar of one's own language is to be at all the director of usage, or whether it is servilely to follow it only to record its deviations and state? Some believe that it is the province of the grammarian not to dictate what usages ought to be, but simply to discover what they are, though the *Flowers* have shown in their grammar, (No. 5,) p. 26, that expressions of the form, "Alfred, than whom a greater king never reigned," which have usage very strong in their favour, are solecisms which cannot even be parsed, and therefore cannot be justified by any usage whatever. And what is usage? Is it the usages of the lower and middling classes in London, or in the west or north of England? for these are all

different. Or is it the usage of the higher ranks or of authors, for this is more or less affected in accent, words, or phraseology by the provincial usage of their birth-places, or by the effect on their minds of other long-cultivated languages, whether ancient ones or French or German; as German and Anglo-Saxon would rather set the mind to purify English, and French—if not Latin and Greek—to corrupt it: and the usage of the upper classes cannot help us in many cases, because it does not take them in. In a work on natural history which we lately reviewed, the third stomach of ruminant animals is called by a rather widely-known provincial name, *fleck*, in some parts *fadge*; and the little family of stalks growing out of one grain of corn is in some counties called a *wride*; and, as these words are names of things that should have names, and have, we believe, no names in our dictionaries, should we forsooth refrain from using them because they were unknown to a lexicographer in a London garret, or do not drop from the fair mouth of a duchess, who of course does not want to use them? and should we borrow from French or Turkish an equivalent for them while they are daily spoken to our ears at home? We think not: and believe that grammar, while it follows usage under the common principles of good language and purity of speech, should restrain it from running wild; and that it should not be simply the exhibitor of the picture gallery, but the master, teaching the principles of art.

2ndly. We think that, to teach the science of grammar, we must teach the physiology of articulation; as languages are first formed with a regularity of which many grammarians seem to have little notion; and the so-called irregularities of old languages are the effects of the meeting of well or ill-fitting articulations; and these, being well understood, would unfold the irregularities of all languages at once. For one example:—the science of grammar will teach us that a smooth, hard, guttural *g*, *gh*, has a tendency to become a rough one, *c*, *ch*, before a *t* sound; and, as the language grows older, to go out. Thence from *lego* we get not *leg-tus* but *lec-tus*; and from

πράγ in ἐ-πράγ-ον, not πέρπράγ-ται, but πέρπρακ-ται: and as the Latin language grew old in Italian, *facta* and *acta* became *fatta* and *atta*; as *daughter* (German *do(ch)ter*) has already dropped its guttural before *t* in our pronunciation, though we still write it; and by this and other principles of articulation, we can derive the forms of our regularly irregular verbs from their regular ones. As *sec-an*, A.-Saxon to *seek*, first made its past tense *soc-ode*; and then *soc-de*, *soc-te*, *soh-te*, our word *sought*,—as we drop the guttural in *ni-gh-t*, *fi-gh-t*, *li-gh-t*, the German *na-ch-t*, *flu-ch-t*, *li-ch-t*.

3rdly. We hold that a grammar should teach the formation of compound words from their roots, as a language would be learnt so more soundly and more easily, because it would be learnt as it was formed; and composition is the only source—but an inexhaustible one—which is left to an old language to enrich itself instead of borrowing from others, which, for many reasons, and national honour among them, is not desirable. What should we gain by taking the French *chemin-de-fer* for our *railway*?

4thly. Grammar, we believe, should investigate the relative states of nouns among each other, or the principles of case, the importance of which may be seen from the room taken up by the syntax of case in a Latin grammar; and we think that these relative conditions of nouns may be so classified that a syntax of case may be made out that would be applicable in the main to all languages. The Flowers say in their grammar, that “case is the different termination or ending of a noun,” and that it is so called because “the ancient grammarians are reported to have represented their cases as *declining* or *falling* from the nominative, which was represented by a perpendicular, called *casus rectus*, or *upright case*, while the others were called *casus obliqui*, or *oblique cases*.” Now here we think we see the effect of a common but great error, from which scholars must be brought back before they can ever understand the principles of case at all. We allow that *case* is from *cado*, *to fall*; but we contend that it means, in its primary sense, what the German *fall* does, a happening, or accidental state into which a noun *falls*

with respect to others; as we understand it when we are told that a lawyer has undertaken a man's *casu*, his condition in respect to some special circumstances; and as we understand the Latin *casus* in (*Quintus Curtius*, *Lib. x. c. 12*) “nullis questibus omis-sis, quos in tali *casu* dolor suggerit;” but the meaning given to case in the grammar before us is only an under one, that of the *speech-mark*, or form of the noun-word, which indicates the case of the noun; and it is this confusion of two things which should be distinguished, the *thought-case*, or state of a noun, and the *speech-mark* of its case, or its *speech-case*, that so hinders grammarians in their labours on this important part of grammar. A noun can be in so many states with respect to an action in Europe as in Asia, and no more; and therefore must be subject to the same number of cases, or must have as many *thought-cases* in one language as another, whether it may have as many different *endings* as *speech-marks* of its case or not; and it is not even true that a noun has not as many *speech-marks* of case in one language as another, since a preposition, as in English, or a postposition, as in Hindostanee, or even position of a noun before or after its verb, may be a *speech-mark* of case as well as a termination; and without some speech-index for the relative state of a noun, no language could communicate the idea of that state, which all languages can do, and must therefore have speech-indices for all *thought-cases* of nouns. But grammarians have not only confounded the *thought-cases* of nouns with the *speech-marks* of case, but do not seem to consider anything but a termination a *speech-case* at all; so that, if they should find an unlucky language with its *speech-marks* of case incorporated with the noun at its beginning instead of its end, it seems likely that they would deny it to have any case. If case were the falling away of the forms of nouns from that of the nominative case, it would follow that the nominative case would be no case at all, as we believe it has been said, though the most contradictory assertions of grammarians may be true if they were rightly restricted, some to the *thought-cases* and others to the *speech-marks* of case or *speech-cases*.

5thly. We believe that a grammar should be taught with the working of practical exercises, since a youth cannot acquire a ready handling of barely enounced but unapplied rules, any more than he can learn a trade without working at it, or arithmetic, or algebra, or botany, by inactive contemplation, without the working of calculations, or conversation among flowers. Having disclosed some of the principles on which we fancy we should try grammars, we go on to make a few particular remarks on the works before us.

1. Mr. Haynes's Commentary is a book containing a vast deal that every teacher of the classics should have ready for his classes; and those who do not possess it cannot, we think, get it by a better vehicle. We like much his observations on the declensions of nouns, and his illustrations of the tenses. The grammar of his book is not his own, and therefore we have now but little to do with it, though we are anxious to see his Commentary on the Eton Syntax.

2. Mr. Pinnock's book is a good one in many respects, and especially in respect to our 3rd and 5th heads, as it has a great deal of good etymology, with well-set questions and exercises.

3 and 4. We like Mr. Apel's German works for their great strength, with respect to our 2nd and 3rd heads, the laws of articulation, and the formation and composition of words; and can recommend them to all Teutonic philologists.

5. The English grammar is a good practical work, and, while the science of language is not taught in English grammar, and the construction of our language is so little sought after through Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic tongues, it may be no disparagement of it to say that it is deficient with respect to many of the principles we uphold.

In the 7th rule of syntax it is said, that when the nominative has no personal tense of a verb, but is put before a participle, independently of the rest of the sentence, it is called the nominative absolute; as, "*shame being lost, all virtue is lost.*" But we deny that the absolute case is a nominative case. The nominative case must have a predicate, which the absolute case

has not; for, if it had, it would not be absolute.

The absolute case in Latin and Greek has the same termination (speech-case) as belongs to the preposition *from*.—*A duce*, (ablative;) *Te duce vincam*; *Ἀπ' ἐμοῦ*, genitive; *Ἐποὺ δὲ δάκρυον*,—and in looking into the Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, we find it so in them; as "*Him þa etendum; æfeng se Hælend hlaf;*" *Them yet speaking, Jesus took bread.* "*Hym þa þa gyt sprecedum, þa com þæt wered;*" *And him then yet speaking, there came the multitude;* and in Icelandic, for which see Dasent's Rask's Grammar, "*At því gjörvu,*" *at that done, hoc facto*; and since the absolute words are in these languages, as in Latin and Greek, in the same speech-case as that to which the preposition *from* belongs, and since absolute words in English can differ from them in nothing but the want of the speech-mark of case, the termination, which cannot affect their thought-case, for in the sentence, "*I gave iron to the smith,*" no one would call the noun *smith* in the nominative case, because it wanted the Anglo-Saxon dative termination, *e*; so it follows that the absolute case in English is not the nominative. In Rule XIII. we have that of the Latin grammar, "*When two nouns come together signifying different things, the former of them is put in the genitive:*" but if a boy, in parsing the line given us in p. 148,

"*In silent chambers tears descend,*" were to call the latter of the two nouns coming together, *tears*, in the genitive case, he would most likely be told of some restricted sense in which the verb *come together* is to be taken; but we are confident that he could not understand it without something like a definition of the genitive thought-case, which is the very thing we want to see. A foot-note says that, "*when the word of is placed between two nouns, and the latter can be turned into the genitive case, that noun must be construed as the genitive:*" which is very true, because it *is* in the genitive case, and *of* is one of the speech-indices of the genitive case; but case is taken in this note again, not as the state of a noun, but the form of its name.

We do not make these observations to depreciate the grammar before us, which is a good one in many respects; but we wish to offer the subjects of them to grammarians as worthy of their future attention.

A Treatise on Painting, written by Cennino Cennini in the year 1437, and first published in Italian in 1821, with an Introduction and Notes, by Signor Tambroni, containing practical Directions for Painting in Fresco, Secco, Oil, and Distemper; with the art of Gilding and Illuminating Manuscripts adopted by the old Italian Masters. Translated by Mrs. Merrifield.

A PRACTICAL treatise on painting, written upwards of 400 years ago by an Italian painter in the time of the old masters, would of itself attract the attention of amateurs and artists, but beyond that we expected nothing interesting. We confess we have been agreeably disappointed. The work is both valuable to the artist and interesting to the general reader. As a work of art, it points out with minute accuracy the modes then adopted by the school of Giotto of selecting and preparing colours; the manner of preparing the grounds and vehicles; and the application of colours to the various classes of design and painting mentioned at the head of this article. In a word, the whole arcana of the science, as practised by artists who selected and prepared their own colours, is stated in the work before us with great minuteness. The work is further interesting as showing the manners of the times, and the noble and elevated associations with which painting was then associated. It was the handmaid to religion. It gave influence, station, rank. It was practised by the learned, the wealthy, and the noble.

We believe the author, the original publisher, and the translator, are scarcely known even by name in this country. We confess till recently we never heard of the name of Cennini, and, till the publication of the present translation, we never heard of the name of Tambroni, or the learned lady translator Mrs. Merrifield: yet the original publication shows the accurate practical knowledge of the author, and the preface by the learned editor (Tambroni) exhibits a masterpiece of reasoning and

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logical deduction, and in our opinion completely establishes that painting in oil was practised long before the time of Van Eyck. The introductory preface and notes by the translator indicate an accuracy of investigation, an extent of reading, and a knowledge and mastery of the subject, which does her very great credit.

The vehicle, or tempera, used by modern artists has been of late years much discussed in the Art Union and other publications, and has been a subject of consideration with the learned and scientific secretary to the Commissioners on the Fine Arts. Under these circumstances the practical directions of Cennini, which are full and varied in respect to the different colours, will be read with much interest. His advice to use the best colours cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of modern artists: and it may be added that Correggio used the very best colours. See the note p. 142.

The value of Cennini's observations appears, from what is stated by Vasari, namely, "Besides the works he (Cennini) painted in conjunction with his master, he painted with his own hand, under the loggia of the Hospital of Bonifacio Lupi, a picture of the Virgin with certain saints, so well coloured that it is at this day in good preservation;" and this, moreover, shews the estimation in which Cennini's work was held by one so competent to judge as Vasari, supported by the incontestable evidence of this same picture, now in excellent preservation in the Florence Gallery, to which it was removed and fixed upon canvas by Pacini, by the order of the Grand Duke Leopold.

It is a well-known and lamentable fact that many excellent paintings of eminent modern artists have already changed their colour, and it may be suspected that some living artists will survive their pictures. We can scarcely doubt that many of Cennini's directions will be submitted to the test of experiment. This should not, however, be done without remembering that the materials employed in his time and those now used, though bearing the same names, may be different in their relative strength and purity, and, therefore, may not produce precisely the

same effects, if mixed in precisely the same proportions as mentioned by Cennini. This caution is impressed upon us by the fact that we constantly hear of eminent chemists who, in endeavouring to verify the experiments of some great master, completely fail, and others who as entirely succeed when testing the truth of the original discovery; and this we have reason to know arises from their greater or less perseverance in varying the proportions of the ingredients used in making the experiments.

If his instructions to the male artists are valuable, it will be seen from the following extract that Cennini is not less anxious to give good advice to the ladies.

"It sometimes happens," he says, "that young ladies, especially those of Florence, endeavour to heighten their beauty by the application of colours and medicated waters to their skin: but as women who fear God do not make use of these things, and as I do not wish to render myself obnoxious to them, or to incur the displeasure of God and our Lady, I shall say no more on this subject. But I advise you that if you desire to preserve your complexion for a long period, to wash yourself with water from fountains, rivers, or wells, and I warn you that if you use cosmetics your face will soon become withered, your teeth black, and you will become old before the natural course of time, and be the ugliest object possible. This is quite sufficient to say on this subject."

Cennini directs,

"That when you are taking a cast of a person of high rank, such as a lord, a king, a pope, an emperor, you should stir into the plaster rose water as well as cold water; but for other persons it is sufficient to use cold water from fountains, rivers, or wells only."—p. 182.

The popular error still subsisting in this country, "that women had one rib less than men," was prevalent in Italy, and the proportion of the ladies is treated with great disrespect, for Cennini says, "there is not one of them perfectly proportioned." We do not think this applicable at the present day, but, on the contrary, consider the ladies of Italy beautifully proportioned.

The part of the work treating of fresco painting will necessarily attract considerable attention at the present

time, when so wide a field is about to be opened in this department of the art of painting. Every observation by a person brought up in the school of so eminent a painter in fresco as Giotto must be worthy of attention. The mode of forming the designs, the groundwork, and the preparation of the colours, as then practised, are stated in condensed language; and when we consider that the painting by Cennini to which we before alluded, was thought worthy of being removed and placed amidst the finest gallery of paintings in Europe, whilst the recent frescoes at Munich, although ten years have scarcely elapsed since they were painted, have already begun to fade, too much value cannot be placed upon every observation of the author.

Before we conclude, we must notice the time, the labour, and the care that was considered, in the time of Cennini, necessary for a student to undergo before he could shew his face among the masters.

"Know," says he, "that you cannot learn to paint in less time than that which I shall name to you. In the first place, you must study drawing for at least one year; then you must remain with a master at the workshop for the space of six years at least, that you may learn all the parts and members of the art,—to grind colours, to boil down glues, to grind plaster (gesso), to acquire the practice of laying grounds on pictures (ingessari le ancone), to work in relief (relevare), and to scrape (or smooth) the surface (radire), and to gild; afterwards to practise colouring, to adorn with mordants, paint cloths of gold, and paint on walls for six more years, drawing without intermission on holydays and workdays. And by this means you will acquire great experience. If you do otherwise, you will never attain perfection. There are many who say that you may learn the art without the assistance of a master. Do not believe them; let this book be an example to you, studying it day and night. And if you do not study under some master, you will never be fit for any thing; nor will you be able to shew your face among the masters."

Perranzabuloe; being an Account of the past and present State of the Oratory of St. Piran in the Sands, with remarks on its antiquity. By the Rev. Wm. Haslam, B.A. Fcp. Soc.

THE recovery of this church from the sand which had for ages hidden it

from view is fresh in the memory of our antiquarian readers. A previous volume written on the occasion by the Rev. C. T. Collins, was reviewed in our Mag. for July 1837, p. 49, in which the subject was treated in an ecclesiastical point of view rather than archæologically. The interest excited by the discovery has not been weakened by the lapse of ten years: the present essay, which supplies the evidence deducible from the architecture of the structure, has been written on the occasion of a second removal, in the year 1843, of the sand which still continues to gather round and overwhelm the holy spot. The object of the latter investigation was to obtain exact measurements, and make a more accurate survey of the ruin, and, at the same time, to effect the pious task of rebuilding the tomb of the saint; a fitting opportunity, therefore, presented itself to Mr. Haslam to establish by architectural evidence, and by a comparison with other structures of early age, the claim put forth by Mr. Collins for the high antiquity of the ruined structure. In this point of view we propose to regard the subject of Mr. Haslam's volume; and, although we feel the difficulty of establishing by direct evidence the fact of the building being in reality a British church, we have no hesitation in adding our opinion in favour of the high antiquity which Mr. Haslam assigns to it. Possessing historical evidence that Christian churches existed in this island before the arrival of St. Augustine, we may conclude that those churches, if architectural structures, would, in regard to architectural features and material, have resembled, though faintly, the works of Rome itself. The remains now so frequently brought to light shew that art and civilization had so far taken root in Britain that whatever structures were raised, for the services of religion or otherwise, were built after this fashion, and, following the practice which prevailed at and subsequent to the reign of Constantine, constructed in great part with brick. In proof of this supposition, we may adduce the very curious church of Darenth, in Kent, the nave of which is built of rubble, and having Roman bricks in lieu of quoins and bond stones, with Nor-

man quoins of stone built above the original brick. The singular arches in the walls, whether windows or doorways, walled up for ages, bespeak an early period for its construction. This portion of the structure is manifestly of an age prior to the existing Norman chancel, and, having no trace of Saxon architecture in its construction, we do not hesitate to pronounce it to be other than a building of Roman work. The church of St. Paulinus, Paul's Cray, at no great distance, exhibits in a portion of its structure much of the same Roman work, (the church is described in *Gent. Mag.* for 1841, p. 361); and Swanscombe Tower, also in the same neighbourhood, shews a Roman arch, and some tiles, singularly incorporated with a more recent structure. The small church of Kingsbury, Middlesex, which appears, as far as the plaster coating will allow it to be seen, to be entirely built of Roman tiles, may claim an equally high antiquity, and, in the walls at least, may shew the remains of a church anterior to the Saxon invasion. On the other hand, the structures raised by the Saxons might be expected to be formed of timber, and in corroboration the well-known church of Greenstead, in Essex, (engraved in *Weale's Quarterly Papers*,*) may be adduced, which is proved by historical evidence to be an undoubted Saxon church, and is built with trunks of trees, a mode of construction more natural to the Saxons, and therefore likely to be used by them in a structure of minor importance, than it would have been by the Romanized Britons, who, at the period referred to, would from education have imbibed Roman ideas of building.

The mere rudeness of any structure affords but meagre evidence of its antiquity; it might have arisen from the want of skill, or the deficiency of education in the workmen, or it might be influenced by the materials; and we

* We may here remark that the current views of "the first church in Britain," said to have been erected by St. Joseph at Glastonbury, are merely imaginary, *designed* from the church at Greenstead. We are surprised that that otherwise well embellished periodical *The Builder* should recently have repeated this "Penny-magazine" folly.—*Edit.*

should not expect that in a remote district workmen were to be found sufficiently skilful to shape the masses of stone which lay ready to their hands into geometric forms; and we are therefore quite prepared to hear, in the instance of the church which forms the subject of this inquiry, that

"The stones which form the building are thrown together without any attempt at regular courses, or any regard to what masons term 'joints.' They consist of pieces of ironstone, quartz, porphyry, slate, &c. as collected in the immediate neighbourhood; and some of them round and smooth, as if taken from the bed of a stream. All these appear to have been put together in the rudest and simplest way, embedded in the clay mortar, according to the *Roman method*, but without the tile and flat stones the Romans used to bind their work. The masonry, on the whole, looks like that of persons who had seen Roman work, and, perhaps, assisted in it, without learning the art." (Haslam, p. 69.)

And thus, we think, the apparent rudeness of the masonry of Perranzabuloe has been satisfactorily accounted for. Bricks were not likely to be made where stone was found ready to the hand in abundance, and this material the Cornish masons had not sufficient acquaintance with their art to shape into key-stones; they used such pieces as had the form and appearance of Roman tiles, and laid them in the same manner as they had seen bricks used, a practice which has been followed in many early buildings in this country. We can scarcely suppose the rude little structure under consideration can be Norman, when we recollect that the highly-enriched mode of Norman architecture had reached into Cornwall at a period apparently as early as in any other part of England, as may be seen at the remote church of Moorwenstow, as well as at St. German's, and in many fonts existing in other parts of Cornwall, and none of them shew that character of rudeness so striking at the Oratory of St. Piran, and which, affording no parallel, cannot so easily be accounted for on the supposition that it is the work of the twelfth century, as Mr. Bloxam infers; for there is no reason to assume that rudeness should be found in one part of a district and refinement at another,

at a period when we know no such contrast is to be seen in any other part of our island.

The line of research pursued by Mr. Haslam, naturally leads him to the investigation of Irish ecclesiastical antiquities of presumed early date; and in that much neglected island, where every ruin tells of holy men and holy ages, we may gather, out of the very meagre stock of information we possess, that the ruins of the almost forgotten churches of the early ages of Christianity, kept in recollection only by the pilgrim visits of the faithful peasantry, are landmarks, as it were, pointing out incontrovertibly to a remote date for their erection. If architectural forms are to be received as evidence of the age of a building, we see a very remote period indicated by the almost Cyclopean masonry of some of those early remains, their doorways formed like the openings of an Egyptian or Greek temple, having jambs inclining inwards from the base to the summit, and crowned with a lintel formed of a single stone, as at Banagher church, co. Londonderry, (a structure in every respect coinciding with St. Piran,) and at St. Fechan's church, co. Westmeath.

In the latter church, the holy cross (of the earlier form) sculptured on the lintel shows not only the age, but the early dedication of the building to the sacred uses of our faith. The many coincidences between these relics and the chapel of St. Piran, the accompaniments in each instance of the holy well and the dwelling of the anchorite, seem to point to a common origin, and to a common period for their erection, and to justify Mr. Haslam in claiming for St. Piran's church, and cell and baptistery, a British origin. Further insight into Irish antiquities may confirm or disprove the hypothesis, but, judging from what little knowledge we possess of Irish remains, we have great confidence that further research will lead to its establishment.

One word on the windows of St. Piran. As represented by Mr. Haslam, they appear to be formed of thin slabs of stone laid by a timid hand, who had imperfectly learned to turn an arch, but, without confidence in its

strength, he has placed a lintel to support the wall above. We confess we do not recollect another case like this, but it certainly affords a proof of its being built by an unskilful mason, who had acquired a smattering of knowledge of the construction of the Roman arch. Window arches, formed of similar thin slabs, the product of the country, but infinitely advanced beyond the work of the Cornish mason, are to be seen in the very curious church of Compton, Surrey, and in the ruined nave of St. Martha's chapel, in the same county: and more than one window with Roman tiles used in lieu of arch-stones and jambs are to be met with in the church of Lower Halstow, in Kent. These examples shew the work of masons who were unacquainted, not only with the accurately cut arch-stones of Norman masonry, but were also imperfectly acquainted with the mode of turning an arch in brick. In all these instances are seen constructions upon the Roman model more or less advanced, but the perfect Norman arch of the twelfth century shews the work of a mason who was a master in his art, and who was not likely to have produced such arches and quoins as are met with at St. Piran's.

In page 70 is given an engraving of the principal doorway of St. Piran, with the three heads (since in the Museum at Truro) in their original places. We could not help being struck with the coincidence between the bust which forms the keystone and a similar one at Darenth. Since the first discovery, this door was pulled to pieces by idle persons, from a foolish wish to preserve curiosities. At the second discovery, in 1843, only one stone of the continuous architrave of the doorway could be found.

The dimensions of the church are worthy of notice. The nave is 15 feet, the chancel 10, proportions not very dissimilar to many later churches; the internal length therefore is 25 feet, the breadth 12½ feet. The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen; and "attached to the east wall was an altar, built of stone and plastered like the rest of the interior." In 1835 it was taken down, and the remains of the saint discovered: it has now been substantially rebuilt.

We do not agree with Mr. Haslam in styling this an altar. "It lies lengthwise east and west, not north and south as we now have them;" from which we conclude that it was a tomb, and not an altar: we are corroborated in this supposition by its not being placed exactly in the centre of the east wall. We participate in the pious feeling which had led to its preservation. In a very few years the sand will again conceal the little oratory, as well as the cell which was subsequently discovered near it.

Mr. Haslam is deserving of praise from every true churchman, for the care he has displayed in investigating and recording the discovery of this very singular relic of early times, and we earnestly recommend his book to all who, taking an interest in our early ecclesiastical antiquities, may wish to know something of St. Piran's Oratory, when its old enemy the sand has again hidden it from view.

Hydropathy: the theory, principles, and practice of the Water-Cure shown to be in accordance with Medical Science, and the teachings of Common Sense; illustrated with many important cases, and with nine engravings. By Edward Johnson, M.D. 8vo. pp. xxii. 334.

HYDROPATHY literally means *water-affection*; practically the term may denote disease occasioned or sustained by the abuse of water,—a designation most appropriate, and happily adapted to distinguish the hydropathic delusion from all others, and from the salutary appliances of scientific medicine.

In this tidy monograph of his, Dr. Edward Johnson appears to some advantage as an ingenious special pleader, and his parologies may succeed for a time in drawing into his views a proportion of those invalids in whom the enfeebled judgment has been betrayed by whim or sickness to renounce the guidance of reason, although this may once have been enlightened by knowledge, and enlarged by experience and reflection. We find this hydropathic display arranged into four parts. The first is entitled "Facts, or cases of cure;" that mind, however, must either be extremely silly or vastly sagacious, that can discover evidences of

the curative virtues of hydropathy in these cases, so essentially different in their nature, locality, and influence. If any one of them was really a case of disease, and actually cured, this fortunate event must have resulted from the other means employed, and in spite of hydropathy. We know, too, from long observation of the puerile habit, that case-mongering requires to be managed with more adroitness than even Dr. Edward Johnson appears to be master of, before the subterfuge can be made efficient for the establishment of his or any other theory.

Dr. Johnson's *second* part bears the title, "Science; wherein Hydropathy is shown to be supported by Liebig's theory of life;" and the *third* is said also to be "Science; wherein Hydropathy is shown to be supported by Dr. Billing's theory of disease." Here we have a brace of clumsily baited lures projected for the purpose of entangling the unwary in the mazes of a system engendered by ignorance and impudence, nurtured by selfishness, and maintained by knavery. It may exercise some influence on the very unwise, but we need no ghost-seer or mesmeric clairvoyant to foretell that its own inherent tendency to mischief will accelerate its overthrow at no distant day, and that some persons, who might have secured for themselves a fairer destiny, will be smothered in the disgrace of its dissolution. For proper reasons, an unscrupulous advocate will do much towards elaborating fiction into the similitude of reality; and it is exactly after the

same manner that the hydropathists overply their powers of artifice in be-trimming the preposterous hallucinations of a sordid visionary with the ornaments of "Liebig's theory of life," and "Dr. Billing's theory of disease."

The waywardness or obliquity of mind which could encourage the fabrication of Dr. Johnson's *fourth* part, we hold to be truly wonderful; and the "modest assurance" which sanctioned its heading, "Common Sense; arguments intelligible to all classes of readers," we cannot refrain from admiring, as alike exquisite and astonishing. From beginning to end it is nothing other than a tissue of outrages upon "common sense," wherein causes and their effects, facts and inductions, experience and analogy, are quietly and deliberately perverted. We must say that, contemptible as is the Hydropathy throughout, this part is the most despicable. Dr. Edward Johnson closes his lucubrations with a batch of "Hydropathic Laconics," which we care not to characterise. No. 14 on the list declares that "Hydropathy does but assert the supremacy of God"! We have bestowed more pains in tracking the subtle misrepresentations and sophisms embodied in this book than it deserves; but, having made this sacrifice of time and attention, we feel ourselves perfectly justified in condemning the "Hydropathy" as a shabby attempt, attired in decent garniture, to decoy the unhappy into the snares of a greedy and dangerous speculation.

The three Statutes forming the new Law for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Court of Bankruptcy analysed, simplified, and arranged; with the Acts themselves, and an Index. By Peter Burke, esq. 8vo. pp. 112.—The title-page sufficiently explains the nature of this useful professional volume. Except professionally, we trust that none of our readers will ever find it necessary to become acquainted with its contents.

The Four Prophetic Empires, and the Kingdom of Messiah; being an exposition of the two first Visions of Daniel. By the

Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. vi. 446.—Mr. Birks, we believe, is curate to Mr. Bickersteth, by whom the preface appears, from internal evidence, to have been written. The earlier part of the historical exposition is of course the briefest; the fourth empire, in its *divided* state, occupying the foreground of the picture. That portion of the work which treats of "the Little Horn," in which the commentator, like many others, discerns the Papacy, is replenished with citations and documentary evidence, on which account it forms a valuable compendium. We may incidentally mention, that the interesting quota-

tion from Professor Rosetti, on the subject of "the fatal error of the Latin Church," as he expresses it, viz. persecution, is defective, for want of a specific reference and date. The practical portion of the work, which is partly interspersed with the expository and partly distinct, is excellent; and we cannot but wish that all writers on prophecy had been equally instructive. The author recommends the study of prophecy, as having a cautionary and preventive effect against national evils. The Appendix is occupied with vindications against other writers, who have advocated different systems of exposition on the subject of the Four Empires and the First Resurrection, which latter point is here interpreted literally.

"*The Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation,*" treated historically in connexion with the prophecy of "*The Man of Sin.*" By E. M. Hearn, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. 156.—Notwithstanding some irrelevant matter, as, for instance, Roman antiquities discovered at Ribchester, this is an elaborate and able treatise. We wish it had been confined to its main subject; still it combines a good deal of critical and historical information, the latter of which is derived from modern as well as from ancient times. The author, in opposition to Mr. Todd, finds the seat of "*The Man of Sin*" in the chair of the so-called successors of St. Peter. In the Addenda (p. 409) he justly translates the word *δαμονιον* (1 Tim. iv.) *demons* rather than *devils*, with reference to the *δαμονες* of heathen mythology, and the saints of later times. It has escaped him that the expressions of Petrarch's 107th Sonnet (*Fontana di dolore, &c.*)—"Once Rome, now Babylon"—refute the argument occasionally advanced, that the poet's *Babylon* was not *Rome*, but *Avignon*. Should a second edition be called for, the work may advantageously be enlarged on some points, and retrenched in others, particularly at the beginning. We want a library-work on the subject, by which we mean a full-sized octavo, for these lesser volumes are too apt to be thrust to the back of a shelf. The profits of the sale, it is stated, are to be appropriated as a repair fund to the National School House at Hurst Green, of which place the author is Incumbent.

The Life of Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. Dean of Carlisle, President of Queen's College, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. By his Niece, Mary Milner, author of "*The Christian Mother.*" Second edition, abridged. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xvi. 456.—More than twenty

years have elapsed since the death of the pious and talented person whose biography is here related. If this is in some respects an advantage, in excluding those many details of minor interest from which a life that is published soon after the decease is seldom free, it is a great disadvantage in others, since many serviceable materials must have perished by the dispersion of papers, or the death of friends and relatives. We must leave the task of analysing the book to longer criticisms; but we cannot omit noticing how astonishing a political foresight Dean Milner seems to have possessed. When we read (p. 291) that the congregation in the cathedral of Carlisle, when he preached, consisted of several thousands,* we must also remember that he was not the *soft Dean* such as Pope alludes to in his Satires. We wish the dissertation on Jonathan Edwards's remarks on Faith, and Justification by Faith, had been retained in this edition, in preference to those on Baptismal Regeneration, which hardly grapple with the acknowledged difficulties of the subject. For the encouragement of scholars in the humbler spheres of classical learning, we may mention that Dean Milner, speaking with reference to the knowledge of grammar, said, "that he had throughout his academical life felt in that particular the advantage of having been usher in a school. The rules of grammar, both Latin and Greek, had been thus indelibly stamped upon his memory." (p. 303.)

Chemistry, as exemplifying the wisdom and beneficence of God. By George Fownes, Ph. D.—This is an essay to which the committee of managers of the Royal Institution have awarded the first septennial prize of one hundred guineas, from the thousand pounds stock invested in the three per cent. Consol. Bank Annuities, by Mrs. Hannah Acton, for a series of essays of like object; and we believe it must have well fulfilled her pious will, as, in disclosing the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty in his more hidden workings with inorganic and organic matter, it offers to the reader some of the chief principles of Chemistry in so intelligible a connexion, and so engaging a form, that it must give him much knowledge of the science, and make him wish for more. "What can be more striking," says Mr. Fownes, meaning as an example of beneficent forethought, "than the

* The circumstance is quoted from the Gentleman's Magazine, with a compliment to its character as a highly respectable periodical publication,—for which our thanks are due.

aspect of an English coal-field, where iron ore of excellent kind lies interstratified with the fuel necessary to reduce it; where the limestone, used as a flux, and even the very grit and fire-clay to build the furnace, are all to be found in one and the same series?"

And in p. 14. "It is not by blind chance that granite occupies so important a place in the framework of our earth. Indeed it may be said of rocks of igneous origin generally, both ancient and modern, that they are the natural depositories of the alkalies, which, by their slow disintegration, become liberated, and contribute to spread fertility and abundance over the face of the globe." The work discusses, in succession, the chemical history of the earth and atmosphere, the peculiarities of organic substances, the composition and sustenance of plants, and the relations between plants and animals.

Guide to German Conversation and Letter-writing. Edited by W. Klauer-Klattowski.—A very good book of its kind, containing a series of German phrases and well-arranged dialogues, on the most frequently occurring subjects of conversation; with a French version, and a good selection of German letters.

Æolus. A circular Invitation to contribute to the History of the Weather.—A theory of meteorology from a mind of strong thought, to account for various seasons of weather. It seems to have been translated from the French, and printed in France; and is published in England to undergo the test of observation by British meteorologists, to whose notice we heartily recommend it, from the importance of its subject as connected with the well-being of man. The main principle on which it is founded, is that of the up-flowing of warm air near the equator, passing in an upper current towards the pole, and an under one back to the equator; and it accounts for various weather-seasons by very credible disturbances and compensations, due to known laws of pneumatics, though we cannot say that we can yet derive, as a corollary from its main propositions, the frequent shifting of the winds in our own latitudes.

Introduction to a scientific system of Mythology. By C. O. Müller. Translated from the German, by John Leitch.—A good translation of a work that restores to fresh and breathing life the dry bones of heathen mythology, and opens to our sight, by the yet living light of the tra-

ditional *μῦθοι*, the dim antiquity of Greece. We think that it is a work which should be read by teachers of Greek, as well for the advantage of their pupils as for their own gratification, since we cannot hold full communion with the Greek mind, that has done so much for the civilization of Europe, without an understanding of the too neglected Grecian mythology; and, as the author says, "an acquaintance with antiquity tends to exalt and humanize the mind, for no other reason more than this, that it places before us a novel aspect of humanity, in all the breadth, energy, and completeness of its existence: and mythology, of all branches of ancient knowledge, carries us away furthest from the sphere of the present into laboratories of ideas and forms whose entire plan and construction are still an historical problem." As an instance of what might be done in the solution of *μῦθοι*, we should be happy to give our readers, if our space would allow us to do so, that of *Orion*.

A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church, being a new inquiry into the true dates of the birth and death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and containing an original Harmony of the four Gospels. By the Rev. S. F. Jarvis, D.D. 8vo, pp. xvi, 618.—The author of this volume was appointed historiographer of the Protestant American Episcopal Church, with a view to preparing "a faithful ecclesiastical history." The work, although in compass not more than an octavo volume, embraces too many points of detail to be adequately treated in this brief notice. Still we prefer announcing it, rather than delaying to do so, till we could enter upon the subject more fully. We may cursorily remark, that the author has adopted the date which places the birth of Christ six years before the common account. Much historical and critical matter is introduced, and we think we may anticipate that it will occupy a place in the libraries of the learned, as near the *quarto* volumes of Mr. Fynes Clinton as their respective sizes will admit of. Every page bears witness to the elaborateness of the volume, and the many authorities which have been consulted in framing it.

German Protestantism and the Right of Private Judgment in the Interpretation of Holy Scripture. By E. H. Dewar, M.A. 12mo, pp. 231.—This volume professes to be "a brief history of German theology, from the Reformation to the present time." The author prefers the

term Rationalism to Protestantism, and, while he admits that the term is now understood in an anti-supernatural sense, he allows, that, in a better meaning, a man "may be a rationalist in principle, and yet possibly orthodox in all the principal articles of faith." (p. 17.) He shews the evil tendencies of German rationalism, and perhaps dwells too much on the unfavourable side of religion in that country. But on the other hand, he says, in speaking of the Church of Rome, "it is an incontrovertible fact that not one of its doctrines upon which we differ from that Church is contained in its present form, either in scripture or in the writings of the early Fathers." (p. 2.) Indeed he maintains that "the private judgment of an individual [the Pope] is the rule according to which the Church of Rome determines the sense of Holy Scripture." (p. 10.) If we rightly infer his own opinion, it is, that a liturgy and an apostolical form of Church government are the best safeguards of truth. (p. 12.)

Madras, Mysore, and the South of India; or, a Personal Narrative of a Mission to those countries from 1820 to 1828. By Elijah Hoole. 12mo. pp. xliii. 443.—Chiefly intended to further the cause of Wesleyan missions, with occasional glances at other subjects connected with the South of India, particularly a concise notice of the Syrian Christians of Malaya.

The Foundations of the Spiritual Life, drawn from the Book of the Imitation of Jesus Christ. By F. Surin. Translated from the French. Fcp. 8vo. pp. lxxviii. 252.—The title-page further says, "and adapted to the use of the English Church." The meaning of these words will be sufficiently gathered from the publisher's list of books at the end of the volume, where we learn that it is edited by Dr. Pusey.

Lacrymæ Ecclesiæ. By the Rev. G. Wyatt. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xx. 340.—This is a compendious history "Of the Anglican Reformed Church and her Clergy in the days of their destitution and suffering during the Grand Rebellion in the seventeenth century." The subject is one which requires a master hand, whereas nothing is so easy as to wield the pen violently on such a topic. The church had her wounds at that period, and may glory in them, as the Apostle gloried in his infirmities and reproaches (2 Cor. xii. 10); but she also had her sores, and the anger which a writer feels in relating her sufferings should be tempered with sorrow. Let the author look at the very brief but humiliating article on Knott, the

Rector of Combe Raleigh in Devonshire, in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, and we are much mistaken if he does not feel more moderately than he expresses himself in this volume.

The Episcopal Church of Scotland, from the Reformation to the present time. By J. P. Lawson, M.A. 8vo. pp. iv. 280.—Mr. Lawson is the author of a history of the same church from the Revolution to the present time, and other works on ecclesiastical history. The subject is a painful one for any person who knows how hard it is "to manage a full cup," as Wodrow well expresses it. We remember to have read with pain the unfavourable testimony of John Evelyn to the Scottish Bishops, though there were some noble exceptions. We would suggest to the author, that Dr. Cook, the *Presbyterian* historian of the same period, has earned a solid reputation, even with Episcopalians, by his moderation. We are unfortunately, however, merging into times when moderation will be esteemed a vice and virulence a virtue. But *alter erit Tiphys*, and these antagonist qualities will at length be duly appreciated, when the turbid current has run itself clear again.

A Grammatical and Etymological Spelling Book, containing the Monosyllabic Roots of the English Language. By J. Heard.—A little book that we like much, as it is constructed on a plan by which a child may acquire much language under the toil of learning a little spelling.

The Influence of Education upon the Human Mind. By James Waymouth.—We have smiled at the bombast of the puffery school of writing, and at the lofty but not unfitting figures of eastern poetry; but we have never been bewildered in such a chaos of incongruous images as we find in the flowery language of Mr. Waymouth; and, while we would advise him, before writing again for English minds, to seek the discipline of Euclid's geometry, and the Latin, Greek, or Anglo-Saxon writers, we must justify our recommendation by giving our readers a few specimens of his now luxuriant style. "Flattery," he says to his patron in his dedication, "is one of the last planets in the *ethereal* regions to which I should resort for beams to wreath a halo of gratitude to throw around you." Ignorance (p. 25) he calls "a relaxation of moral weakness," and says that to the neglect of education may be attributed "the inundating flows of foolishness that roll and burst about one's ears, like the *table-talk* of a party of baboons coming in merry peals

from one of their *ball rooms*." In p. 34, speaking of the impressions received by too sensitive minds, he tells us, a physiological fact hitherto unknown to us, that "the first receivers of these effects are the nerves: for the sentient, or group of nerves, closely surrounds the mind." &c. and afterwards, that the existence of the sensitive "is a life of dreams and shining expectancy on which they *float*, and *swim*, and *drink*, and yet are ever *athirst*. Being in this elevation of thought, always anticipating (and never realizing) unmixed delight, continually *feeding* and *feeding* upon the same airy delights, they are borne upon the *wings* of hope to the highest summit of imagined glory, and there they *sit* and *dream*," thus giving us an image of some being, Heaven only knows what one, that *floats*, and *swims*, and *drinks*, and *feeds*, and *flies*, and *sits*, and *dreams*, actions which we think are not all done by any animal of our own geological era. Mr. Waymouth seems to think with Pope that a little learning is a dangerous thing, and tells us precisely how much should be acquired, "a sufficiency to *bridle* prejudice, to *conquer* superstition, to *lead* the passions with *bit*, and the dispositions with *reins*, and the feelings of humanity with a *golden girdle*."

The Boy's Arithmetic. Part I. By the Rev. Charles Arnold, M.A.—We should hardly be justified in recommending with full confidence an elementary book on arithmetic, without testing it in tuition; but we think Mr. Arnold's well worth trying, as it is constructed on a good plan, and contains many intelligible explanations, and a good proportion of well-set exercises, with answers to them at the end of it.

The Religious Life and Opinions of Frederick William the Third, King of Prussia. By Rev. R. F. Eylert, D.D.—The piety of the King, it appears, arose from his misfortunes. The oppression which Prussia had to endure from the tyranny of Napoleon lasted full six years, during which time his faith was established; and he planned and carried out many improvements in Church and State, among which was an union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches. His conversion to the true spiritualities of the Christian faith took place in 1802 and in 1809, at Königsberg, through the preaching and conversation of Dr. Borowsky, to whom the King was very partial. (See p. 7, 8, 14, and 17.) The Bishop says, "Now that all is past, the venerated King departed, and placed in the grave, the pure tears of pious respect and heartfelt thankfulness

flow apace at remembrance of him, and nothing remains for me, but to bear righteous testimony, namely, 'that I have never known a better man, nor a more sincere Christian.'" We give one of the regal opinions (p. 105), which is not far from the truth. "There is no class of men more opinionated, and with which one has more difficulty than with the theologians. In all transactions with them, bitterness and party spirit never fail to show themselves. One has heard tell of theological hate, said to be the most deadly of hates. That Luther experienced it, is matter of no great surprise, for he was a vehement, spare-nobody man; but there must be something more of it, some deeper cause,—for Melancthon, one of the most learned, meek, and peace-loving of theologians, experienced it, brought about by his own congregation, whereat he complains bitterly. Not without emotion did I read lately the fervent prayer which burst from that venerated reformer, when on his death-bed, and fully conscious of the near approach of death—he therein thanks his God, for that he will soon free him from the fury of theological hate. Dreadful! and that within the pale of a mild religion, whose highest principle is love. I am sometimes inclined to think that *there exists a theology devoid of religion*. What has a Christian communion to do, requiring edification and comfort, with the controversies of quarrelsome theologians? I read somewhere this curious passage, "*Artists* have always been the most hurtful to the *arts*, and the *servants of the Church* the greatest enemies of the *Church*." (p. 21.) "Fear of God led him (the King) to fear of sin. Although meek and indulgent in his judgments with respect to the errings and weaknesses of human nature, yet he had an utter abhorrence of those sins which he called *coarse*: of such he named three in particular, viz. 1. The sin of premeditated lying, with all its kin. 2. Unjust possession of property through trickery and chicanery. 3. Breach of the connubial vow. These he called deadly sins, placing strongest emphasis on these words," &c.

To those who are personally acquainted with the King, this remembrance of him will be very interesting: by others, it may be read with profit. The knowledge of any man's mind is a subject of interest; but to be admitted to the private thoughts and meditations of a King, is still more desirable, not only by reason of a natural sympathy with the great, but also, we presume that the interests he has surveyed are more important, his knowledge of mankind more extensive,

and his insight into the causes of great events more authentic and perfect.

Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, &c. By Don José de Garay.—The object of this treatise is to show the advantages of forming a canal, and establishing a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by this isthmus, rather than by others, as Panama, &c. The work is illustrated by sufficient maps and plans; the reasoning is good, and the descriptions are very interesting. The author made a scientific survey of the intended canal in 1842 and 1843, and in this work gives the result of his labours. Considering the great importance of deciding on the best line, where a mistake would be so fatal, we think that serious attention should be paid to the very important statements here given.

The Day Hours of the Church, with the Gregorian Tunes, Part I.—A very pleasing and useful little volume, that, to those acquainted with the simplest rules and practice of music, will be of great service in enabling them to chaunt the service of the Church without any other assistance.

The Early Ordinances of Scripture considered. By J. Hanage.—The title-page of this book is of prodigious length, but, as the purpose of the work will be explained by it, we will give it. "With reference to the future population of the earth: or, an attempt to call the attention of the theological world from the visions of theory to the more tangible subjects which by retrospect may be found in the well-known sentences of the Third of Genesis; the ordinances of which never having been repealed, or adequately interpreted, their operation may still be going on, while we remain ignorant of their meaning and fulfilment; although the origin and the predominance of the heathen nations, without scriptural explanation, continue to be a great and standing mystery." The object of the work is to show the existence of *two sorts of people*, spiritually different from the time of Cain and Abel, and the forbidden union of the two seeds.

The Reflections on Eternity of J. Drexilius, made English by Samuel Dunster. Revised by H. P. Dunster, M.A. Curate of Tolleriton.—A very neat and elegant reprint of a work not only valuable, but that has always been popular; and we thank Mr. H. P. Dunster for it. Drexilius (we borrow the editor's language) was born at Augsburg in January, 1581;

he became so celebrated as a preacher, that he was appointed chaplain to the Elector of Bavaria, which office he held for 23 years. He died at Munich, 19th April, 1638. His works were collected in 2 vols. folio, and published at Antwerp 1643; a second edition was printed at Lyons, 3 vols. fol., in 1658. Samuel Dunster, the first translator into English of the work, was born about 1673. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. He wrote a little work called *Anglia Rediviva*, 1699, being an account of the towns and shires in England. He also translated the Satires and Epistles of Horace, a work always popular, and much used, we recollect, *privately* by school-boys, as well as by their masters. He was appointed prebendary of Sarum. Most of his time was spent in the family of Lord Maynard at Shern Hall, Walthamstow, Essex. His family were Puritans, but, as observed, he was attached to the Church, and probably by Lord Maynard's assistance was enabled to enter it. Of the success of this, the best edition of a good work, we have no doubt.

Catechetical Questions, including Heads of Lectures prefatory to Consecration. By Chas. Wordsworth, A.M. 2nd edit.—This work is most carefully written, and is a very complete manual on the subject, which we earnestly recommend, but which is of a nature not to admit extracts being given from it with any advantage. It is principally intended for boys at school, as may be seen (p. 14) in the answer to "What do you renounce when you renounce the works of the devil?" Among other things is, "*Sin of faggery in unlawful things.*" And under "*Lying, deceit; towards schoolfellows*, taking unfair advantages, prompting, cheating in taking places; *towards masters*, not doing what is set, plagiarism in your compositions, counterfeiting illness, not observing school-hours, &c.

Five Club Sermons. By Rev. A. Gibson, A.M.—These sermons are dedicated to the Union Friendly Society at Chedworth, and are directed to the instruction of the labouring classes in manufacturing districts; they treat of Independence,—Easy Circumstances,—and Marriage; under which heads very sound and useful instruction is given, and many prevailing errors pointed out, especially under the last head. The sermons are so printed as to be purchased at a small cost, with a clear and large type.

Elijah's Staff in the hand of Gehazi, and other Sermons. By Rev. H. Hopwood, 12mo.—The sermons in this small

volume are, in our estimation, written with elegance, and will be read with interest. The first, on the story of Elisha and the Child, is a very correct and elegant commentary on the text of Scripture; and the subject of "Charity" is so fine a one, leading naturally to noble thoughts and eloquent expressions, that we need hardly say, in our author's hands, a discourse of much excellence has been produced.

Lays of the Heart. By J. Brook.

THE POET'S BRIDE.

O! would'st thou be a poet's bride,
Think not his eyes are always bright,
Think not that joy's all-rapturous tide
For ever laves his soul with light.
The sweetest strains to music given
In lowliest breathings oft are played,
The bird that nearest soars to Heaven
Reposes in the silent shade.
So he who sometimes blitheliest soars
Far in the bright and sunny clime,
Whose harp its sweeping numbers pours,
And present brings the bygone time;
Whose mounting spirit loves to roam
In thought-built worlds where none may
rest,
Wearied with soaring, seeks a home
Upon affection's peaceful breast.
A poet is a human shrine,
Lit up at times with heavenly fire,
And, would'st thou call the poet thine,
In silence oft may hang his lyre.
His wounded spirit oft may need
Love's hand to staunch the bleeding tide,
Say, wilt thou make that tide recede?
Thou may'st then be the poet's bride.

The Antichrist of Priesthood; or, the Subversion of the System of Popery, &c. By Rev. Reg. Rabett, A.M.—The object of the writer is to shew that the terms "Priest" and "Priesthood" are not applicable to any order of ministers in the Protestant Church. This he does in seven chapters, of which we have only room for an abridgment in the author's own words. "Having now proved that there never was an earthly priesthood instituted under the Gospel dispensation, and that the Pope's pontificate (Pontifex maximus) commenced with Numa Pompilius, was continued by the Cæsars, and was ultimately revived for the use of the Church of Rome, (which silences the Papal claims to pontifical apostolical succession on any warranty of Holy Scripture;) and, having adduced a sufficiency of proofs from three royal editions of the English Bible, from

the original Latin articles of the London Synod of 1552, from the 32nd and 36th Latin articles of the London Convocation in 1562, from an Anglican Liturgy in Latin, 3rd edit. 1720, and from the opinions of the learned Hooker, Mede, &c. that the second order of ministers in the Protestant Church of England was, in 1562, an instituted presbytery and not priesthood, and that what it was in 1562 it must or ought to be now, in 1843, according to the literal and grammatical sense of the article,—I would humbly submit the whole subject to the consideration of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to our Protestant legislators of both Houses of Parliament, and to our Bishops, that the name and order of the presbytery (the second order of ministers in the Church of England) may be lawfully restored," &c. On this subject we refer our readers to the Appendix to Dr. Whateley's *Essays on the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion*, in which he shews that the title *priest*, when applied to a *Jewish priest*, and to a *Christian*, is applied equivocally, not to denote two different kinds of priests, but in two different senses; the essential circumstances which constitute the priestly office in the one, being wanting in the other. The Jewish priest is the *leveys*, the Christian priest *πρεσβυτερος*, or sometimes *επισκοπος*, from which our English word *priest* is manifestly formed; *επισκοπος* in our version of the Bible is now rendered *priest*; but, according to its etymology, *elder*; and, wherever the word *priest* occurs, it is only used to correspond to *leveys*," &c. See also a discourse by the same author, alluded to in Bampton Lectures, 1821.

The Church itself the True Church Union Society. A Sermon preached at Stratford, Essex. By W. Dodsworth, M.A.—A very judicious and able discourse on the duty and benefits of Christian Unity, founded on Christian love. The author observes, that "it was a prominent feature in the condition of early Christians that they lived and acted and felt as one body: as little can it be doubted that the tendency among ourselves in these latter times is to act and feel as individuals. We would do everything by ourselves and for ourselves," &c. Looking at the divided state of the Church, of the divided state of those that separate from it, and at increasing religious divisions and parties, we acknowledge and feel the usefulness of the exhortation to a better and more catholic spirit as enforced by the preacher.

Annual Supplement to Willich's Tithe Commutation Tables, 1845.—This is the ninth of the series of these very useful Tables. It will be seen that the average prices for last year were 51s. 3d. per imperial quarter for Wheat; 33s. 8d. per imperial quarter for Barley; 20s. 7d. per imperial quarter for Oats; while the average prices for seven years to Christ-

mas last amount to 7s. 7d. per imperial bushel, or 60s. 8d. per imperial quarter for Wheat; 4s. 1½d. per imperial bushel, or 32s. 10d. per imperial quarter, for Barley; 2s. 9d. per imperial bushel, or 22s. per imperial quarter, for Oats. And each 100l. of rent-charge in 1845 will amount to 103l. 17s. 11½d. or 5s. 6d. per cent. less than the amount of last year.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College, has been elected to the office of Christian Advocate, and the Rev. Chenevix Trench, M.A., of Trinity College, to be lecturer, or Christian preacher on the foundation of the Rev. John Hulse.

The Hulsean prize has just been awarded to Frederick James Gruggen, B.A., of St. John's College. The subject was—"What is the relation in which the moral precepts of the New and Old Testament stand to each other?" The subject for 1845, just announced, is as follows:—"The influence of the Christian religion in promoting the abolition of slavery in Europe."

The subject announced for the Seatonian prize is, "The loosing of the four Euphratean angels." Rev. ix. 14, 15.

That for the new prize, founded in memory of Sir Peregrine Maitland, (see Dec. p. 627), is "The necessity for Christian education to elevate the native character in India."

A pension of 100l. per annum has been assigned by Sir Robert Peel to Mr. Thomas Hood, the popular humorous writer, and another of 20l. (in the gift of Lady Peel), to Miss Frances Brown, the blind poetess of Ulster.

Miss Jane Porter, the respected and admired author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," the "Scottish Chiefs," and other well-known works, has lately received a gratifying tribute from the Publishers and Booksellers of New York, accompanied by an address, which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers, as containing sentiments highly creditable to the enlightened body from whom it proceeded, and as paying a well-merited compliment to our distinguished and amiable countrywoman.

New York, Oct. 28th, 1844.

Dear Madam,

The undersigned Booksellers, Publishers, and Authors, have long felt de-

sirous of transmitting to you a memorial of the high and respectful admiration which they entertain for one to whose pen we are indebted for some of the purest and most imaginative productions in the wide range of English Literature. As the authoress of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Scottish Chiefs," &c. your name has spread over the length and breadth of our land, and the volumes of your delightful works may be found gracing alike the abodes of the wealthy and the humble dwellings of the poor, and deservedly so; for if purity of sentiment, felicity of expression, and the constant inculcation of the noblest lessons of religion and morality, be any passport to literary fame, then will the name of Miss Porter rank high on the list of those whom the present age delight to honour, and for whom coming ages will entertain a deep feeling of reverential esteem.

Regarding you, therefore, as that one among the writers of our own time who first opened up the path that has been still further embellished by the kindred genius of a Scott, we take the liberty, as well on our own behalf, as in the name of the thousands of American readers, to whom your charming productions have taught, in so graceful and captivating a manner, the lessons of true virtue; of presenting you with the accompanying testimonial of our sincere and respectful esteem.

We have the honour to remain,

Dear Madam,

Your obedient servants,
(Signatures.)

Miss Jane Porter, London.

The appropriate offering, which is referred to in the foregoing address, is a handsome arm-chair, elegantly carved in rosewood, and covered with rich crimson velvet. It is gratifying to observe that the talents of Miss Jane Porter, and the highly religious and moral principles which characterise all her works, are thus duly appreciated by our Transatlantic brethren.

**JEWS' AND GENERAL LITERARY AND
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.**

Jan. 20. The opening of this institution (see July, p. 184) took place at the new building called Sussex Hall, in Leadenhall street. The President, Hananel De Castro, esq., congratulated the meeting on the progress which had been made towards the fulfilment of the desire so often expressed by the Jewish community, to see a taste for literature and scientific knowledge more generally cultivated amongst them, especially amongst the working classes. Within these walls their ancestors, full eighty years since, had first assembled to offer up their praises to the God of Israel. The place

was called Sussex Hall in honour of the illustrious Duke, whose memory was enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. It was not intended that the Institution should be of an exclusive character, but it would be open to their fellow-citizens of every religious creed.

The Rev. Dr. M. J. Raphael delivered an inaugural oration, which was followed by an illustration by Mr. William Ball of the ancient ballad of Robin Hood and the Bishop, Mr. Ball accompanying himself on the piano-forte.

A lecture on artificial light, illustrated by experiments, was then delivered by Dr. Jones, of the Royal Adelaide Gallery.

FINE ARTS.

MAROCCHETTI'S STATUE OF WELLINGTON.

This magnificent work of art, erected by the citizens of Glasgow, is now completed. It is placed in front of the Royal Exchange, upon a pedestal of Peterhead granite, 8½ feet high. The statue stands on a floor of bronze. The horse is the work of a bold and masterly hand: it has just come to a state of repose, and seems as if listening to some distant sound. The head is that of an Arab, with the broad forehead and wide nostrils, and is standing with fore-feet a little in advance, in an easy posture, the reins lying slack. The position of the rider is that of a General reviewing his troops. The likeness is taken when the Duke was in the prime of life, and the artist has avoided the very general fault of caricaturing the features. The likeness has been declared by his Grace's brother, Lord Cowley, to be perfect. The hero is dressed in the full uniform of a field marshal, with his different orders, the whole being most life-like and beautifully executed. Two bas-reliefs are placed on the south and north sides of the pedestal, and represent the first and last victories of the Duke, namely, that of Assaye, fought on the 23rd Sept. 1803, and Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815. The scene to the left of the relief, in the victory of Assaye, represents the submission of the native chief to Colonel Wellesley, and it is portrayed with a force and a truthfulness above all praise. The dogged submission of the conquered old chief, as he slowly moves forward to do obeisance, is inimitable. There is likewise the figure of a Highland soldier, leading the horse of a captive prince, and one of Wellington's staff introducing him—very fine, especially the countenance of the High-

lander. Colonel Wellesley is represented in the middle of the bas-relief on a beautiful steed, and holding up his hand, in the act of receiving the submission. The right side of the picture represents the battle. In the foreground are two horses, in strong relief, drawing a piece of artillery on a carriage; and the animals are evidently struggling with all their power to get the gun out of the difficulty. The background is, of course, entirely Asiatic, with mosques, minarets, &c. &c.

The other bas-relief represents the church of Waterloo to the left, with Hougomont, in flames, in the distance, broken guns and carriages, &c. The moment of the battle seized upon is supposed to be that when the final charge was ordered, and when the Duke is said to have exclaimed, "Up, guards, and at 'em!" A party of the guards are in advance, with the Duke in the centre, mounted, and wearing a military cloak. The Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Hill, and another officer, all mounted, follow behind, in a group. The horses are represented in action, with the greatest skill. There is a dying soldier attended by a surgeon, and troops following behind.

Two smaller bas-reliefs on the east and west ends of the pedestal represent the soldier's return. The father is seen sitting in his arm chair, by the fireside, reading his Bible, and the wife is flying to meet her husband with uplifted hands, in token of joyful surprise, as the "poor but honest soldier" opens the door. This is a most touching piece, and tells its tale like one of Wilkie's pictures.

The other represents peace and agriculture, with the soldier at the plough, after all his labours, and after having saved his country from the inroads of the

foe. The plough-horses are exceedingly fine. The desire of the artist in this picture seems to be the cultivation of peaceful occupations, as the final and best conclusion to war's alarms; and he has succeeded to the life. The Statue was solemnly inaugurated in the presence of Sir Neil Douglas, the Commander-in-Chief for Scotland, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and a vast concourse of spectators, on the 8th of October, when an eloquent address was delivered by Sheriff Alison.

PANORAMA OF NAPLES.

Mr. Burford has opened a new Panorama in Leicester Square, and he has succeeded, as usual, in producing a picture of great novelty. It is a moon-light scene, representing the beautiful city of Naples at the time of an eruption of Vesuvius. The effect is grand and imposing, and it has been managed by the painter with his accustomed skill. The view is taken from the bay, immediately in front of the insulated rock on which stands the Castle dell'Uovo: it consequently commands the entire of the two semicircular bays on which the city stands, and the thousands of objects of interest, of every period, by which it is surrounded. The Castle receives the full blaze of the flames of Vesuvius, and stands out in bold and almost magical relief. The more distant parts of the picture are lighted by the tender rays of the moon, and a fine contrast of effect is afforded from the conjunction of these two lights, so different in principle and in influence.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Barford Church, Warwickshire, has, with the exception of the tower, been lately rebuilt, with due regard to Ecclesiastical propriety. It presents throughout that simple yet solemn appearance which so well befits the village church. In the chancel we have another instance of the adoption of Mr. Markland's suggestion in his "Remarks on English

Churches," as the principal window (designed and executed by Mr. W. Holland, of Warwick,) was presented by the friends of Jane, wife of Charles Mills, esq. and daughter of Wriothesley Digby, esq. as a memorial to that lady, and as a most appropriate ornament to the church itself. The window comprises the figure of Saint Peter, to whom the church is dedicated, in the centre light, supported by the four evangelists, each bearing his proper emblem,—underneath each figure are angels bearing scrolls, with texts selected from their writings. Over each figure are rich canopies, and on each side of the figures are emblematical borders, &c. In the small upper compartments of the window are represented angels in different attitudes, to suit the openings; four of them bearing scrolls, with the words—"Glory to God in the highest." The two side chancel windows are old illuminated quarries, with four bands in each light, containing texts from St. Matthew, chapter v. The small openings in the heads of the windows are figures in kneeling attitudes, bearing scrolls with "Praise ye the Lord." Thirteen side and end windows, in the body of the church, are old illuminated quarries of various devices, with ornamental borders; the small openings in the heads of the end windows, contain ornamental ribands, with the words, "O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands, serve the Lord with gladness."

The prize of 500*l.* bequeathed under the will of the late Mr. J. Harcourt for an altar painting for the church of St. James, Bermondsey, has been unanimously awarded to the finished sketch of Mr. John Wood. The judges appointed were Mr. Eastlake and Mr. Haydon, with Mr. Cooke for umpire; and the number of designs from which the selection had to be made is said to have been nearly eighty—several members of the Royal Academy being amongst the competitors. The subject chosen by Mr. Wood is "The Ascension."

ARCHITECTURE.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO BISHOP KEN.

Bishop Ken lies buried in the churchyard of Frome Selwood, immediately under the eastern window of the chancel.* The place

of his burial is marked by an iron grating, coffin-wise, without inscription, surmounted by an iron mitre, and a pastoral staff of the same metal. This memorial, though

* The entry of his interment in the parish register of burials for 1711 is in these words: "March 21st, Thomas, late the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells: deprived."

most touching and beautiful in its character, is situated within a rude and dilapidated inclosure; and is otherwise in so forlorn and neglected a state, that no one could visit the spot without feeling the necessity of rescuing it, by some means, from its present condition.

A wish has therefore long been expressed, not only by the inhabitants of Frome, but by many others, that the Bishop's grave should be marked by some memorial, which, though it could not be more touchingly appropriate to his character and fortunes than the present, would at least express the feeling of love and reverence with which that meek confessor's memory must ever be regarded by all true and thoughtful members of the church of England. This wish has been also sanctioned by more than one Bishop of the Diocese, especially by the present venerable Diocesan.

It is therefore now determined, with the full sanction and approval of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the acting Bishop of the Diocese, and also of the Guardians of the Marquess of Bath, who is the lay rector of the parish and patron of the vicarage, to carry this design into effect.

It is proposed to raise a subscription—1st, for the preservation of the present tomb; and 2dly, for restoring, in strict accordance with ecclesiastical propriety, the adjoining chancel of Frome parish church. As to the first object, the only alteration intended is, not to disturb, but to place over the existing tomb a stone covering, open at the ends and sides, which shall serve for protection, and shall record to future ages the honoured dead who there “rests from his labours.” 2d. It is further desired that the funds raised in pursuance of this appeal should be likewise devoted to some strictly ecclesiastical object, and the restoration of the chancel of Frome Church—which, in consequence of injudicious alterations destructive of its ancient architectural character, is greatly needed. If sufficient funds are raised, it is intended to entrust this work to the superintendence of the Diocesan Architect (B. Ferrey, esq.) Under his care the restoration will embrace the following details: the eastern window, which is now *blocked up* by stone, will be opened, the tracery restored, and stained glass introduced. The north and south chancel windows will also be restored. Side chapels, now partially closed, or entirely disused, will be fitted up with open seats and kneelings. Stalls of oak will be substituted for the pews, which at present partially occupy the chancel; and,

if adequate means are placed in the hands of the committee, a suitable roof will be erected. Thus, not only will the injuries and misdoings of past years, which have seriously impaired the beauty of a fine church, be, in a great measure, remedied, but additional accommodation will be provided for the congregation, and for the clergy when summoned for various decanal or diocesan purposes.

A simple inscription on brass, recording the circumstances of its restoration in memory of Bishop Ken, will be placed within the chancel.

To effect these objects, in a proper and satisfactory manner, a sum of 1000*l.* will be required; and it is not doubted that many will be desirous to take part in the work, besides those who are influenced by local associations; for if Bishop Ken possesses no other claim upon the affection and regard of Churchmen than his having written the Morning and Evening Hymns, so long “familiar as household words” both to the young and old, the remembrance of those hymns alone will be enough to create a general interest in the present proposal. As an encouragement to the undertaking, the noble house of Longleat—under whose roof Bishop Ken found a refuge when deprived of his See, and where he breathed his last,—has already furnished a sum equal to one-fourth of the estimated expense.

[The Prospectus, from which the foregoing statement is derived, is accompanied by an engraving representing a design proposed for a tomb to be erected over the Bishop's grave. An apology is annexed for the engraver having erroneously represented the original iron-work as set in stone, and an intimation that it is not intended to alter or reset the same. We are glad to notice this. Indeed we are not sure that we should approve of anything that would impair the unique and striking character of the original memorial. The more antique style of the tomb proposed to surmount it, we think calculated to do so. Indeed anything Gothic is little accordant with the æra of Bishop Ken: and may not propriety of costume apply to tombs as well as portraits? Would not a provision to keep the iron framework constantly in decent repair, and the inclosure of the grave by other rails, or a low stone wall, evince more real respect to the honoured spot, and its interesting and contemporary memorial? The sculptor's art may be properly employed to decorate the new works of the church with ornaments commemorative of the venerated Bishop.]

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The sessional meetings of this Society commenced on the 21st November, W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The Rev. S. R. Maitland, one of the Auditors, read an abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1843, by which it appeared that the Receipts of the year (including the sale of 500*l.* stock) had been 2300*l.* and the disbursements 2448*l.* of which 1594*l.* had been paid to artists and in the Society's publications; to the salaries of the Officers 447*l.* 10*s.*; for a Catalogue of the Prints and Drawings in the possession of the Society, and for repairing and arranging the same, 35*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and for bookbinding 16*l.* 10*s.* In the purchase of books, either English or foreign, no money had been expended. On a separate account the charges of publication of Anglo-Saxon Works have amounted to 736*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* and the produce of their sale had not exceeded 25*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

The Rev. John William Mackie, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, of Siddons House, Upper Baker-street, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, F.S.A. exhibited twenty plans of Caernarvon Castle, two of Beaumaris Castle, and one of Harlech Castle, illustrative of the peculiar features of military architecture during the reign of Edward I.

Alan Gardner Cornwall, esq. exhibited drawings of paintings, described as executed in fresco, recently discovered on the walls of the church of Beverstone, Gloucestershire. One of them represents the literal transubstantiation of the wafer into the body of Christ, which appears on the altar, in place of the host. The Roman pontiff, shown kneeling before the altar, seems to be intended to portray Pope Gregory the Great; by whose prayers it is related that the miracle thus depicted was wrought, in order to remove the disbelief of a Roman matron in transubstantiation. (Joh. Diacon. Vita S. Gregorii, P.P. c. 4.) A representation of this miracle exists in the Savage Chapel, Macclesfield, over the sepulchral brass of Roger Leghe, 1506.

A selection of extracts from the Municipal Archives of Canterbury were then read, with observations by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society by the Council of the British Archæological Association. (See our Oct. number, p. 412.)

Nov. 28. Viscount Mahon, V.P.

A recommendation of the Council to the Society, regarding the payment of
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300*l.* to Nicholas Carlisle, esq. the Resident Secretary, for making the Index to the second series of fifteen volumes of the *Archæologia*, according to the precedent of 1809, when the like sum was paid him for the Index to the first fifteen volumes, was read from the Chair, and, upon a ballot being taken, pursuant to a notice given at the previous meeting, it passed in the affirmative, by 36 votes to 23.

Thomas J. Pettigrew, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of a bilingual inscription, already noticed in our report of the British Archæol. Association, Oct. p. 413.

Dec. 5. There was no meeting in consequence of the decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.

Dec. 12. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of a leaden coffin, recently discovered by some workmen in the employ of Mr. Forster, near the old ford over the river at Stratford-le-Bow, illustrated by a coloured drawing executed by Mr. E. Stock, of Poplar. The coffin, in form of a parallelogram, is made of a sheet of lead, 5 ft. 6 inches in length, bent upwards, with a square piece soldered on at each end. The lid, which in parts is much decomposed, laps over the sides about 2 inches, and is ornamented with a sort of cable moulding down the sides, and across the centre in diamonds. The coffin contained the remains of a skeleton of a young person, and a large quantity of lime. Its construction resembles that of some which are without doubt of the Romano-British period, as for example two which were discovered at Southfleet, and are described in *Archæologia*, XIV. p. 38. Another analogous specimen was found during the last year in Marsell-street, Whitechapel, on the site of an extensive burial-ground of the Romans, and on the same level with Roman urns, coins, and ornaments. Several leaden coffins, apparently Roman, have been found in Normandy, and in the burial-place near Boulogne. (Memoirs of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, IV. 236; and of that of Antiqu. de l'Ouest, II. 177.) The spot where the coffin, described by Mr. Smith, was found, is adjacent to the village of Old-ford, where several Roman urns were found some years since, and Roman coins and other remains have been discovered in profusion in the vicinity. Mr. Smith supposes that this locality was the site of a Romano-British burial-place,

and thinks it probable that the coffin may be assigned to the fourth or fifth century.

Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A. Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, communicated a description, accompanied by a drawing, of a vase of red Roman ware, discovered in September last, in digging a potato trench at Chester Field, near Sandy, nine miles from Bedford. It is now in the British Museum. It is a deep calix or poculum, ornamented with a broad architectural moulding, formed of antefixal ornaments and helices, having a bird in each pattern; above, is an egg and tongue moulding below a running corded pattern. The vase had been anciently fractured, and repaired by means of leaden rivets. Other specimens exist which have been thus repaired. This peculiar red ware, commonly termed Samian, is found in abundance in all places occupied by the Romans. Fabroni, in his History of the ancient Aretine vases, has lately sought to prove that this was the kind of ware which was fabricated at Aretium, and of which mention is made by Virgil, Persius, Martial, and Pliny. Isidore of Seville, who wrote in the seventh century, speaks of the red ware as being the manufacture of Aretium, and cites Sedulius, a poet who flourished before the Christian era, in confirmation of the statement. Vases of this description have been found in abundance near Arezzo, and Francesco Rossi, who formed a collection of this kind of ware, and made careful researches respecting the manufacture, discovered in the neighbourhood of that town the furnaces and implements of the potter's art. Numerous potters' marks are to be noticed upon the specimens there found; these marks differ in certain particularities from those which occur on specimens found in England: the style of these Aretine vases seems to be more delicate, and is probably the original which subsequently served as a model for the fictile manufactures of the provinces.

Mr. Birch also communicated Observations on the figure of Anacreon, which is to be seen on some fictile Greek vases, preserved in the British Museum. The Græco-Italian vases are decorated with subjects, the interest of which is chiefly mythological, and if the legends of the Iliad, and the traditions of the poets of the epic cycle, be placed without the pale of history, there are few vases which represent subjects of an historical character. Such representations are highly to be valued, and may be regarded as supplying fixed points in the history of art, as having been executed at a time when the persons who are portrayed were in the meridian of their fame. Such are the

Phœnician vase, made by Taleides, which represents Arcesilaus III., who flourished B.C. 530, and the vases upon which are to be seen the figures of Alcæus, Sappho, and Anacreon, who lived about the same period. The poet appears with a harp in his hands, probably the barbitos, of which he is supposed to have been the inventor. On one of the vases, noticed by Mr. Birch, a little dog is seen following the poet, a circumstance which has led to the appropriation of the subject, which appears to bear an allusion to the history of Anacreon's faithful dog, given by Tzetzes. This dog having followed the poet, and a slave who accompanied him, to the market, died after watching for several days near a purse which the slave had dropped. Two of these vases were formerly in the Durand Collection; the other two form part of the series of one hundred, which were acquired from the Princess of Canino, by the instrumentality of the Marquess of Northampton.

Dec. 19. William R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P.

William Roots, esq. M.D. of Kingston-upon-Thames, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Lott, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of some vaulted chambers and architectural remains which exist under the houses on the western side of the church-yard of St. Mary-le-Bow. The buildings, of which these are the vestiges, appear to have extended as far as Cheap-side; Stowe mentions a Grammar School which was built in Bow Church-yard, by order of Henry VI., but Mr. Lott thinks that these remains formed part of some other building; possibly they may indicate the site of the fair stone building, which, according to Stowe's account, was built by Edward III. as a place from whence he might, with his court, conveniently behold the joustings and other shows, and it continued to be used for that purpose, even at as late a period as the reign of Henry VIII. It was strongly built of stone, and is described by Stowe as a lofty erection, which darkened the windows of Bow Church on that side. This building was termed *silda*, a shed, or the crown slide. Mr. Lott also exhibited two grants from Henry VIII. by letters patent, with the great seals attached, which were communicated to him by Mr. Naylor, the steward of a large portion of the property adjacent to St. Mary-le-Bow. One of these, dated 29 Hen. VIII. 1537, in consideration of good service rendered "*per dilectum servientem nostrum Willielmum Lok, unum generosorum hostiariorum camere nostre,*" grants to him a tenement in

"hosyar lane, alias Bowe lane—nuper Hospitali Beate Marie de Elsyng infra Crepulgate, vulgariter nuncupato Elsyng Spyttele—pertinens." A drawing with the pen in the initial letter represents Henry, enthroned under a cloth of estate. The second document is a grant to Thomas Nortone, citizen and grocer, of a messuage called the Sonne, in the parish of St. Mary Wolnothe, in Lumbarde Strete, lately part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Stradforthe Langthorne, in Essex; also of the rectory and church of Stretley, alias Stretely, in Bedfordshire, which had belonged to the monastery of Markeyate, in that county. This grant, dated 24 Sept. 36 Hen. VIII. 1544, is attested by Queen Katharine, as regent during the king's absence in France, a few days only before his return on the surrender of Boulogne. In the initial letter is a curious limning in colours and gold, which represents the king attended by his court. Mr. Lott exhibited, at the same time, the silver matrix of the parochial seal of Bow Church, which is engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* for April 1823, vol. xciii. i. 303.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited two ancient rings, communicated by the Rev. Thomas Haslam, of St. Perran-zabuloe, in Cornwall. One of these is of silver, and seems to be a rude representation of a serpent: it was found on a skeleton which had been interred almost on a level with the ancient church of St. Piran, near Truro, as related by Mr. Haslam in his recently published account of Perran-zabuloe, p. 146. The other is of gold, partially enamelled, of very elegant workmanship, and it is set with a ruby. This ring, which appears to be of the time of Elizabeth, was found near the site of the Priory in Kenwyn Street, Truro.

Mr. Way also exhibited Mr. Oldham's drawings of the sculptured cross at Arboe, on the western shore of Lough Neagh, noticed in the report of the *Brit. Archæol. Association* hereafter, p. 185.

An account of Roman potteries, recently discovered in Northamptonshire, by Edmund T. Artis, esq. F.S.A. was then read: this paper was brought before the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, in September last, and has been communicated to the Society by the Council of the Association. The formation of a drain, in the progress of the works connected with the railway, at Sibson near Wansford, brought to light three mutilated statues of large dimensions, supposed to represent Hercules, Apollo, and Minerva. The material of which they are formed appears to have been taken

from a neighbouring quarry. Mr. Artis, having made excavations with the hope of recovering the heads and other portions of these curious figures, met with the remains of some kilns of the Roman period, one of which had apparently been used for firing the blue or slate-coloured vases for domestic and other uses, which are found commonly in the vicinity. Mr. Artis had previously formed the opinion that this colour had been given by suffocating the fire of the kiln, at the time when the ware within it had been sufficiently heated; and the supposition appears to him to be confirmed by this discovery. He notices the peculiar quality of the bricks employed in the construction of this kiln; they were made of clay mixed with a third part of rye in the chaff, and the grain having been consumed, the bricks were left exceedingly porous, and full of cavities. A detailed account was given of the construction of the kilns, and the mode in which they appear to have been packed with the ware previously to firing. Various experiments have been made by Mr. Artis in order to ascertain the mode by which the peculiar blue colour was given to the ware; none of the clays found in the neighbourhood assume that colour when fired in the usual manner, and the blue colour of the ancient ware disappears if re-burnt in the common kiln. It is also to be observed that the colour appeared, in the case of the "Smother kiln" discovered at Sibson, to have been imparted to the bricks which had served in its formation, as also to the wrappers or coatings of clay which had been used in packing the ware. Mr. Artis exhibited specimens of the blue ware, and the glazed ware with ornaments laid on in relief; models of furnaces, and portions of the furnace-bricks and clay coatings coloured by the smothering process, with samples of various substances found near the kilns, which had, as it is supposed, served for the processes of the manufacture. Portions of the ordinary kind of ware found in the neighbourhood were exhibited by Mr. Artis, upon which are seen ornaments laid on in relief after the vessel had been formed in the lathe, and, in some instances, subsequently to its receiving the superficial glaze. These ornaments represent human figures, field-sports, or animals, laid on in slip of thick consistency, so as to give a high degree of relief. Mr. Artis has given further information on the peculiarities of the ancient fictile manufactures of this locality, in his work entitled, "*Durobrivæ identified.*"

The Society then adjourned over the Christmas recess.

Jan. 9. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Newenham Travers was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Secretary read a letter from M. de Caumont inviting the several members of the Society to the great annual Congress of the French Archaeological Association, to be held at Lille from the 17th to the 25th June next; and stating that the municipal authorities of that city had voted a considerable sum for the purpose of receiving with due honour such strangers as may be pleased to visit it on the occasion.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited two ancient pieces of church embroidery brought from Steeple Aston in Oxfordshire, and the same which were shewn by Mr. Hartshorne to the Archaeological Association at Canterbury. They are supposed to have been a frontale and superfrontale, and are assigned to the date of Edward III. or Richard II. The subjects worked upon them are the Crucifixion, the Intercession of the Virgin, the martyrdoms of Peter, Andrew, and other apostles, saints Stephen, Lawrence, Paul, Margaret, &c.

Mr. Edward Richardson communicated an account of the position of the ancient coffins found in the round church at the Temple during the late repairs, particularly those belonging to the well-known effigies which remain there. Many of these were of lead, curiously and beautifully ornamented; and the paper was accompanied by drawings of the same, made by Mr. Richardson, who has published a series of plates of the Effigies.

W. H. Hatcher, esq. communicated a memoir upon Old Sarum, in illustration of his model of that remarkable old fortress, constructed upon the scale of two chains to an inch, which was placed upon the table.

The reading was then commenced of Mr. Stapleton's memoir on the family of de Archis, and the Honour of Folkstone, which was one of the papers brought forward at Canterbury, as noticed in our October number, p. 410.

Jan. 16. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: Frederick Lowry Barnwell, esq. of Gray's Inn; George Grant Francis, esq. of Swansea, Hon. Librarian to the Royal Institution of South Wales; John Kitto, esq. of Woking; and William Cobham, jun. esq. of Ware.

William Roots, esq. M.D. F.S.A. exhibited a small urn found at Kingston Hill Court, Surrey, in 1844, a small earthen cup covered with knobs, and a small brass celt found near Cæsar's camp at Combe Wood.

Mr. Edward Richardson exhibited rub-

blings of two fine brass-plate monuments in Trotton church, Sussex. The more ancient one represents Margaret, the wife of Sir John Camoys, and daughter and heiress of Sir John Gatesden; she died in 1310. Her robe was thickly set with small armorial shields, which were probably inlaid with colours, but are now defaced. This practice was very prevalent in France, and another English example is an effigy at Worcester under Prince Arthur's chantry. The second brass is commemorative of Sir Thomas Camoys, K.G. who died in 1419, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond Earl of March. They are represented with their right hands united. This has been engraved in Dallaway's Rape of Chichester. The rubbing was made with heel-ball upon calico.

William Bromet, M.D. F.S.A. exhibited a rubbing of a coffin-lid now built into a wall at Helaugh Manor, co. York, and removed from the priory church at that place. It bears an engraving in outline of a large sword, and below its point a fleur-de-lys. Its supposed age is early in the reign of Edward I. and it is attributed to Sir Robert de Cockfield, who was buried at Helaugh at that period.

Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, F.S.A. communicated a genealogical sketch of the baronial family of Mauley, compiled with the view of appropriating a monumental effigy formerly in York Minster, which was destroyed by the fire of 1829, but some fragments of which are now preserved at Goodrich Court, and a restored drawing of the figure accompanied the essay. Sir Samuel Meyrick assigns it to Sir Robert de Mauley, who died in the reign of Edward the Second. He bears on a bend three spread eagles. The mail armour is remarkable for its double chain.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

We abstract from the Proceedings of the Central Committee of the British Archaeological Association, as published in the Archaeological Journal, the following account of the more interesting subjects brought before their consideration, in continuation from our August number, p. 190.

June 25. Mr. Manby exhibited two Roman bronze swords, found near the Roman wall in Northumberland, and a Norman sword found in the Thames, opposite the new Houses of Parliament.

Mr. John Virtue, of Newman-street, exhibited two fragments of Roman red pottery, an ivory knife-handle, an earthen jar, and a glass bottle of the Middle Ages, an abbey counter, and a piece of "black

money," stated to have been discovered, about two years since, with a quantity of the red pottery, and a considerable number of gold, silver, and copper coins, during the formation of the Dover Railway, at the depth of about 17 feet from the surface of the ground, in the immediate vicinity of Joiner-street, Southwark.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a spur and fibula in bronze, the property of Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, Suffolk. The spur is of the kind termed "prick-spur," but differing from the Norman (to which this term is usually applied) in form, size, and general character. It is ornamented and studded with small stones, or rather coloured pastes. The ends to which the leathern straps were fastened are fashioned into the shape of animals' heads. It was found at Pakenham, a village adjoining Ixworth. The fibula is cruciform, and four inches in length, the upper and lower parts terminating in grotesque heads. It was found at Ixworth. These two objects are considered to be either Saxon or Danish. The spur is an extremely rare specimen; the fibula is of a kind common to the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northampton, but in the southern and western counties is not frequently met with.

Reports by Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun. of Bakewell, Derbyshire, of his discoveries made in opening various sepulchral barrows in that county were read. They are printed in the *Archæol. Journal*, pp. 246—248.

Mr. Wm. B. Bradfield, of Winchester, communicated the discovery of indications of foundations in the meadow on the south-east side of Winchester college, as described in our August number, p. 192; and Mr. G. B. Richardson the discovery of the sculptured tablet at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, engraved in our September number, p. 248.

Mr. Way exhibited some drawings by Mr. J. B. Jackson, representing, No. 1, an artificial mound of earth in the centre of the village of Oye, near Flekkefjord, adjoining the Naze of Norway: No. 2, a circle of stones, which, according to oral tradition, was used by the people of that village for judicial proceedings; No. 3, sketches of churches in the district of Siredale, and of large fragments of stones (apparently portions of Celtic monuments) in Dorsetshire.

July 10. Mr. Robert Cole, of Tokenhouse-yard, exhibited an ancient bronze spur of the Norman period, richly ornamented and set with coloured stones, which had been recently dug up in the Isle of Skye at Monkstot. Mr. Cole remarks, "Mugstot, or Monkstot, is the seat of the Macdonald family, who now

represent the celebrated 'Kings of the Isles,' and the spur, I understand, was found near to the ruins of the castle of Durtulm, the stronghold of those warlike chiefs."

Mr. Wright exhibited a wood carving, supposed to be of the end of the fifteenth century, representing the entombment of Christ, now in the possession of Mr. John Virtue, of Newman-street.

Dr. Bromet read a letter from Thomas Brighthomeby, treasurer of the committee for the preservation of the ancient Gothic at building raised over St. Winifred's Well, Holywell, stating the measures which had been taken to secure the objects of that committee, and expressing a wish to have the name of the British Archaeological Association in the list of subscribers. Mr. Pettigrew having made a statement of the present condition of the funds of the Association, it was moved by Mr. Croker, seconded by Mr. Wright, and resolved, that in the present stage of the formation of the Association it would not be advisable to begin to subscribe money towards the restoration of buildings.

July 24. A letter was read, from the Rev. Thomas Dean, Perpetual Curate of Little Malvern, Worcestershire, respecting the state of that church, and soliciting assistance towards its repair, and the preservation of the curious painted glass, carved work, &c. The secretary was directed to reply, assuring Mr. Dean of the interest the Association felt in the preservation of Little Malvern church, and expressing their regret that the state of their funds does not enable them to contribute to its support, but that they would call public attention to his communication. His letter is published in the *Archæological Journal*.

A spur and stirrup, apparently Norman, were exhibited by Mr. J. Perdue, jun., found at the bottom of Cottenton's hill, Kingsclere, while making a trench.

Mr. Goddard Johnson communicated a drawing of the frame of a "Gypcyere," or ancient English purse or pouch.

Mr. Crofton Croker stated that he had communicated with the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of the Admiralty, respecting the alleged destruction of the barrows in Greenwich Park (mentioned in our August number, p. 190). "The facts of the case," Mr. Croker observed, "were briefly these. A tank or reservoir for water being required for the protection of Deptford Dock-yard and Greenwich Hospital in case of fire, a site was sought by the Admiralty on Blackheath, and selected on a spot considered to be most likely to be generally unobjectionable. The Board of Admiralty, however, finding that the expression of popular opinion was against

any encroachment whatever upon the Heath, which was regarded as public property, notwithstanding such encroachment would have been made for the security of public works, and that a suggestion had been offered at a public meeting, that, as Greenwich Park was the property of the Crown, it was the proper place for the intended tank, the Secretary of the Admiralty was directed to communicate with the Earl of Lincoln. Lord Lincoln having represented the case to the Princess Sophia, her Royal Highness' consent was obtained for the appropriation of the least frequented portion of Greenwich Park for the formation of this reservoir. The spot selected under these instructions in the park being objected to on the part of the parishioners, the works which had been commenced were stopped as soon as possible. It appears that out of the thirty-six barrows, some of which had been formerly opened, twelve barrows had been 'topped' by the workmen; but, upon a feeling of interest being expressed for their preservation, the workmen had not only been taken off, but ordered to replace the earth upon the same spots from which it had been removed, and a negotiation had now secured, it was hoped, another site for the tank outside of Greenwich Park."

Aug. 14. Monsieur Lecointre-Dupont, of Poitiers, forwarded, through Mr. C. R. Smith, a tracing of a drawing of a very curious object in fine gold discovered two leagues from Poitiers, in March. It weighs about 11½ ounces, is 21 inches in length, 5 inches in diameter at one end, and 1½ at the other. It exhibits in form a divided cone, adorned with bands, charged alternately with four rows of pellets and ornaments, formed of four concentric circles, each band being separated by fillets (as represented in the *Archæol. Journal*, p. 252). It has been cast entire at once, for there is no appearance of solder or rivet, and the ornaments have been struck from within outwards.

Mr. Redmond Anthony, of Piltown, Ireland, exhibited drawings of a bronze circular fibula, found near Carrick Bay, co. Waterford; a white marble inkstand, found in the ruins of the seven churches, co. Wicklow; and an urn in baked clay, ornamented with two bands of hexagonal indentations, found near Clonmore, co. Kilkenny; all of which are now in the museum at Piltown.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a female head in freestone, discovered during recent excavations for houses adjoining the church of St. Matthew in Friday-street. This piece of sculpture had been used as a building stone in a wall about eight feet below the present surface. The work, of

the time of Henry III., or Edward I.* resembles that of the well-known effigies of Alianor; the head bears a trefoil crown: the face has apparently been painted in flesh-colour; the eye-brows and eye-lids are painted black, and the pupils of the eyes retain a dark-coloured composition. Coins of the early Edwards and of Henry III. were also found during these excavations, together with earthen cups and other articles of the same period. At a more advanced depth many Roman remains were discovered, together with walls of houses and vestiges of a tessellated pavement.

Mr. Smith also exhibited a bronze enamelled Roman fibula of elegant shape, and a British brass coin recently found at Springhead, near Southfleet, Kent, in the garden of Mr. Sylvester, who had kindly forwarded them for examination. Mr. Smith remarked that the coin was of considerable interest, being an additional variety to the British series. The obverse (incuse) bears a horse, and between the legs the letters CAC: the reverse, (convex,) a wheat-ear dividing the letters CAM, *Camulodunum*, which so frequently occur upon the coins of Canobelin. Several British and a great number of Roman coins have heretofore been found with other Roman remains at Springhead. In the field adjoining Mr. Sylvester's property the foundations of Roman buildings are very extensive, and in dry summers the walls of numerous small houses or of a large villa (probably the former,) are clearly defined by the parched herbage.

Mr. Wright gave an account of the opening of barrows in Bourne Park, near Canterbury, the seat of Lord Albert Conyngham, printed (with several engravings) in the *Journal*, pp. 253—256.

The Rev. William Dyke, of Bradley, Great Malvern, informed the Committee of the threatened destruction of an ancient encampment near Coleford, in the Forest of Dean. "The camp is that which a line drawn on the Ordnance map from Coleford to St. Briavel's (near Stow) would intersect. It is elliptical, and is described as presenting marks of a hurried construction."

A note was read from Richard Saint-hill, esq. of Cork, with pencil drawings in illustration of Irish ring-money, and the weights of seven, which are perfect, are thus:—

408 grains, divided by 12	34 grains
768 do.	64
600 do.	50
372 do.	31
372 do.	31
324 do.	27
384 do.	32

Two were broken. A small gold speci-

men is this weight—168 grains, divided by 12, 14 grains.

August 28. Mr. George K. Blyth, of North Walsham, Norfolk, announced the result of applying a solution of potash to some painted panels in North Walsham church. On eighteen of the panels Mr. Blyth discovered figures of saints, each richly ornamented and having gold nimbi. They are described in the *Archæol. Journal*, p. 258. The pulpit in the same church, which has been freed from an old square casing of wood, is of an octangular form, and of the later Decorated period, just prior to the introduction of the Perpendicular, and was once, no doubt, richly painted and gilt, but the panels have had so many coatings that Mr. Blyth has been unable to ascertain whether there be any figures thereon.

Mr. J. A. Barton sent some remarks on the probability of the existence of apartments within the mound on which the keep of Carisbrook Castle stands, the entrance to which Mr. Barton believes he has discovered.

The Rev. J. Reynell Wreford communicated the discovery of a monument in St. Stephen's church, Bristol, already described in our Magazine for June, p. 636.

Mr. J. A. Dunkin, of Dartford, exhibited a flint celt, the property of R. Wilks, esq. found in the bed of the river at Darenth. It is of grey flint, is seven and a half inches long, and six inches in circumference in the widest part.

Mr. Wright exhibited a drawing of part of the ruins of old St. Clement's church at Worcester, which was pulled down a few years ago, when the new church of St. Clement was built. They have the apparent character of very early Norman work, and the church itself appears to have been an ancient structure. A curious circumstance connected with these ruins is the discovery of a gold coin of Edward the Confessor (now in the possession of T. H. Spurrier, esq. of Edgbaston), said to have been found in the wall immediately over the arches by the workmen employed in pulling it down. The inscription on one side is EDWARD REX; and on the reverse LYFING ON WÆRING, signifying that it was coined by Lyfinc at Warwick (for this seems to be the place designated). Doubts have been entertained of the authenticity of this coin, (chiefly from the circumstance of no other gold Saxon coin being known,) and therefore of the truth of the story of its discovery. On the other hand it may be stated, that no instance of the same type on other metal seems to be known; and Mr. Jabez Allies of Worcester has taken some pains to trace the history of its discovery, and has taken the

affidavits of the persons concerned as to the correctness of their story (see his work *On the Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities of Worcestershire*, p. 14). The arches, though in character early Norman, might be of the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Norman arts and customs were introduced rather largely into England.

Mr. Wright gave an account of the opening of a Roman barrow at the hamlet of Holborough (*vulgo* Hoborow, but in ancient documents Holanbeorge, Hoberge, &c., which would seem to mean the *hollow borough*, or the barrow with a hollow or cave), in the parish of Snodland, Kent, by Lord Albert Conyngham. It is situated on a rising ground, and overlooked by an elevated field which is supposed to have been occupied as a Roman station. The barrow was twenty feet high, and its diameter is nearly ninety feet. It appeared that the barrow had been raised over the ashes of a funeral pile. A horizontal platform had first been cut in the chalk of the hill, and on this a very smooth artificial floor of fine earth had been made about four inches deep, on which the pile had been raised, and which was found covered with a thin coating of wood-ashes. The surface of ashes was not less than twenty feet in diameter; among them were found scattered a considerable number of very long nails (which had probably been used to fasten together the frame-work on which the body was placed for cremation), with a few pieces of broken pottery, which had evidently experienced the action of fire. A part of a Roman fibula was also found. No urns or traces of any other funeral deposit were observed during the excavation of the trench, but further researches were stopped for the present by the accidental falling in of the upper part of the mound. Below the barrow, in a large field on the banks of the river adjacent to the church, are distinct marks of the former existence of a Roman villa, to which the attention of the Committee was called by Mr. Roach Smith on a former occasion (see our August number, p. 190.) The field adjoining to the church-field bears the significant name of *stone-grave field*. Some slight excavations were made in the church-field, after leaving the barrow: on the further side of the field from the river part of a floor of large tiles was uncovered, and many fragments of pottery were picked up. This floor lay at a depth of about a foot below the surface. A bath is said to have been discovered in this field about forty years ago.

The valley of Maidstone is bounded on the north-west and north-east by two

ranges of chalk hills, separated from each other by the gorge through which the Medway flows to Rochester. On these hills, and in the valley which lies between that portion of them commonly called the White Horse Hill and the Blue Bell Hill, there are most extensive British remains. In the park of the Hon. J. Wingfield Stratford, in the parish of Addington, are two circles of large stones, and near them is an isolated mass of large stones, which appear to be the covering of a subterranean structure. Within the smaller circle are traces of large capstones, which probably form the coverings of cromlechs or sepulchral chambers. The ground within this smaller circle appears raised, as though it were the remains of a mound which perhaps was never completed. In the southern part of the parish are several immense cones of earth, veritable pyramids, which have every appearance of being artificial. The church of Addington is built on one of them.

A little to the north of the two circles, in a field at the foot of the hill adjacent to a farm named Coldrum Lodge, is another smaller circle of stones, and similar appearances of a subterranean cromlech in the middle. At the top of the Ryarsh chalk hill, just above Coldrum, are two large stones, resembling those which form the circle below, lying flat on the ground, and near them is the mouth of a circular well about twenty feet deep, with a doorway at the bottom leading into a chamber cut in the chalk. These pits are found in some other parts of Kent. In the wood behind this pit, which runs along the top of the hill, and is known by the name of Poundgate or White Horse Wood, there are said to be other masses of these large stones.

Proceeding from the circle at Coldrum, towards the east, are single stones, of the same kind and colossal magnitude, scattered over the fields for some distance, and it is the tradition of the peasantry that a continuous line of stones ran from Coldrum direct to the well-known monument called Kit's Coty House, on the opposite hills at a distance of between five and six miles. The brow of the hill above Kit's Coty House is covered with groups of these large stones lying on the sides of the ground in such a manner as to leave little doubt that they are the coverings of or the entrances to sepulchral chambers. In the middle of a field below Kit's Coty House is a very large group of colossal stones, which the peasantry call The Countess Stones, believing that no one can count them correctly.

Mr. Wright having represented to the Committee the importance of making

some further researches into the monuments above described, for the purpose of ascertaining the objects for which they were originally designed, and having stated that the requisite permission had been obtained for digging, a grant of 5*l.* was voted for the expenses of excavating, to be applied under his directions.

Mr. Wright then added, that when digging on Aylesford Common, in a sheltered nook of the hill, he accidentally discovered extensive traces of Roman buildings, which deserve to be further examined. The spot is only a few hundred yards to the south of that on which Mr. Charles, of Maidstone, lately discovered a Roman burial-ground. The cottagers find coins and pottery over a large extent of surface round this spot, which is covered with low brushwood, and has never been disturbed by the plough. Mr. Wright uncovered a few square yards of a floor of large bricks, which had evidently been broken up, and were mixed with what appeared to be roof-tiles, with others which appeared like cornice-mouldings. They were literally covered with broken pottery of every description, among which were several fragments of fine Samian ware, mixed with a few human bones, some small nails, and traces of burnt wood, which seems to indicate that the buildings have been destroyed in the invasions of the barbarians which followed the retreat of the Romans from the island. The floor lay at a depth of from a foot to a foot and a-half below the surface, and was only two or three inches above the surface of the chalk.

Sept. 28. Mr. T. Crofton Croker read an account of further excavations of barrows on Breach Downs, made subsequent to the Canterbury meeting (printed in the *Archæol. Journal*, No. IV. p. 379).

The Rev. Harry Longueville Jones made a communication relating to the neglect and recent destruction of some churches in Anglesey. An abstract of Mr. Jones's letter was ordered to be forwarded to the Bishop of Bangor, and to the Archdeacon of Bangor.

Mr. George K. Blyth, of North Walsham, communicated the discovery of some Roman remains on the farm of Mrs. Seaman, of Felmingham Hall, Norfolk. They consist of an earthen vase or urn, covered with another of the same form, but coarser earth, which had a ring-handle at the top, and containing several bronze or brass figures, ornaments, &c. Amongst the brasses is a female head and neck, surmounted with a helmet, the face flattened and the features rather bruised; an exquisite little figure about 3 inches, or 3½ high, holding in one hand either a

bottle or long-necked cruet, and in the other a patera or cup, probably intended for a Ganymede; a larger head, thick-necked, close curling hair and beard, features well formed, the scalp made to take off, evidently only part of a figure, originally from 18 inches to 2 feet in height; this is hollow, and the eyes are not filled. A small square ornament, something like an altar, stands upon four feet; a small wheel; a pair of what appear to have been brooches or buckles with heads in the centre; two birds, one holding a pea, or something round, in its beak—these were originally attached to something else, probably handles to covers; a round vessel, very shallow, about 10 or 11 inches in circumference, having a top and bottom soldered together, but now separated, the top having a hole in the centre about the size of a sixpenny piece; two small round covers; a long instrument about 1½ feet, not unlike a riding-whip in form, of the same metal—it has an ornamented handle, and terminates in shape to a spear-head, but at the point it finishes with a round; another, similar to the above, the handle gone; the head differs in being double, two spears at right angles springing from the same point with small wings at the bottom of each edge; several narrow strips of the same metal, one apparently intended to be worn at the top of the mantle or tunic, just below the throat, the others are of various lengths.

Oct. 9. Thomas Oldham, esq. of Dublin, communicated an account of a remarkable stone cross, situated on a small projecting point on the western shore of Lough Neagh, co. Tyrone. It is close to the old church of Arboe, near which is also the ruin of an ecclesiastical establishment or college, which, tradition says, was very famous. The cross is formed of four separate pieces; the base or plinth, of two steps; the main portion of the shaft, a rectangle of 18 inches by 12 inches; the cross, and the mitre, or capping stone. These pieces are let into each other by a mortice and tenon-joint. The total height from the ground, as it stands, is 21 feet 2 inches. The material is a fine grit, or sandstone. The subjects of the sculptured compartments appear to be all scriptural: Adam and Eve, the garden of Eden, the sacrifice of Isaac, the Crucifixion," &c. Mr. Way observed, that the early sculptured crosses which exist in various parts of the realm deserve more careful investigation than has hitherto been bestowed upon them. The curious group of these crosses at Sandbach, in Cheshire, affords a remarkable example, of which a representation

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may be found in Ormerod's History of that county; a singular and very ancient shaft of a cross on the south side of Wolverhampton church, Staffordshire, merits notice. Several crosses, most elaborately decorated with fretted and interlaced work, are to be found in South Wales; some of them bear inscriptions, which might probably serve as evidence of the period, or intention, with which they were erected. Those which best deserve observation exist at Carew and Nevern in Pembrokeshire; Margam, Porthkerry, and Llantwit Major, in Glamorganshire; and not less curious examples are to be seen in the north of the principality; at Tre-meirchion, Holywell, and Diserth, in Flintshire. Mr. Way showed also some sketches, recently taken by him, of the ornamental sculpture on a stone cross, and portions of two others, existing at the little church of Penally, near Tenby. One perfect cross remains erect in the church-yard; two portions of a second were found employed as jambs of the fireplace in the vestry; these, by permission of the vicar, the Rev. John Hughes, were taken out, and one of them was found to be thus inscribed, "Hec est crux quam edificavit meil domne. . . ." A large portion of the shaft of the third, most curiously sculptured on each of its four sides, was extricated from concealment under a gallery at the west end of the church, and it will be placed in a suitable position in the church-yard. It had been noticed by some writers as the coffin, according to local tradition, of a British prince. By comparison with the curious sculpture of the twelfth century, noticed by Mr. Wright in his account of Shobdon Church, Mr. Way conjectures that possibly these crosses may have been reared at the period of Archbishop Baldwin's Mission, in 1187, but some of the ornaments appear to bear an earlier character.

Mr. Goddard Johnson forwarded some further particulars relative to the discovery at Felmingham. He writes, "Among the objects discovered is a fine head of the Emperor Valerian, 6½ inches high; a head of Minerva 4½ inches high; a beautiful figure of a cup-bearer, 3 inches high, dressed in a tunic and buskins: all these are in bronze. There are many other articles the names of which I do not know, but I shortly hope to be able to send lithographic representations of all of them, together with full particulars of the discovery. I may add there were two or three coins, one of which in base silver is of Valerian.

(To be continued.)

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 23. Dr. Lee in the chair.

The Rev. Henry Christmas, Hon. Sec. read a paper by Dr. J. W. Whittaker of Blackburn, on certain of the coins discovered at Cuerdale and published by the Society (*Num. Chron.* vol. v.) They are those inscribed SIEFREDVS, EBRAICE, CVNNETTI, and QVENTOVICI.

The general opinion among English antiquaries, Dr. Whittaker observed, is that they are French, "Ebraice" being identified with Evreux, "Quentovici" with Quanae, and "Cunnetti" with some undiscovered place. The author then proceeded to discuss the various reasons assigned against this appropriation of these coins to France, adding, that they were repudiated by the French numismatists themselves. A powerful argument against this conclusion seems to be founded on the fact that one of the Cunnetti coins exhibits the monogram of Carolus, it being taken for granted that a French king would not cause his money to be coined in England, but which argument is rebutted by five of these mysterious coins being Alfred's.

The coins reading "Ebraice," "Cunnetti," and "Quantovici," have, according to Mr. Hawkins, (*Num. Chron.* v. 83.) seventeen varieties of the reverse, reading most commonly <CR>EN, which are chiefly blunders, or inversion of letters or abbreviations. The author then gave, at considerable length, his opinion upon the meaning of this inscription, which was, that it was the name of the person who fabricated the coins, CIRTEVA, pronouncing the first letter hard like κ.

At the next stage of the memoir, the remarkable coins of Alfred with unknown characters, (*Num. Chron.* v. pl. 8.) were commented upon. These characters Dr. Whittaker considered to be Hebrew, and equivalent to the writing of the name in ordinary manner thus, קרטנעא "Curteneia," or Courtenay, and thus identical with the CIRTEVA on the coins of Siefred, Cunnetti, Ebraice, and Quentovici; and observed that his first impression was, that this Courtenay was a Spanish Jew who had fraudulently issued a quantity of purported French, English, or Saxon coins for special circulation among his own countrymen, and this would explain why Saracenic money had been found in company with Christian coinage. The family of Courtenay, in all probability, had a Jewish origin; certainly it would be easy to find a Hebrew derivation for the name. The fraudulent coiner of that name must have resided somewhere in England close to places whose names resembled those of the French cities Quan-

age, Evreux, and Condate, if the last be the Gallic locality corresponding to Cunnetti. In conclusion, the author observed that he thought in the word EBRAICE the letter v had been often supposed an a. The word KBARVICE does actually occur; so that the latter half of the two names Quentovici and Ebraice are reduced to an identity, and may be read assuredly "Ebarwick" and "Quentowick," or "Barwick" and "Winterbourne," formerly towns of high consideration, and within ten miles from Marlborough; the word "Cunnetti" would be Cunetio, or Kennet, on the river of that name, still pronounced by the peasantry "Cunnet."

Mr. Akerman remarked, that he thought there were many points in the paper which had just been read which would be objected to by most numismatists, particularly that of the supposed Hebrew inscription. If the characters could be satisfactorily read as Hebrew, he should have expected to have found something in unison with Jewish practices, and that the inscription would have been proved to be some religious apophthegm, instead of a personal name. Mr. Birch also expressed dissent from the general arguments and conclusions of the author.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited three looped Merovingian coins from the collection of Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich, which had come into the possession of that gentleman subsequent to his exhibition on a former occasion of similar and Byzantine coins, from the same locality near St. Martin's Church at Canterbury. With them was found a circular gold ornament set with coloured vitreous substances, and a gold pendent set with an antique intaglio. Mr. Smith observed that these coins had evidently formed, together with the pendent and others now lost, a necklace, which, from its intrinsic value, must have belonged to a person of distinction, probably to some noble lady of the early Anglo-Saxons. The inscriptions on the coins gave chiefly the names of towns and cities in France, and those of moneyers. Dr. Lee stated that to the present day throughout Greece the custom of wearing gold and silver coins as ornaments and necklaces has been retained, and that it was very common to see the ladies adorned with necklaces arranged precisely as it may be supposed the Saxon one was. Mr. Birch said that the Roman imperial gold coins were also worn as necklaces.

Mr. Akerman, Honorary Secretary, read an account by Mr. Walter Hawkins of the Russian Beard coins, or tokens. In most parts of Europe, the author remarked, the habit of wearing beards had fallen into disuse by the commencement

of the 18th century. Peter the Great, in 1705, issued his ukase imposing a tax upon all those who wore either beards or moustaches, varying from thirty to one hundred roubles per annum; but the peasant was only required to pay two dengops, equal to one copeck, whenever he passed through the gate of a town. This ukase proved very offensive to the people, and almost led to insurrection. Nevertheless, the law was extended, with additional tyrannical imposts. In 1724 Peter struck the coin or token (the subject of Mr. Hawkins's communication,) to be given as a receipt for the annual payment of the tax. The token was described as having on one side a nose, mouth, moustaches, and a large flowing beard, and inscribed *DINGE VSATIA, money received*; on the reverse, the date, and an eagle. The author gave a brief historical account of this odious beard-tax during its duration of nearly sixty years. Disliked as it was, it does not, however, appear to be so unreasonable or unjust as many of more civilised countries.

Mr. Birch read an account of the Sycee silver, in illustration of an examination made by him some time since on the occasion of the transfer of part of the Chinese ransom to Her Majesty's mint. The term "Sycee" means "fine floss silk," in allusion to the purity of the metal, apparently a native silver. It is run into circular or shoe-shaped ingots, and bears a legal stamp or inscription on its upper surface, being the mark of the office from which it is issued, and the date. Mr. Reens, who resided many years at Canton, in a letter to Mr. Birch, states that "the duties are all paid at Canton in pieces of this exact weight, and the families of the payers, &c. are always held responsible for its purity." The marks are put by the refiner (not the government) who is employed by the payer of the duties. Every piece must be made to the *exact* weight of 10 taels. Mr. Birch's paper comprised an interesting account of the chief places in China that yield the native silver and gold, and the processes adopted to render the Sycee silver a medium of commerce.

The business of the meeting, which was very fully attended, being concluded, the chairman, in the name of fifty-one members of the Society, presented to Mr. C. Roach Smith a handsome and valuable silver tea and coffee service, in token of their approbation of the manner in which for four years he had discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary. Mr. Smith had resigned the office at the close of the last session, in consequence of having accepted a similar but more onerous post in the central committee of the British Archaeological Association.

DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.

Some discoveries of the highest interest have been made at Nineveh by M. Botta, who was consul for the French at Mosul. His neighbourhood there to the ancient Nineveh inspired him with a desire to try some excavations in the soil of the lost city. His first attempt was on the most conspicuous mass (for the ruins of the various gigantic edifices of old present now the appearance of separate barren hills), near the village of Nininoah, supposed by tradition to be the tomb of Ninus. Here, however, finding only broken bricks and insignificant fragments, he opened his trenches in the sides of another hillock, on whose summit is built the village of Khorsabad, where bricks had been frequently found covered with inscriptions in the cuneiform or arrow-headed letter. An Assyrian edifice was found in a state of unexpected preservation. On this discovery the French government supplied M. Botta with the means of continuing his researches, and sent out M. Flandin to make drawings of whatever could not be removed. A tolerable judgment may now, from what is laid open, be formed of the extent and importance of these ancient constructions. Fifteen halls of this vast palace, with their corresponding esplanades, have been cleared. The rest of the monument, it is made quite certain, has been destroyed,—intentionally, however, the stones having been carried off to serve for other buildings. A fortunate accident—that would seem an evil one at the time—has preserved for us what remains. This portion of the palace has been ravaged by fire, which has entirely destroyed only the timbers of the roofs; but, as the other calcined materials were rendered useless for new constructions, they have been left where they were; and thus one-third of the edifice remains to testify of the rest. The principal portion is the southern façade, the vast entrance of which has been entirely cleared. Six colossal bulls, with the heads of men, and two human statues, also colossal, strangling lions in their arms, form its principal ornaments. These sculptures are said to be of great beauty, and as fresh as if executed yesterday. The two bulls in the centre, as seen from the front, form the entrance-pillars. The animals have inscriptions between their feet, some of which have, however, been cut away by the chisel, so as to leave only their traces; a circumstance which would seem to indicate that a new dynasty, or a new monarch, taking possession of the palace, had removed the inscriptions of his predecessors. M. Botta is anxious to transport these figures to Paris, but the physical difficulties are

very great. Still he hopes to remove them, on wooden rollers, to the Tigris, which is five leagues from Khorsabad, whence they might go, by the first flood, to Bassora, and there be received on board a ship.

The walls of the palace are cased with alabaster slabs, which are covered with inscriptions and sculptures, and bear on the back, likewise, inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, and certainly not in the Assyrian, but in the Babylonian language. As it is not likely that the architects would have graven these inscriptions where no one could see them, it must be presumed that the slabs have served twice, first belonging to a Babylonian palace, and afterwards transposed by the Assyrians and freshly graven. At present no Babylonian sculptures have been found. Some of the Assyrian bas-reliefs are especially remarkable; for instance, one representing the siege of a town situate on an island; the sea is covered with ships, the foreparts of which are formed like horses' heads, which are occupied in bringing the trunks of trees for the purpose of erecting a dam. The water is covered with all kinds of marine animals—fishes, crabs, and winged seahorses. The richness of the details, and the mass of sculpture which the palace contains, are amazing. Under the large bricks, of which the floor consists, are stone repositories, which were filled with small clay cuneated figures of men and beasts, without anything on the surface indicating the existence of such repositories, or there being anything within them to explain their contents. In another place were rows of earthen vases of a remarkable size, placed on a brick floor and filled with human bones, similar to those which have been found at Babylon, Ahwaz, and other places in South Persia. The palace seems to have been totally plundered before its destruction, for neither jewels, nor instruments, nor even the small cylinders so numerous in the neighbourhood, are anywhere found; merely some bronze images of beasts (for instance a very fine lion), have been discovered, as also a part of the bronze wheel of a war-chariot.

This discovery of M. Botta's is one of the most valuable which has been made for many years in the field of archaeology, supplying an important link, hitherto wanting, and believed to be irrecoverable, in the history of the arts amongst the earliest civilizations of the world. The Greek historians and the books of the Old Testament furnish the very vaguest hints as to the condition of art amongst the Medes, Assyrians, and Babylonians; and

hitherto no monuments were known to exist by which they were more fully represented. Unlike the cities of ancient Egypt, which have transmitted to our times, almost in their integrity, the arts of their builders, the great cities of Central Asia—Susa, Ecbatana, Babylon, Nineveh—have perished from the face of the earth, leaving, in the language of ancient prophecy, scarcely one stone upon another. Dreary mounds of rubbish, traversed by deep and narrow ravines that indicate the lines of the streets, alone mark the sites of these mighty cities. Nineveh, the city of fifteen hundred towers, whose walls were a hundred feet in height, and had space on their summit for three chariots abreast, seemed more utterly ruined than even Babylon; yet from beneath its dust has the long-buried art of the Assyrians been recovered, and an impulse been communicated which may end in bringing, through future excavations, our knowledge of the former to something of a level with our understanding of Egyptian art.

There has lately been discovered by accident among the ruins of Carthage an episcopal ring in very good preservation, made of pure gold, and about an ounce in weight. It is of an octagonal form. On one side is engraved the figure of Jesus Christ between the apostles St. Peter and St. John; on each of the other sides is represented one of the seven Holy Sacraments of the Catholic church; round the ring is a legend composed of two lines in Greek characters, each preceded by a cross, and presumed to be a sentence from the Scriptures.

The old church of Gorinchem, near Amsterdam, which was built in 1263 by John Van Arkel, surnamed the Strong, and consecrated by St. Martin, Bishop of Tours and St. Vincent, was lately sold by public auction to a builder for 17,101 guilders. The ancient pulpit, and the tombs of Van Arkel, Van Puffenrode, and Van der Does will be removed to the new church when it is finished. A long description of the costly articles in the old church before the Reformation is to be found in the *Aardrijkskundig Wordenboek der Nederlanden*.

CITY MUSEUM.

At the Court of Common Council holden on Thursday, Jan. 22, Mr. Lott brought on a motion relative to a proposed City Museum.

The Court had been occupied the whole day in the selection of members for the various Committees; the hour, there-

fore, was late, and the majority of the members had departed. The Lord Mayor consequently adjourned the Court, and the motion will be brought forward the next Court day.

The motion is in the following terms, and its object appears to be to resuscitate a dropped order of reference made so long as twenty years ago, during which interval the many interesting antiquities which are daily developed in the City have been too much neglected:—

"That it be referred to the Library Committee to consider a resolution of this Court of the 19th January, 1826, whereby it was referred to the Library Committee 'to consider the propriety of providing a suitable place for the reception of such antiquities relating to the City of London and suburbs as may be procured or presented to this Corporation, and to report thereon to this Court.'"

ANCIENT TOMBS AT MILOS.

The Austrian Ambassador, M. Prokesh, and Professor Roosz, in exploring the island of Milos, have discovered a vast catacomb, containing at least a thousand tombs cut in the volcanic tufa. The walls of this subterranean cemetery are covered with Greek and Roman inscriptions of from the second to the sixth century. Most part of the tombs themselves have been opened and are empty. This was done, no doubt, by the barbarians of the North, who in the middle ages destroyed so many Hellenic monuments, respecting the dwelling-places of the dead as little as those of the living.

PAINTINGS IN ST. MARY DE CRYPT, GLOUCESTER.

During some recent repairs in the church of St. Mary de Crypt, at Gloucester, throughout the whole neighbourhood of the altar it appeared that the walls had been covered with various scriptural paintings. "On the north side were four recesses having projecting canopies of a perpendicular class. In each recess were the outlines of a figure, somewhat faded, but still sufficiently distinct to manifest the beautiful feeling with which they had been executed. They reminded me of Giotto in their general sentiment, and, as respects a certain stiffness in the draperies, of Albert Durer. For general picturesque treatment, small as they were, not exceeding three feet in height, I have seen no early English paintings on walls which have surpassed them. The colouring had nearly disappeared, but the outlines remained—and I trust will long continue to remain, despite some rumours of an intention to efface them. Whatever may be done with the ruder remains in

other parts of the church, which for my part I would retain, I trust these figures in the niches may be spared.* They are really among the most interesting relics in Gloucester, and I will have full confidence in the good taste of the Rev. Mr. Sayers for preserving them. To his zeal and activity the present state of the restorations is chiefly to be ascribed." (*Correspondent of the Athenæum*.)

The Rector of St. Mary de Crypt has received a donation of 500*l.* from the executors of the late James Wood, esq. to enable him to complete the restorations of the church.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Archbishop of Tours has set on foot a subscription for purchasing the abbatial church of St. Julien de Tours. This building was desecrated during the Revolution, and the owners now require 300,000 francs for it. If the purchase should be completed (and government, it is understood, will come forward with a grant), the church is to be restored for sacred purposes. As a monument of the pointed style it is of great value.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered the collegiate church of Champeaux, near Melun, an edifice peculiarly rich in incised slabs, to be carefully restored.

Notice having been given to the Comité Historique that the parochial authorities of Valbourg in the Bas Rhin were endeavouring to sell the stained-glass windows of that church, which are of much interest, and valued at 80,000 francs; representation was made to the Minister of the Interior, and a strict interdict to sell any property of the church was immediately issued.

Near Châtenet, in the Haute Vienne, some labourers lately discovered two large round stones underground, laid one upon the other,—and when the upper one was removed, there appeared a cavity in the lower stone, containing a glass urn of large size. A bronze axe-head and some half-burnt bones in the same cavity shewed it to have been a place of sepulture. It is said that tombs of this kind are not uncommon in that department.

* We are sorry to observe that the efforts of the British Archæological Association in behalf of the very ancient and well executed paintings found in East Wickham Church, Kent, (see our Oct. Magazine, p. 410,) have proved unsuccessful. The circumstance will make the publication of Mr. Wollaston's beautiful drawings the more desirable, which will, perhaps, be undertaken, if not by himself, by the Society of Antiquaries.—*Edit.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.

By a bull dated the 12th of July the Pope has constituted Quebec an archiepiscopal province, comprising four bishoprics, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto. The elevation of Monseigneur Joseph Signay, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, to the dignity of Archbishop, was announced in the Cathedral after high mass on the 24th Nov. and he was invested at the same time with the pallium, the usual insignia of the dignity, by the Bishops of Montreal and Sydney.

AMERICA.

A dreadful conflict which lately took place between a party of Kentucky slaveholders and Ohio Abolitionists, appears to portend a more serious struggle from the same causes. Negro slaves from Kentucky are constantly passing to Canada through the state of Ohio, facilities for such escapes being established throughout the latter state by the Abolitionists. A party of "negro hunters" from Kentucky, hearing that runaway slaves were secreted in the houses of Robert Miller and Absalom Kent, two Abolitionists residing in Brown's county, Ohio, (near the town of Georgetown,) searched the house of Miller, and found two absconding slaves, who attempted to escape. Miller attempted to aid their escape, and was immediately stabbed to death by the Kentuckians, who proceeded to the house of King, where they were resisted by four or five armed men. A dreadful conflict ensued. A son of Col. Towers, of Kentucky, was killed instantly, and King was mortally wounded while reloading fire-arms. The sheriff now arrived and arrested the ring-leaders

of both parties. Another band of Kentuckians arrived soon after, renewed the conflict, and hanged one of the slaves for resisting his captor. Having burned the houses of King and Miller to the ground, with all the contents, they proceeded to the house of Alexander Gilliland, tore him from his family, and beat him almost to death. The Kentuckians were increasing in numbers, and the whole neighbourhood up in arms.

MEXICO.

On the 7th Dec. Santa Anna was proclaimed Dictator, and all seemed to go on well; but about mid-day the troops barracked in the *Accordada* Saint Francis and the citadel pronounced against Santa Anna and Canallizo. At the head of the movement was General Don José J. Herrera, President of the Council, who addressed a proclamation to the city, calling on it to sustain him. The whole Congress then declared in favour of Herrera, who immediately took possession of the national palace without bloodshed. The Congress constituted its session permanent. The ex-ministers fled.

INDIA.

The Rajah of Berhampore having committed some acts of cruelty on the person of a dependent, which occasioned the poor man's death, lately came to Calcutta, where a warrant was out for his arrest. Dreading the indignity of falling into the hands of the police, he blew his brains out. He had previously made a will, leaving the bulk of his property to the establishment of an university. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of *felo de se*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

This important Act came into operation on the 1st Jan. The officers mentioned in it have been appointed since the 1st of September last by a special provision. There are two official referees named by the government; and surveyors, with their

district assigned, have been nominated by the magistracy of the city and the several localities comprised in the jurisdiction of the metropolis. The Act extends on the north side of the Thames from Fulham to Shadwell, and on the south side of the river from Woolwich to Wandsworth, in-

cluding the other suburban districts. The legislature by the 4th section anticipated that building speculations would be carried on beyond the prescribed limits of the statute in order to evade the law, and therefore gave power to her Majesty in Council to extend the operation of the same to any parts within 12 miles of Charing-cross. It is required that notice of such intention to extend the limits shall be given at least one month prior in the *London Gazette*. Notice must now be given of all buildings to be commenced to the registrar-general appointed, under certain penalties; and all buildings must be erected according to the directions of the Act, otherwise the workmen, as well as the owners, will be subjected to penalties, and in default of payment to imprisonment. The Act has reference to the future drainage of houses, and it is declared that the drainage has been so bad as to endanger the health of the inhabitants. The width of streets and alleys is to be increased, in order to obtain a proper ventilation, and to prevent the risk of fire from the close contiguity of houses opposite. Another portion of the new law relates to dwellings for the poor. After a certain period, cellars, or lower rooms, are not to be used unless altered to admit proper drainage and ventilation. Ruinous and dangerous buildings can now be repaired or pulled down by parish officers, after notice to the owners, and proceedings adopted to recover the expenses incurred either from the owner or the landlord. The other portion has reference to the officers to carry the law into force, to consolidate the provisions, and to superintend the erection of buildings.

Jan. 15. Her Majesty and Prince Albert set out from Windsor on a visit to the Duke of Buckingham at *Stowe*. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm along the line of road, and on their arrival at the town of Buckingham due honour was paid to them. At the north, or chief entrance to the mansion, the Duke of Buckingham was waiting to receive her Majesty, and the Duchess was on the steps. The semicircular courtyard, before the north front of the mansion, was one mass of persons, chiefly horsemen. Extending from one side to the other of the semicircle was a line of labourers in white smockfrocks. Her Majesty and the Prince were conducted through the hall and saloon to the left wing of the mansion, which was appropriated to their use. The "Rembrandt" room, the walls of which are covered with some of the finest works of that painter, was her Majesty's bed-room. Her Ma-

jesty returned to Windsor on Saturday Jan. 18.

Jan. 20. Her Majesty and Prince Albert went to visit the Duke of Wellington at *Strathfieldsaye*, receiving on their way the homage of the authorities of Wokingham. The following day they visited Bramshill, the fine old seat of Sir John Cope. On Wednesday, the third day of their visit, the Prince (as on the preceding day) had a grand battue in the preserves, and in the afternoon the Royal visitors witnessed a game of tennis played by Lord Charles Wellesley and Mr. Phillips and the Messrs. Carr and son of Hampton Court, in the riding-school built at *Strathfieldsaye* by Lord Rivers, its late owner. On Thursday Jan. 23 her Majesty returned to Windsor.

CUMBERLAND.

Naworth Castle is to be restored forthwith, under the care of Mr. Salvin, F.A.S. A quantity of magnificent oak timber, from Lowther Park, has been laid down to be used in the work of restoration, and workmen are already engaged in repairing and strengthening various parts of the external walls. The great hall, which formed perhaps the most imposing feature of the old castle, is to be furnished with a highly decorated ceiling of carved oak, somewhat after the fashion of that of *Eltham Hall*. A strong arch of freestone has been built for support under the hanging eastern tower, the apartments in which, comprising the tapestries, bed-chamber, oratory, and library of "Belted Will," have suffered but little injury, and will serve to afford future visitors an idea of what *Naworth Castle* was previous to the late lamentable fire.

DEVONSHIRE.

At *Devonport Dockyard* an important work has been performed, in completing the rebuilding of the North Jetty sea wall. It has been built under cover of a cofferdam. It is faced with granite of excellent quality from the Foggintor quarries of Dartmoor, and backed with limestone from the quarries at Catwater. Its mean height from the foundation, which is slate-work, to the coping, is 40 feet. The old wall, composed of Portland ashlar facing and slate backing, was built on piles and plank, and its height of masonry was 26 feet. From decay, and the constant destructive operations of the *teredo navalis* or auger worm, and the *limnoria* or gribble worm, it had given way; the former worm destroying the interior and the latter diminishing the exterior. It is the intention of the Admiralty gradually to rebuild the other old sea walls, which were con-

structed in the same manner, and have decayed from similar causes. Considerable progress has been made with the new pier and basin, of which the first stone was laid on the 14th of last May. The foundation, of hard slate, is laid at a greater depth than was ever known in a work of a similar nature, it being no less than 68 feet 6 inches from the coping, which is 8 feet deeper than the lowest foundation of London Bridge. The area of this basin is of sufficient extent for the fitting out of eight sail at once. On its eastern side, and leading into it, two large docks will be formed capable of receiving the largest class ship. These will be made partly from the docks Nos. 1 and 3, intended to be broken up. The dock, No. 1, which will be thus converted, is the oldest in the dockyard. From an old drawing, it appears that it was made about the commencement of the 18th century.

DURHAM.

The Lords of the Treasury have granted 750*l.*, part of the parliamentary grant for public walks, &c., to the corporation of *Sunderland*, in aid of a plan for providing a place of recreation for the inhabitants, the only condition of the grant being, that the ground, when purchased, shall be legally and permanently secured as a place of recreation for the people. It is intended to purchase and lay out Building-hill. The estimated cost is about 3000*l.*, the remainder of which will be raised by public subscription.

HAMPSHIRE.

A tablet has been erected in *Alderstone Church*, near Gosport, to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the 44th regiment who fell in the Affghan war. Over it are hung the colours of that ill-fated regiment. The following is the inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Colonel T. Mackrath, Aid-de-Camp to her Majesty, Major W. B. Scott, Captain T. Swaine, Captain R. B. M'Crea, Captain F. R. Leighton, Captain T. Robinson, Captain F. C. Collins, Lieutenant W. H. Dodgin, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant F. M. Wade, Lieutenant H. Cadett, Lieutenant S. Swinton, Lieutenant F. J. C. Fortye, Lieutenant A. W. Gray, Paymaster T. Bourke, Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. R. Halahan, Surgeon J. Harcourt, Assistant Surgeons W. Balfour and W. Primrose, and 645 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment, who fell upon the field of battle in the disastrous Affghan war of 1841 and 1842. They sank with arms in their hands, unconquered, but overpowered by the united horrors of climate, treachery,

and barbarous warfare. Their colours, saved by Captain J. Souter, one of the few survivors, hang above this stone, which is erected to their memory by the Officers of the 44th regiment.—June, 1844. * And if thy people Israel be put to the worse before the enemy, because they have sinned against Thee, and shall return and confess Thy name, and pray and make supplication before Thee in this house; then hear Thou from the heavens, and forgive the sins of thy people Israel." —2 Chron. vi. 24, 25."

Portsmouth Dockyard.—Various new works, buildings, and improvements in this dockyard have progressed most satisfactorily during the last year. From 300 to 500 labourers were employed all the summer in excavations for the new steam-basin, the south wall of which is nearly completed, and the foundation stone was laid, with the usual solemnities, by Admiral Parker, on the 13th of January. Thousands of tons of granite have been received from Penryn in Cornwall, which have been worked for the basin walls. The large space called "The Buildings," now outside the dock walls, will be taken in this year. About 200 men have been employed in the construction of four new building slips, either of which will be capable of bearing the largest class ship, and when completed will be shedded over. A new mast-house, one of the most splendid buildings in the dockyard, has been nearly completed; its dimensions are 150 feet in length, by 80 in breadth, two stories high; the upper floor is supported by 24 cast-iron pillars, and is to be the paint-loft; the lower part will be appropriated solely for masts, fitted with tram-roads between the pillars for their more easy removal. The flooring is composed of Claridge's Seyssel asphalt. The police station-house and the weighing-house, standing in front of this beautiful building, are now in course of removal. A present-store and working boat-house has also been in course of construction this last year, and is about half completed. It stands in front of the Naval College, abutting on the mast pond, into which the boats will be launched when completed, or can be hauled up on slips when brought in for repair.

The important work of laying down an electric telegraph on the South Western Railway, from London to Gosport, is nearly completed. The posts for sustaining the wires, which are fixed at about fifty yards distance, are put down nearly the whole way. The cost of the work, about 24,000*l.*, is borne in equal proportions by the Company and by the Board of Admiralty.

KENT.

The copper-plate of a fine old map of *Romney Marsh* has been found, dated 1617, by "Matthew Poker," and will be printed shortly by Mr. Tiffen, of Hythe, as subscriptions are entered into for that purpose. It was dedicated, by James Cole, to the Lords and Commissioners of the Levels, and contains much valuable information respecting the sewers and waterings.

A survey of the land east and west of Dungeness Point will take place in April next (weather permitting), by the officers and crew of the "Blazer" steamer, Capt. J. Washington, R.N. the late easterly gales having been unfavourable for finishing their late survey by placing piles and other marks to ascertain the increase or decrease of the beach or shingle near the Ness Point, which is continually changing by the effects of strong gales and heavy surf from the south-west.

Jan. 2. The directors of the Dover Railway Company took possession of the whole of the *Greenwich Railway*, and property appertaining to it. Extensive alterations will be made at the London-bridge terminus; the present station will be razed to the ground, and a handsome building erected, in the same style of architecture with the Brighton, Dover, and Croydon station. The whole of the line will undergo a thorough repair.

LANCASHIRE.

Nov. 30. The Bishop of Chester consecrated Christ Church, Blackburn-street, *Manchester*, a building which formerly belonged to the Methodist New Connexion, to which a new front has been added in the Norman style of architecture.

A noble example has been set in the case of a lay patron, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, in conjunction with his son, Lord Stanley, of the division of parishes of overgrown population into several ecclesiastical districts, or virtually additional parishes. The living of *Winwick* contains a population now of probably 20,000. The annual value of the rectorial income is 4,220*l.*, and a bill has been carried through Parliament to divide the living into five or six separate parishes, apportioning the tithes among the several incumbents. The present rectory house is to be reduced in size; new parsonage houses are to be built for the parochial clergy; and, when needed, a new church or churches to be built. We trust that patrons, ecclesiastical and lay, will ponder the example of the Earl of Derby.

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SOMERSET.

Dec. 23. A new Church at *Farrington Gurney*, Somerset, was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury. It is built by Mr. Pinch, architect, of Bath, in the Norman style, and consists of a nave 35 feet high, with a clerestory, supported by round pillars and semicircular arches; a deep chancel at the east end, and a tower, 55 feet high, at the west end. The whole length of the building is 91 feet, and the width 42 feet. There are no galleries, excepting one in the tower for the singers. The chancel is lighted by a triple window, and one on either side, intended to be filled with stained glass. There is accommodation for about 350 persons in low open seats, three-fourths of which are free and unappropriated for ever; the whole of these, with the gallery, altar rail, desk, and timbers of the roof, are in imitation of dark oak. The pulpit, altar-piece, and font are executed in Bath stone. The contract for the building was under 1200*l.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Dec. 18. The ancient parish church of *St. Mary, Stafford*, was re-opened for Divine worship, after having undergone a thorough and perfect restoration. The Lord Bishop of the diocese was met by the Mayor of Stafford, John Griffiths, esq., who, attended by the mace-bearers and other officers, escorted his lordship and the Dean of Bangor, Archdeacon Hodgson, and the Rev. Thomas Coldwell, M.A., of Abthorpe, Northamptonshire, who on that occasion represented his brother, the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, M.A., the Rector of *St. Mary's*, to the grand jury room of the Shire-hall, where a large body of the clergy, and also the borough magistrates and town council, had assembled to meet the right rev. prelate. A procession was then formed, which repaired to the church, where divine service was read by the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, the communion service by the Bishop, and a sermon preached by his lordship. During the reading of the offertory, plates were taken round by Earl Talbot, accompanied by the mayor as churchwarden, and Viscount Sandon, accompanied by Mr. Fowke the other churchwarden, by Viscount Ingestre, the Hon. Charles Chetwynd Talbot, T. Salt, esq., the Rev. F. Bolton, and the Rev. R. Temple. The sum collected was then received, in two silver offertory basins, by Earl Talbot and Viscount Ingestre, who presented it to the Bishop at the altar. The collection amounted to 337*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* After the collection, the sacrament was

administered to about 200 communicants, including the clergy. The altar cloth, used for the first time on this occasion, is the gift of the Misses Watts Russell, and has been executed entirely by themselves. It is an exceedingly valuable and exquisite production, and is composed of rich crimson velvet, with a broad border of needlework. The collections at two subsequent services increased the amount to 46*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

SURREY.

Dec. 21. The new church of St. Paul's, *Herne Hill*, in the parish of Dulwich, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It is erected on a site presented by Mrs. Simpson, who laid the first stone on the 9th Aug. 1843. The edifice is small, being not intended to contain more than 700; but it is placed in a commanding situation, and both in its exterior and interior it is one of the most perfect examples of modern times. The style is the Perpendicular of the fifteenth century; the architects are Messrs. Alexander and Stevens; and the cost has not exceeded their estimate of 4,500*l.* independent of the gifts, of which there have been many. It is a very happy attempt to restore the leading characteristics of the ancient churches; there are neither galleries nor pews; the oak roof is painted with judgment, and after good models; the windows are all of stained glass by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, containing the armorial bearings of the Queen, Royal Family, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Winchester, the patrons, and those of the principal inhabitant contributors; encaustic tiles occupy the space between the entrance and the altar; the altar is also covered with them, but among them, here and there, are introduced porcelain slabs, with the Royal Arms, and the arms of some of the more liberal donors by whose contributions the structure has been raised. The pulpit also contains a series of slabs in porcelain, very admirably painted, and having a remarkably fine effect; they contain figures of St. Paul, St. Peter, and the four Evangelists. The whole of the tiles and slabs were produced at the manufactory of Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, at Stoke-upon-Trent; they were designed and manufactured expressly for this church, to which they were presented by Mr. Garrett; who has, indeed, been mainly instrumental in raising this beautiful structure for the advantage of the neighbourhood in which he resides. The effect of the encaustic tiles is especially good; the design is in pure taste; the floor harmonises happily with the ceiling and the other decorations of the building;

and, altogether, its appearance is in the highest degree imposing and impressive. The sacramental plate is the gift of Mrs. Simpson. The Rev. Matthew Anderson, M.A. has been appointed the minister by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, joint patron with the Vicar of Camberwell.

YORKSHIRE.

Sherne Church has been completely restored at the expense of the patron, C. Arkwright, esq., of Dunstable, Burton-upon-Trent. The roof is entirely new, of a beautiful Gothic pattern, and the pews are designed to resemble open seats and stall ends; they are of a simple character, and are also new; the pulpit, reading desk, altar rails, and table are exceedingly chaste in design. The stonework of the windows, &c. has been also restored according to their original design.

SCOTLAND.

Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, situated at the eastern extremity of the valley which separates the Old and New Towns of *Edinburgh*, formerly the old Botanic Garden, has been sold to the North British Railway Company. On New Year's-day morning, the remains of the foundress, Lady Glenorchy, were exhumed from under the floor of the chapel, which was covered by several large flags, on one of which a large plate of brass indicated who lay below. At the bottom of a flight of steps, and in a narrow vault, the coffin was found, which had rested there in darkness for nearly 60 years. The coffin, in the first attempt of the labourers to remove it from its place, parted longitudinally a-top, and the remains of Lady Glenorchy were deposited within a new shell prepared for the purpose. The plate above bore, in characters still distinctly legible, that the remains were those of Lady Glenorchy, the foundress of the chapel, and that she had departed this life in July, 1786, in her 44th year. The remains were removed in a hearse to the cemetery of St. John's Chapel, Prince's-street, till it has been ascertained from the Marquess of Breadalbane where they are to be finally re-interred.

A sensation of no ordinary character has been caused in the neighbourhood of *Lanark*, by the breaking down of a prophecy which had been current for the last 180 years—to the effect that no male heir would ever be born at *Lee House*, owing to the Lockharts of *Lee* having been noted persecutors of the Covenanters. Daughters there have been in plenty; but a female could not inherit the estates. Now, however, a son and heir has been born at *Lee House*,

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 25. Royal Bucks or King's Own Militia, Sir H. Verney, Bart. to be Major.

Dec. 12. Elected Knights of the Garter, His Serene Highness Ernest II. reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Earl De Grey, the Marquess of Abercorn, Earl Talbot, and Earl Powis.

Dec. 14. Brooke Hamilton Gyll, of Wyrardsbury house, Bucks, esq. Gordon W. J. Gyll, of Wimpole-st. esq. Sir Robert Gyll, of Chelsea, Knt. sons of William Gyll, of Wyrardsbury-house, esq. deceased, and Frances-Caroline, widow of Hamilton Gyll, of Shenley-lodge and Salisbury-hall, co. Hertford, esq. and her two sons, Hamilton Fleming Campbell Gyll and Bellenden Charles John Gyll, grandsons of the said William Gyll, to continue to use the surname of Gyll, instead of Gill.

Dec. 24. Frederick Sedley, esq. to be Inspector of Police for the Island of Malta.

Dec. 26. Knighted by patent, Chevalier Robert Schomburg, recently at the head of the expedition for exploring the boundaries of the colony of British Guiana.

Dec. 27. The Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West to be one of the Gentlemen Usurers Quarterly Waiters in ordinary to her Majesty.

Dec. 28. Edward Smirke, esq. to be Solicitor-General to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Dec. 31. The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Naples, and Extra Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Major and brevet Col. B. Drummond to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain and Lieut.-Col. H. Colville to be Major (with the rank of Colonel in the Army); Lieut. and Capt. C. J. J. Hamilton to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, Captain E. Croker, of the 2nd Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.

Jan. 2. Thomas Thompson, esq. to be Superintendent of Police for the Island of Ceylon.

Jan. 4. Unattached, brevet Major J. De Lacy, from 56th Foot, to be Major.

Jan. 8. Thomas Uwins, esq. R. A. to be Surveyor of Pictures in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Jan. 9. Renfrewshire Militia, Capt. R. Morris to be Major.

Jan. 10. Major Matthew Richmond to be Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Colony of New Zealand.

Jan. 14. Lieut.-Col. George Macdonald to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

Jan. 16. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. G.C.B. (Governor of Canada, &c.) created Baron Metcalfe, of Fern Hill, co. Berks.—Hospital Staff, Surgeon A. Shanks, M.D. from 55th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, Surgeon J. McCoy McDonald, from the 1st West India Regt., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class.

Jan. 17. Deputy Commissary-general T. Carey, to be a Commissary-general; Assistant Commissary-general W. R. Eppes, and Assistant Commissary-general H. Bowers, to be Deputy Commissaries General.—68th Foot, Lieut. W. H. H. Carmichael, to be Adjutant.—75th Foot, Captain Peter Delancey to be Major.

Jan. 23. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major R. B. Rawnsley to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Member returned to serve in Parliament, Dartmouth—Joseph Somes, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. K. Bonney to be Archdeacon of Lincoln and fourth Residentiary Canon.

Rev. H. Tattam to be Archdeacon of Bedford.

Rev. W. Gee, to be Archdeacon of West Cornwall.

Rev. J. H. Philpotts to be Archdeacon of Cornwall.

Rev. F. Anson, jun. to be Canon of Windsor.

Rev. H. Allen, Trinity Church, Clifton, P.C. Bristol.

Rev. G. J. Atkinson, Eagle V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. Bagnall, Sheinton R. Salop.

Rev. T. Barton, Holy Trinity, Richmond P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. M. Barnard, Little Bardfield R. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Boothby, Nunburnholm V. Yorksh.

Rev. J. C. Bradney, Greet R. Salop.

Rev. D. A. Browne, New Church of the Holy Trinity, Salterton R. Devon.

Rev. G. G. Carrington, New District of Sutton-on-Plym P.C. Plymouth.

Rev. W. C. B. Cave, Derwent P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. C. Clarkson, Ringsfield with Little Redisham R.R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Collin, Haydon with Little Chishall, R.R. Essex.

Rev. H. P. Costobodie, King's Norton V. Leic.

Rev. A. Cowburn, Humber R. Herefordshire.

Rev. C. H. Cox, Oulton R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Cursham, Hartwell P.C. Northamptonshire.

Rev. R. Denny, Ingleton P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. B. Doune, Hinxworth R. Hertfordshire.

Rev. H. Drury, Bremhill V. Wilts.

Rev. J. P. Eden, Stockton-on-Tees V. Durham.

Rev. D. Edwards, Cappel Garmon, Llanrwst, P.C. Denbighshire.

Rev. T. L. Fellows, Beighton R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. M. Glenie, Mark P.C. Somersetshire.

Rev. S. Goodenough, Aikton R. near Carlisle.

Rev. W. G. Goodchild, East Tilbury R. Essex.

Rev. J. Haigh, St. Paul's Church P.C. Huddersfield.

Rev. H. Hamner, Grendon R. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Hart, Soulbury P.C. Bucks.

Rev. W. H. Havergal, St. Nicholas R. Worcester.

Rev. C. J. Hawkins, Sutton-on-the-Forest V. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. W. Hill, Waverton P.C. Chester.

Rev. A. B. Hill, Morebath V. Devon.

Rev. M. Hill, St. John's Church P.C. Kidderminster.

Rev. J. H. Hoskins, Blaby R. Leicestershire.

Rev. G. J. Huddleston, Tunworth R. Hants.

Rev. W. Hunt, St. Saviour's P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. E. W. Ingram, Stanford R. Worc.

Rev. T. F. Jennings, Flax Bourton P.C. Som.

Rev. E. Johnston, Hampton P.C. Middlesex.

Rev. J. C. Kempe, Huish R. Devon.

Rev. J. Lawrell, St. John's Church, Cove, P.C. Devonshire.

Rev. P. Lethbridge, Draycot Folliott R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Lowe, Abbot's Bromley V. Staff.

Rev. D. Melville, Shellesley Beauchamp R. Worcestershire.

Rev. R. T. Mills, Halse V. Somersetshire.

Rev. E. Neale, Kilton R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. Newby, Wickham R. Durham.

Rev. J. W. North, Trinity Church, Greenwich, P.C. Kent.

Rev. F. H. Palmer, Woolsthorpe R. Linc.

Rev. R. B. Paul, Kentish Town P.C. Middlesex.

Rev. J. F. S. Phabyn, Charlton Horethorne V. Somersetshire.

Rev. R. Price, Kardisley V. Herefordshire.

Rev. J. Pugh, St. Paul's, Walsall P.C. Staff.

Rev. J. Ralph, Adlington V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. F. G. Rawlins, Leaden Roding R. Essex.
 Rev. W. E. Rawstorne, Galby R. Leic.
 Rev. J. C. Reynolds, Beeston St. Andrew R. Norwich.
 Rev. J. P. Reynolds, Neckton R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Roberts, Stocklinch Magdalen R. Som.
 Rev. J. J. Robinson, Lostock R. Chester.
 Rev. F. Rogers, Kesgrave P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Saunders, St. Luke, Old Street R. Middlesex.
 Rev. H. S. Sayce, Shirehampton P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. H. J. Stevenson, Hallow and Grimley R.R. Worcestershire.
 Rev. H. Sweeting, Botus Fleming R. Cornwall.
 Rev. T. Taylor, Little Malvern P.C. Worc.
 Rev. G. H. Vachell, Foulness R. Essex.
 Rev. L. Woolcombe, Petrockstow R. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Foster, to the Earl of Sefton.
 Rev. T. G. Hatchard, to the Marquess of Conyngham.
 Rev. W. Jackson, D.D. to the Earl of Lonsdale.
 Rev. W. J. Jenkins, B.A. to the Earl of Cardigan.
 Rev. D. Jones, B.D. to Lord Say and Sele.
 Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D. to the Duke of Newcastle.
 Rev. T. Sworde, M.A. to the Duke of Grafton.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Francis Hart Dyke, esq. to be her Majesty's Procurator General.
 Henry Pownall, esq. to be Chairman of the Middlesex magistrates (votes for Mr. Pownall 70; for Mr. Rotch 25).
 Rev. D. S. Hodgson, B.A. to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Bolton, Lanc.
 Rev. F. Jones, M.A. to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Uffculme.
 Rev. J. Pugh, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Queen Mary, Walsall.
 Rev. T. Taylor, M.A. to be Head Master of the Grammar School at Colwall, Heref.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 17. At the manor house, Tavistock, the wife of John Benson, esq. a dau.
 Dec. 1. At the vicarage, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hook, a son.—5. At the Elms, Market Harborough, the Hon. Mrs. W. De Capel Brooke, a son.—9. At Bishopsteignton, the wife of Thomas Levett Prinsep, esq. a son and heir.—13. At Greenwich Hospital, Lady Isabella Hope, a dau.—14. At Blackbrook Lodge, Fareham, the wife of J. F. Burrell, jun. esq. a son and heir.—15. At Connaught-pl. Lady Mildred Hope, a dau.—At Edmonthorpe, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Edwards, a son.—16. At Mount-street, Park-lane, the Countess of Enniskillen, a son and heir.—17. At Tawstock Court, Devon, the wife of Edward J. Weld, esq. a son.—At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Vernon, Coldstream Guards, a dau.—19. At the house of her father, Edmund Turner, esq. M.P. for Truro, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Carlyon, a dau.—20. At Newton Tracy, the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, a dau.—21. At Clifden Park, Hants, the wife of R. F. Chapman, esq. a son and heir.—22. In Hyde Park-sq. Mrs. Edward Baldwin, a son.—At Ince Blundell-hall, Lancash. the wife of Thomas Weld Blundell, esq. a son and heir.—24. The Countess of Hillsborough, a son and heir.—25. At Lincoln, the wife of F. Sutton, esq. late Capt. 7th Hussars, a son and dau.—26. At Milton, the Viscountess Milton, a dau.—27. The lady of Sir John

Power, Bart. of Kilfane, Kilkenny, a son.—28. At Dublin, the wife of Capt. Money-Kyrle, 32d Regt. a son.

Lately. At Rathcorlin, co. Westmeath, the wife of John Malone, esq. a son and heir.—At Cheltenham, the wife of H. E. Butler, esq. (nephew to the Earl of Kilkenny,) a son and heir.

Jan. 1. At Gloucester-terr. Regent's Park, the wife of Percy Davies, esq. a dau.—3. At Conyamore, the Countess of Listowell, twin daughters.—At Babraham, the Hon. Mrs. Adeane, a dau.—At Streathby vicarage, the wife of the Rev. James R. Burgess, a dau.—At Coleshill-house, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, a dau.—4. In Eaton-sq. Lady Rosa Greville, a dau.—In Lowndes-sq. Mrs. William Stopford, a son.—5. In Hereford-st. the wife of Stephen Ram, esq. a son.—At Waresley Park, Hants, the Lady Caroline Duncombe, a dau.—In Harley-st. the wife of Arthur Champagne, esq. a dau.—7. At Munich, the Princess Leopold of Bavaria, by birth Archduchess of Tuscany, a prince.—8. In Berkeley-sq. the Countess of Aboyne, a dau.—9. In Chesham-pl. the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a dau.—11. In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Capel, a son.—13. At Cambridge House, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strélitz, a prince, which survived its birth only a few minutes.—14. The Countess of Shelburne, a son.—At Pull Court, Worcestershire, the wife of William Dowdeswell, esq. M.P. a son.—In Portland-pl. the wife of Henry Davidson, esq. a dau.—15. At Hampton Court, Herefordsh. the wife of John Arkwright, esq. a dau.—16. At Kingscote, the wife of Col. Kingscote, a son.—At Langford-grove, Essex. Lady Rayleigh, a dau.—20. At Rochampton, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, a son.—23. In Gordon-sq. the wife of John Romilly, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Sydney, Capt. E. M. O'Connell, 99th Regt. Brigade Major, at Sydney, to Sarah, second dau. of Major W. Russell, of Toobimba, Hunter River, late 29th Regt., and niece of the late Capt. Russell.

Aug. 14. At Sydney, N. S. Wales, Edward William Terrick Hamilton, youngest son of Archdeacon Hamilton, to Annie, second dau. of Wm. Thacker, esq. of Sydney.

Sept. 16. At Simla, Charles Apthorp Wheelwright, esq. of the Bengal Horse Art. youngest son of the Rev. C. A. Wheelwright, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Tansor, to Fanny, dau. of Capt. White, late of the 3rd Regt. of Dragoons.

Oct. 8. At Nagpore, Lieut. Lisle John Batten, 18th Madras Nat. Inf. eldest son of John Batten, esq. Rochester, to Sarah-Ann, youngest dau. of Major Davidson, Bengal Service.

22. At Montserrat, Francis Burke, esq. to Rosina, fourth dau. of the late Dr. West, of Antigua.—At Guelph, James Lamond Smith, esq. of Glen Millan, Aberdeen, Scotland, to Isabella, third dau. of the late George Barker, esq. of Leamington Priors, co. Warw.

24. At Benares, Frederick Trollope, esq. 62d Regt. N. I. to Mary-Victoria, youngest dau. of C. B. Francis, esq. Bengal Medical Establishment.

31. At Calcutta, John Alexander Cripps, esq. to Georgiana-Foster, dau. of George Wise, esq. of Dacca.

Nov. 2. At Oran, Africa, Giles Mumby, esq. surgeon of Algiers, to Jane, second dau. of Nathaniel Welsford, esq. of the former place.

6. At Jerruck, Lower Sindh, Bombay, Robt.

Maxwell Johnstone, esq. 1st Grenadier Regt. Sub-Assistant Commissary Gen. to Emma-Maray, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Critchlow Edgell.

9. At Paumben, Madras, the Rev. Henry Cherry, of Madura, to Henrietta-Ebell, dau. of Capt. H. Ebell, Custom Master of Paumben.

12. At Bellary, Madras, A. G. Tweedie, esq. Madras Civil Service, eldest son of Alexander Tweedie, esq. M.D. F.R.S. to Isabella-Fanny, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Leslie, K. H., commanding Bellary.

13. At Dover, P. A. Delanoy Lafargue, esq. to Rosa, seventh dau. of the late J. E. North, esq. of Leicester. Also, James Eyres Coward, jun. esq. of Tiverton, Devon, to Lucy-Pick, eighth dau. of the late J. E. North, esq.

14. At Octacamund, Madras, Lieut. F. W. Bond, Art. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. F. Bond, Madras Art. to Ann, eldest dau. of R. Monk, esq. of Reading, Berks.

15. At Wardle Lodge, Capt. J. A. D. Fergusson, of the 6th Regt. Bengal Light Cav., second surviving son of the late Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart. and of the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Fergusson, to Margaret, fourth dau. of the late James Hope, esq. Writer to the Signet.

16. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Oswald, sixth son of John Copland, esq. of Chelmsford, Essex, to Frances, third dau. of John Alliston, esq. of Russell-sq. London.—At Ilfracombe, Henry Heming, esq. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. J. B. Monk, late of the 97th Regiment.

19. At Alphington, Thomas Coulson Sanders, esq. of Exeter, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of Joseph Buckley, esq. of Alphington.

—At Hove, George Reade, esq. of Hutton Locras, Cleveland, to Melville-Barbara, second dau. of John Watson, esq. of Wick Lodge, Brighton.—At Great Yarmouth, C. B. Wiles, esq. surgeon, Norwich, son of the late W. Wiles, esq. of Pidley Lodge, co. Huntingdon, to Martha-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Smyth, R.N.—At Whitby, the Rev. William Duncombe, Vicar of Crowle, Linc., only son of William Duncombe, esq. of Lagley, Herts, to Caroline-Anne, eldest dau. of James Walker, esq. of Whitby.—At Brompton, Middlesex, the Rev. P. C. Nicholson, only surviving son of the Rev. Henry Nicholson, Rector of Moresby, Cumberland, to Mary, dau. of Isaiah Linwood Verity, esq. late Major of the 92d Highlanders.—At Leyton, Essex, the Rev. Chas. Kemble, M.A. of Wadham Coll. Oxford, Incumbent of St. Michael's Church, Lambeth, to Charlotte, second dau. of Stephen Wildman Cattley, esq. of Leyton.—At Colaba, Bombay, Capt. Thorp, paymaster of 63d Regt. son of Thomas Thorpe, Rector of Burton Obery, Leicestershire, to Ann-Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Watlington, esq. of New Parks, in the same county.

20. At Bath, Alexander T. Gordon, esq. Surveyor-Gen. of Hong Kong, to Augusta A. Whitaker, grand-dau. of the Chevalier de Forssmann.—At Walthamstow, William Wilson, esq. eldest son of the Rev. William Wilson, Vicar of Walthamstow, Essex, to Anne-Rodick, dau. of the late Archibald Corbett, esq.—At Christ Church, St. Mary-lebone, Capt. Thomas Dickinson, R.N. to Maria, widow of Thomas Senior, esq. of Great Ealing.—At Cheltenham, W. Shaw Bond, esq. of Devonshire-place, Cavendish-square, to Frances-Jane, dau. of the late Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq. of Ballynahinch, co. Clare.—At Royston, the Rev. James Fendall, Rector of Harton, Cambridge, to Maria-Eleanor, widow of Henry Hawkins, esq. of the Priory, Royston.

23. In the Catholic chapel, Jarratt-st. and afterwards at St. Peter's church, Capt. O'Connell, 38th Regt., brother of C. D. O'Connell, esq. late M.P. for Kerry, to Jane, only dau. of William Williams, esq. of the Bank of England.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Matthews, jun. esq. of Castle Carey, Somerset, to Maria-Anne, only dau. of the late John Buckingham, esq. of Broad-st. St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

25. At Leeds, George Aplin, esq. to Miss Aplin, dau. of the Rev. A. B. Aplin, Incumbent of Stanley, near Wakefield.—At Arolsen, Adolphe George Prince Hereditary of Schaumbourg Lippe to the Princess Hermione, second dau. of Prince George of Waldeck, Sovereign of Waldeck and Pyemont.—At Naples, his Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale, son of the King of the French, to the Princess Marie Caroline of Salerno, dau. of the Prince of Salerno, uncle of the King of Naples, and brother of the Queen of the French.

26. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. Draper, 64th Regt. to Anne-Constance, fourth dau. of John Grub, esq. late of Horsendon House, Bucks.—At St. Pancras New Church, William Law, esq. of Woburn-pl. to Margaret, only dau. of Samuel Clegg, esq. Civil Engineer.—At Guernsey, Lieut.-Col. Trafford, of Pantothe, Carinthensh. to Maria, second dau. of John Le Marchant, esq. of Melrose, Jurat of the Royal Court of that Island.—At Bourton on Duns Moor, Warwicksh. the Rev. Abdiel Seaton, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Seaton, Rector of Lampeter, Pembrokeshire, to Harriet-Lucy, youngest dau. of James Palmer, esq. of the Close, Litchfield.—At Christ Church, the Rev. John Jadis, Vicar of Humbleton, Yorkshire, to Jane-Anne, dau. of the late Edmund Hopkins, esq. of Hackney.—At South Petherton, Robert Pittard, esq. of Rodwell Farm, parish of Kingsbury Episcopi, to Rebecca, only dau. of the Rev. Edward Paltridge, of South Petherton.—At Diben, the Hon. Oliver William Lambart, youngest son of the late Earl of Cavan, to Anne-Elizabeth, second dau. of Capt. Wiles, R.N. of Langdown, near Southampton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Desiré Alexis Joseph Lebeau, of Brussels, officer of the household troops of H. M. the King of the Belgians, only child of M. Lebeau, physician to His Majesty, and nephew of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Maria-Amelia, relict of the Rev. S. H. Whittow, and dau. of James Jenkins, esq. of Chepstow.—At Poona, J. P. Mayers, esq. of 28th Regt. to Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of George Ormond, esq. 86th Regt.

27. The Rev. George France, M.A. Rector of Brockdish, Norfolk, son of William B. France, esq. of Cadogan-pl. to Elizabeth, the only dau. of Luke T. Flood, esq. of Belle Vue, Chelsea.—At Stonehouse, Ernest Elliott, esq. R.N. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Hilton, esq. of Littleham, North Devon.—At Ashcott, Som., Richard Bassett Beaupre, esq. Glamorganshire, and of the Royal Art. to Frances, second dau. of the late Stephen Dowell, esq. of Pulteney-st. Bath.—At York, the Rev. Robert W. B. Hornby, B.A. to Annie, eldest dau. of Henry Snales, esq.—At St. Olave's Jewry, William, son of Adam W. Emsley, esq. to Elizabeth-Sarah, youngest dau. of Burton Mumford, esq. of Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

28. At Plymouth, the Rev. E. Beauchamp St. John, M.A. Rector of Ideford, Devon, to Mary, third dau. of the late Robert Lovell Gwatkin, of Princess-sq.—At Florence, Edm. Creswell, esq. of Gibraltar, to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. William Fraser, Rector of North Waltham, Hants.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Sibbald David, eldest son

of Sir David Scott, Bart. K. H., to Harriet-Anne, only dau. of Henry Shank, esq. of Gloucester-pl. and of Castlerig, Fifeshire.

30. At Tattingstone, Suffolk, John Bruce Pryce, esq. of Duffryn, Glamorgansh., High Sheriff for that county, to Alicia-Grant, second dau. of the late William Bushby, esq. of Great Cumberland-place.

Lately. At Llangathen, John Pugh Pryse, esq. youngest son of Pryse Pryse, esq. of Gogerddan, M.P. for Cardigan, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of John Walters Philipps, esq. of Aberglassney, Carmarthensh.—At Wotton-under-Edge, the Rev. John Harsent, of Basingbourne, to Susannah, youngest dau. of the late Stephen Rendall, esq. of the former place.—At the Ambassador's Chapel, Firmin François Raveau, architect, Paris, to Frances-Anne, third dau. of Charles Ball, esq. late of Postford-hill, near Guildford, Surrey.—At Eaton-sq. the Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, son of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse, to the Lady Elinor Ashburnham, dau. of the late Earl of Ashburnham.

Dec. 3. At Tattenhall, W. Fleming Fryer, esq. of Tattenhall Wood, eldest son of Richard Fryer, esq. of the Wergs, Staff., to Caroline, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Horton, of Tattenhall.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Ilid Thomas, of Eathorpe House, Warwick, to Elizabeth, widow of Col. Rathbone, of Kensington.—At Withybrook, Warw. Thomas Chavasse, esq. surgeon, of Edgbaston, to Miriam-Sarah, dau. of the late James Wyld, esq. geographer to his late Majesty.—At Liverpool, Capt. M. W. Goldie, 42d Highlanders, son of Gen. Goldie, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, to Caroline, dau. of E. Arnaud, esq. of Liverpool.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Henry Taylor, esq. Upper Montagu-st. Montagu-sq. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Charles Snoad, jun. esq. White Hall, Brookland, Kent.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Capt. James Knox, to Mary-Anne, widow of James Frederick Stewart, esq. of River-st. Myddleton-sq.—At Claybrook, Frederick R. Spackman, M.B. of Harpenden, Herts, to Caroline-Harriett, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. H. Johnson, M.A. Rector of Lutterworth.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Leonard Pead, esq. of Horchurch, Essex, second son of the late Benj. Pead, esq. of Hacton House, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late David Hunter, of Montagu-street, Russell-square.

4. At St. Marylebone, Geo. Joseph Harding, esq. of Solihull, Warw. to Helen, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jeremiah Watson, of Armwood, Lymington, Hants.—At Fawley, Hants, Alex. Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, esq. M.P. for Bridport, to Annabella-Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Andr. R. Drummond, esq. of Cadlands Park, and grand-dau. of the Duke of Rutland.—At Reuss Greiz, his Highness the Hereditary Prince Charles Egon Leopold of Furstenberg, to her Serene Highness Princess Elizabeth Henrietta of Reuss Greiz, second dau. of the late Prince Henry XIX., and niece of the reigning Prince.

5. At Budock, E. B. Tweedy, esq. of Truro, to Elizabeth-Paul, second dau. of the late Pearce Rogers, esq. of Helston.—At Trinity church, Gray's-inn-road, Evan B. Jones, esq. of Union-street, Southwark, to Felicia-Emma, only dau. of the late Major Barker, 12th Bengal Nat. Inf. and grand-dau. of Lieut.-Col. Clayton, late Gov. of Bencoolen.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. his Excellency the Baron Nieumann, the Austrian Ambassador, to Lady Augusta Somerset, dau. of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.—The Rev. Samuel Childs Clarke, B.A. to Amelia-Mary, youngest dau. of the late William Law, esq. of Kidlington, co. Oxford.—At Barnbarroch, Wigton-

shire, Edmund Richard Jeffreys, esq. Major in the 88th Regt. to Mary, dau. of the late Col. Vans Agnew, C.B. of Barnbarroch and Shenchan.—At Plymouth, the Rev. Edward Godfrey, to Emily-Clare, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Rene Payne, Deputy-Commissary-Gen. of the Bombay Army.—At St. Olave's, Old Jewry, William, son of Adam W. Emsley, esq. to Elizabeth-Sarah, youngest dau. of Burton Mumford, esq. of Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

7. At Malden, Surrey, Thomas C. Fletcher, son of the late Thomas Fletcher, esq. to Julia-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Robert Fillingham, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square.—At Lisbon, Richard Tonson Evanson, M.D. to Lady William Montagu, dau. of James Du Pre, esq. of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire.—At Islington, the Rev. Samuel Sawrey Knipe, M.A. youngest son of the late Rev. Francis Knipe, B.D. Rector of Sandon, Essex, to Maria-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Chas. Hodgson, esq. of Chelmsford, and Grove Cottage, Sandon, in the same county.

9. At Southampton, George Thompson, esq. of Southampton, to Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Clift, esq. of Durrington, Wilts, and relict of William Hicks, esq. of Amesbury.

10. At Langley Marsh, Bucks, Benjamin Lancaster Jemmett, esq. M.D. London, of Grenada, West Indies, to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Kingsley, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Robert-John, eldest son of Robert Ramsden, esq. of Carlton Hall, Notts, to Mary-Matilda, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Henry Gipps, of Hereford.—At Rockbeare, Francis D. Daly, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the 4th Light Dragoons, to Sarah-Anne, only dau. of H. F. Bidgood, esq. of Rockbeare Court, Devon.—At Brent-Eleigh, the Rev. Frederick Hose, M.A., to Catharine-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Richard Snape, M.A. Rector of Brent-Eleigh.—At Rendcombe, John Wingfield Stratford, esq. only son of the Hon. J. W. Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent, to Jane-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Guise, Bart. of Rendcombe Park, Glouc.—At Machynlieth, David Gibbertson, esq. of Long Acre, London, third son of W. C. Gibbertson, esq. of Cefngwyn, Cardigansh. to Catharine, only child of David Pritchard, esq. of Ceuniarth, Montgomerysh.—At Ipswich, Robert Cobbold, only son of Robert Perry, esq. to Matilda, only dau. of the late Thomas Lincoln Barker, esq.—At St. Leonard's on Sea, W. E. Wilkinson, esq. 21st Regt. Bombay Inf. son of the late Rev. M. Wilkinson, Rector of Redgrave with Botesdale, and of Nowton, Suffolk, to Mary-Alicia, fourth dau. of the late Peter Horrocks, esq. of Beomond, Surrey.

11. At Scarborough, the Rev. John Denne Hilton, Curate of Scarborough, to Elizabeth-Frances, dau. of the late R. P. Steer, esq.—At Egremont, near Liverpool, John only son of the late Joseph Judge, of St. John's, Southwark, to Mary, eldest dau. of Raynes Waite Appleton, esq. of Egremont.—At Brixton, David Innes Noad, esq. to Rebecca-Beaumont, only dau. of the late Jonas Binns, esq. of North Brixton.—At Chelsea, Richard, son of William Houghton, esq. of Longdon, Staffordsh. to Penelope-Maude, dau. of John Scott, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Count de Jarnc, eldest son of Viscount de Chabot, K.C.H., and nephew of the Duke of Leinster, premier secretary to the French Embassy, to the Hon. Geraldine Augusta Foley, second dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Foley.

12. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Richard

William Fitzpatrick, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Thomas Chandless, esq. of Gloucester-pl. — At Shropham, Norf., the Rev. Frederic Bignold, second son of Samuel Bignold, esq. of Norwich, to Jane-Maria, youngest dau. of Henry D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq. of Shropham Hall. — At Chichester, John Geddes Cockburn, esq. of the London and County Bank, to Jane-Christiana, third dau. of William Charles Newland, esq. of Chichester. — At Preston-next-Faversham, J. Henry Venables, esq. son of the Ven. Archdeacon Venables, of Llysdinan Hall, Breconsh. to Sophia, dau. of Giles Hilton, esq. of Preston House, near Faversham, Kent. — At Burnham, Norfolk, Horatio Girdlestone, esq. of Hanley, Staffordshire, great nephew of the late Viscount Nelson, to Ellen-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Bolton, Capt. R.N. — At Islington, Daniel Greenaway Porter, esq. of Great Tower-st. to Julia, second dau. of Joshua Reynolds Pugh, esq. of York-pl. City-road. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart. to Sidney, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., &c. — At Beverley, J. F. Brodrick, esq. of Hull, to Ann, only dau. of William Hodgson, esq. of Beverley. — At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Charnock, M.A. Incumbent of Aldfield-cum-Studley, Yorksh., to Harriet-Dorothea, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir R. T. Ricketts, Bart. the Elms. — At Nantwich, Oswald New, esq. of Evesham, Worcestershire, to Lydia-Ann, only dau. of Ralph Cappur, esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire. — At Huddersfield, John Armitage, esq. of Paddock House, to Anna, eldest dau. of Joseph Kaye, esq.

14. At Dublin, Carden Terry, esq. of Prospect, Cork, to Emma-Conolly, widow, only sister of Sir John Conroy, Bart. of Arborfield Hall, Berks. — At St. Pancras New Church, Sidney-R. Joseph, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. to Fanny-Ellen, only dau. of Philip Goode, esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq.

17. At Kessingland, Lieut. Perceval Baskerville, R.N. to Jane-Burton, 4th dau. of the late Thomas Bowden, esq. — At North Stoneham, Hants, Henry, third son of the late George Norman, esq. of Bromley-common, Kent, to Arabella-Matilda, youngest dau. of the Rev. Frederick Beadon, Rector of North Stoneham. — At Fermoy, T. Hamlet Taylor, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Helena-Georgina, dau. of the late P. Waters, esq. of Fermoy. — At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, William Hart, esq. of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. to Grace-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Alfred Daniel, esq. of Harewood-sq. — At Christchurch, Thomas Burdock, esq. of Whittlesa, to Phoebe, fifth dau. of the late Michael Macormick, esq. of Witcham, in the Isle of Ely. — At West Alvington, John Jesse Lloyd, esq. of Cranagh, eldest son of John Lloyd, esq. of Lloydsboro', county of Tipperary, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Edmund N. W. Fortescue, esq. of Fallpit. — At Southmolton, R. E. Tanner, esq. to Miss Elizabeth-Hester, only dau. of the late Rev. J. Hodgkin, of Northmolton. — At St. Pancras, William Timbrell Elliott, esq. of Kentish Town, to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of George Frederick Abraham, esq. of Great Marlborough-st. — At Tottenham, Henry New, esq. of Southwick, Sussex, to Arabella-Marianne, eldest dau. of the late John Holt, esq. of Tottenham, and grand-dau. of the late John Eardley Wilmot, esq. of Bruce Castle, Tottenham. — At Longparish, Hants, the Rev. Francis Edward Durnford, Fellow of King's College, Camb., to Frances-Isabella, youngest dau. of Capt. John Thompson, R.N. — At Manse of Kiltarity, Robert Gordon, esq. Rhynie, to Anne, second dau. of the Rev.

Colin Fraser, Minister of Kiltarity. — At Earlsgrift, co. Tyrone, Ireland, Edward Prothero, esq. of 14th Regt. of Foot, second son of Thomas Prothero, of Malpas Court, co. Monmouth, esq. to Caroline, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles and Lady Isabella Douglas, of Earlsgrift.

18. At Hull, the Rev. Frederick Charles Carey, B.A. son of John Carey, esq. M.D. of Frogmore, Guernsey, to Anna-Maria, third dau. of William Collinson, esq. of Hull. — At Plumstead, Daniel Birkett, jun. esq. of Blackheath, to Emily, elder dau. of H. A. Soames, esq. of the Grove, Shooter's-hill, Kent. — At Luton, Beds. David Cole Noel, esq. of Worcester, surgeon, to Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Waller, esq. — At Rickmansworth, Herts. William Charles Belt, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Penelope-Avice-Anne, eldest dau. of Humphry William Woolrych, esq. of Croxley House, Herts.

19. At Loughton, Essex, Archibald Stirling Mathison, esq. Madras Civil Serv. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late George Cooke, esq. of Carr House, Doncaster. — At Salisbury, Robert Joseph Phillimore, esq. D.C.L. second son of Joseph Phillimore, esq. D.C.L. to Charlotte-Ann, youngest sister of Evelyn Denison, esq. M.P. of Ossington, Notts. — At Carlisle, William Lettsom Gronow, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Gronow, of Court Herbert, Glamorgansh. to Catharine-Anne, only dau. of the late William Norman, esq. of Carlisle. — At Chollerton, Northumberland, John Hornby, esq. M.P. for Blackburn, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Christopher Bird. — At Narston Bigott, Spencer Boyle, esq. 48th Regt. youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, to Rose-Susan, second dau. of Capt. C. Alexander, Royal Eng. — At Kensington, George Leadbeater, esq. of Winchester, to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Richard Henry Butler, esq. formerly of Egham. — At Eton College, the Rev. John Eyre Yonge, Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge, to the Hon. Catharine-Charlotte Lysaght, second dau. of Lord Lisle. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Brown, esq. of Chester-st. Grosvenor-pl. to Hannah, only surviving dau. of J. W. Meredith, esq. of Stratton-st.

20. At Coolock, near Dublin, Sir Edmund Waller, Bart. of Knocknacree, Tipperary, to Rebecca, dau. of Arthur Guinness, esq. of Beaumont, Dublin. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. E. R. Northey, esq. of Woodcote House, Epsom, to Louisa-Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Hesketh. — At Minster, Thanet, J. Freeman, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, to Sarah, eldest dau. of S. Collard, esq.

21. At Richmond, John Berney Petre, esq. only son of Col. Petre, of Westwick Hall, Norfolk, to Caroline-Susan, second dau. of the late Right Hon. James Alexander Mackenzie. — At Swansen, Edward Evans, esq. only son of the late J. Evans, esq. of Piodi, Carmarthensh. to Ann-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. F. Grant, Rector of Wrabness, Essex. — At St. Botolph's, Aldersgate-st. Michael William Jones, esq. of Prospect House, Sudbury, to Isabella-Jane, eldest dau. of John Penrice, esq. Architect, of Colchester.

23. At Southwell, Notts. John Sutton, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of Norwood Park, Notts. and Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, to Emma Helena, eldest dau. of Col. Sherlock, K.H. of Southwell.

24. At Chatham, Thomas M. Philson, esq. M.D. 58th Regt. to Matilda-Wilmot, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Anderson, R.N. — At Grangemouth, Capt. William Crawford, of Greenock, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Hardie, esq. of Port Glasgow.

OBITUARY.

RT. HON. SIR GORE OUSELEY.

Nov. 18. At his seat, Hall Barn Park, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. of Claramount, Herts. G.C.H., Knt. of St. Alexander Newski of Russia, and of the Lion and Sun of Persia, a Privy Councillor, F.R.S., and F.S.A. &c. &c.

He was the younger brother of Sir William Ouseley, the eminent oriental scholar. They were the sons of Capt. Ralph Ouseley, a native it is believed of Connaught, who, after having served in the American war, settled at Limerick, where he possessed a large collection of antiquities, &c. and died in 1803. Captain Ouseley was one of the earliest members of the Royal Irish Academy, and is often mentioned in the works of Vallancey and O'Halloran. The two brothers were the children of his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Holland, esq. of Limerick.

Early in 1787 Sir Gore Ouseley left his native city Limerick with an uncle-in-law, a Mr. O'Donnell (we think), for the United States, whither he proceeded from Bordeaux, in the month of March or April, with a cargo of wine, &c. From America they went to China, and thence to the East Indies, where Sir Gore obtained a situation, and rapid advancement, as he was a youth of most amiable manners, and considerable accomplishments.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Oct. 3, 1808.

In 1810 he went to Persia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; he consequently enjoyed a pension of 2,000*l.* From the Shah of Persia he received the order of the Lion and Sun, and a grant of supporters; and from the Emperor of Russia, in acknowledgment of his successful mediation of peace between Russia and Persia in 1819, the order of St. Alexander Newski, set in diamonds.

During the years 1811 and 1812, the Rev. Henry Martyn, chaplain of the East India Company, passed about twelve months at Schiras under the protection of Sir Gore Ouseley, in order to translate the New Testament into the Persian tongue, as he had already done into Hindostanee, though this version was not published, we believe, till 1815, at Calcutta. An Arabian convert, Nathanael Sabat, had previously undertaken the Persian translation, but left it unfinished,

when it was continued by Luigi Sebastiani, an Italian ecclesiastic; but Mr. Martyn found it necessary to revise or recast the whole, in which he was aided by a learned Persian, Mir Seid-Ali. On quitting Schiras, he left with Sir Gore an accurate copy of the version, in order to have it presented to the King, Feth-Ali-Seha, who acknowledged its receipt in a letter dated in April 1814, and expressed his satisfaction with the style, after having it read for him all through. The previous translations had only embraced the four Gospels. This sovereign, it is here observed, showed himself far more liberal than the Turkish Sultans. Sir Gore, on returning from Persia, gave a copy of the translation to the Biblical Society of Petersburg, where it was printed with this title, "*Novum Testamentum Jesu Christi e Græca in Persicam linguam in urbe Schiras, nunc vero cura et sumptibus Societatis Biblicæ Ruthenicæ typis datum Petropoli*," 4to. In the "*Journal des Savants*," for September 1816, may be seen a critical review of the work by De Sacy, who reproves the adoption of the Mussulman names of Isa and Yahia, &c. for Jesus, John (the Baptist,) &c. criticises several observations of the text, as different from the Vulgate, and makes various grammatical animadversions.

After returning home Sir Gore Ouseley continued his cultivation and patronage of letters. He was a member, and long on the council, of the Royal Society of Literature, as well as of other learned and scientific bodies.

Sir Gore Ouseley married, in 1806, Harriet-Georgiana, daughter of John Whitelocke, esq. by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Mary-Jane; 2. Eliza-Sheireen, born at Schiras in Persia, who died an infant; 3. Wellesley-Abbas, born at Tabriz in Persia, who died in 1824, in his 11th year; 4. Alexandrine-Perceval, born at St. Petersburg in 1814, and goddaughter of the late Emperor Alexander and the empress dowager Maria; 5. Frederick-Arthur-Gore, who succeeds to the baronetcy, godson of the late Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington.

The present Sir Frederick-Arthur-Gore Ouseley, born in 1825, was in his childhood remarkable for precocious musical talent, almost, if not quite, as extraordinary as any upon record. He produced the score of an entire opera at

an age when his contemporaries might be learning to spell. We are not aware whether or not he has continued to cultivate the science.

GEN. THE HON. FRED. ST. JOHN.

Nov. 19. At Chailey, Sussex, after a few hours' illness, aged 79, the Hon. Frederick St. John, General in the army, uncle to Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

He was born Dec. 20, 1765, the second son of Frederick second Viscount Bolingbroke. He entered the army in August, 1799, and with the single exception of Sir G. Nugent, Bart., was the senior General, his commission being dated as far back as June 1814. In 1798, when Colonel St. John, he served throughout the rebellion in Ireland. He served with much distinction in India under Lord Lake; and in the two campaigns against the Mahrattas, being second in command, was engaged in seven sieges and two general actions, besides encounters with the enemy of minor importance. His commissions were as annexed:—Ensign, Aug. 31, 1779; Lieutenant, Feb. 1780; Captain, Dec. 12, 1780; Major, April 8, 1783; Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 23, 1791; Colonel, Aug. 21, 1795; Major-General, June 18, 1798; Lieut.-General, October 30, 1805; and General, June 4, 1814.

He was married three times—namely, first, on the 8th Dec. 1788, to Lady Mary Kerr, third daughter of William fifth Marquess of Lothian, who died in childhood Feb. 6, 1791; secondly, April 6, 1793, to the Hon. Arabella Craven, third daughter of William sixth Lord Craven, she died June 2, 1819; and thirdly, Nov. 14, 1821, to Caroline-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Parsons, who survives him. By the first lady he had issue an only child, Robert William St. John, esq. now Agent and Consul-general at Algiers, who married Eliza-Maria, daughter of John Barker, esq. and has issue. By the second he has left three other sons and three daughters; viz. 2. the Rev. George William St. John, Rector of Stanton Lacy, Shropshire; 3. Frederick Berkeley St. John, esq. settled in Australia, who married in 1836, Henrietta-Louisa-Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. John Jephson, and has issue; 4. Maria-Isabella, married in 1832 to the Rev. Charles Goring, Rector of Twineham, Sussex; 5. Charles William George St. John, esq.; 6. Louisa-Diana; 7. Elizabeth, married in 1841 to the Rev. George Carter. By his last wife, one son, Welbore-William-Oliver, born in 1825.

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THE HON. ROBERT OTWAY CAVE, M.P.

Nov. 29. At Bath, aged 43, the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, M.P. for Tipperary, only surviving son of the Right Hon. the Baroness Braye.

The deceased was eldest and only surviving son of the late Henry Otway, esq. brother of Admiral Sir Robert Otway, Bart., K.C.B., and Sarah now Baroness Braye, only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., whose grandmother was eventually heiress of the first Lord Braye. In 1818 he took the name of Cave in addition to that of Otway by royal sign manual. He was returned to Parliament for Leicester in 1826 by a considerable majority over Sir William Evans and Lord Denman, and in 1830 was elected for Hastings. In 1835 he was elected, in conjunction with the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, for the county of Tipperary, and has continued to represent that county up to the present time. He was in his political conduct a zealous supporter of Liberal opinions.

Mr. Otway Cave married, Oct. 19, 1832, Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M.P. but by that lady, who survives him, he has left no issue. The Barony of Braye, which was in 1839 called out of abeyance, (in which it had rested from 1557,) in favour of his mother, will, in consequence of his death, again fall into abeyance between her four daughters, of whom the eldest is unmarried; the second is the wife of J. A. Arnold, esq.; the third the widow (without children) of the late Henry Murray, esq. brother to the Bishop of Rochester; and the youngest is the wife of the Rev. Edgell Wyatt Edgell, Rector of North Cray, Kent.

The will of Mr. Otway Cave has been proved in Doctors' Commons by the widow of the deceased, and sole executrix. It is very short, and dated in 1839, giving his estates (subject to a charge of £0,000*L.*), and all his property of every description to his wife. There is no other legacy in the will. The personal property within the province of Canterbury has been sworn under 14,000*L.*; but this of course does not include the deceased's large estates in Ireland. It appears from the will that Mrs. Otway Cave received from Sir Francis Burdett, her father, a marriage portion of 30,000*L.*, and his will contained a further legacy of 20,000*L.* to her.

SIR COLIN MACKENZIE, BART.

Jan. 15. At Belmaduthy House, aged 62, Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, co. Ross, Bart. Colonel Commandant of the Ross militia.

He was the son and heir of Charles Mackenzie, esq. of Kilcoy, by Jean Gordon, third daughter of Patrick Grant, esq. of Glenmoriston, son and heir of Colin Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, by Martha, sister and co-heir of William Fraser of Inverallochie, and daughter of Charles Fraser of Inverallochie, who was grandson of Simon Fraser of the same place, by Lady Mary, 2d daughter of James Erskine, 7th Earl of Buchan, who was son of James Erskine, 6th Earl, by Mary Douglas, daughter and heir of James Douglas, Earl of Buchan, in right of his grandmother Christian Stewart, Countess of Buchan, who died 1580.

In 1839 the deceased claimed the dignity of Earl of Buchan as eldest heir of line of James Stewart, first Earl of Buchan, and submitted a very elaborate case, in proof of his descent, to the consideration of the Lords' Committee of Privileges, with every prospect of success, according to the opinion of very eminent advisers; when it was discovered that the eldest daughter of James Erskine, seventh Earl of Buchan, who it was always supposed had died without issue before the year 1725, had in fact married and left issue. Sir Colin Mackenzie immediately made this discovery known, and abandoned his claim, as whatever right existed as heir of line was vested in that lady's representative in preference to himself, who was heir of line only of Lady Mary the second daughter of the said seventh Earl of Buchan.

By patent dated 15 March, 1836, the deceased was created a Baronet, with remainder to his second son Evan and his heirs male, failing whom to his third son Colin John and his heirs male. This arrangement was owing to the mental alienation of Sir Colin's eldest son.

Sir Colin Mackenzie married 1805 Isabella, second daughter of Evan Cameron, of Glenevis, Invernesshire, esq., and is succeeded by his second son, Evan, born in 1816.

SIR JAMES BROUN, BART.

Nov. 30. At Moffatt, Dumfriesshire, Sir James Broun, the sixth Bart. of Colstoun, co. Haddington, (1686.)

Sir James was son of the Rev. — Broun, by the daughter of Col. Hugh M'Bride, of Beadland, Ayrshire. He was formerly an officer in the army, and served for ten years in the West Indies during the Carib insurrection. He raised in 1799 the Lockesley Volunteers. He assumed the title of Baronet in 1825, on being served heir by a jury of Dumfriesshire (of which the Marquess of Queensberry was Chancellor) to Sir Alexander

Broun, the fifth Baronet, who died in 1775.

He married first, in 1795, Marion, eldest daughter of Robert Henderson, esq. of Cleugh-heads, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Dumfries, and had issue four sons, Sir Richard, Robert-Henderson, R.N., William, the Rev. Hugh M'Bryde Broun, and one daughter, Janet. Sir James married secondly, in 1835, a daughter of R. Watson, esq.

His son and successor is the author of a Baronetage, in which he has styled himself "Sir Richard Broun, Eques Auratus, Hon. Secretary to the Committee of the Baronetage for Privileges, a Knight Commander of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Grand Secretary of the Langue for England."

It appears that Sir Richard Broun, in the year 1836, applied to the Lord Chamberlain to be presented for the honour of Knighthood, in pursuance of a clause of the letters patent of 14 Jac. I. founding the dignity of Baronet, which granted that privilege to the eldest sons of Baronets, which was occasionally claimed up to the year 1827, but was then withdrawn by King George IV. The Lord Chamberlain having declined to present him, "the Committee of the Baronetage for Privileges," at their anniversary meeting in June 1842, required him to assume "the ancient chivalrous dignity of a Knight, (Eques Auratus,)" in order to "vindicate this fundamental and inalienable privilege of the eldest sons of Baronets."

MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM NOTT, G.C.B.

Jan. 1. At Carmarthen, in his 63d year, Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B.

This distinguished commander was born at Neath, in Glamorganshire, on the 20th Jan. 1782, the son of a highly respectable inhabitant of that place, who is said to have been maternally descended from the Harveys of Norfolk. His father removed to Carmarthen, where he kept the Ivy Bush inn, and was also a mail proprietor there. Young Nott was educated at Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire; and it is believed gave no promise in early youth of those abilities by which he was distinguished in after life. It is said that when the French landed at Fishguard, in 1798, William Nott, then in his sixteenth year, joined the Carmarthen militia as a volunteer; but that statement is disputed, because the Carmarthen militia, it is said, was then quartered at Winchester.

He entered the East India Company's

service on the 27th October, 1800, and at a very early period of his career, gave promise of future eminence. In July, 1804, four years after his arrival at Calcutta, Lieutenant Nott sailed in command of a detachment of Bengal Volunteers, despatched with the expedition under Commander Hayes to Muckie, to chastise the natives of that port for their barbarous treatment of the crew of an English ship, the *Crescent*, and the subsequent attempt made by them to assassinate the deputation sent from Fort Marlborough, to demand satisfaction for the original outrage. Lieutenant Nott was specially mentioned by Captain Hayes, in his despatch announcing the capture of this place, who remarked that "this important service to the Government and the British interest in general was performed in forty hours by a handful of men, in opposition to a numerous host of daring and ferocious handitti, well equipped, and secured by a succession of works rendered so strong by nature and art, as to set at defiance the attempts of every other nation, if defended by Britons."

On the return of Lieutenant Nott to Calcutta, he continued in the performance of regimental duty until the year 1811, when he was appointed Superintendent of Family Payments, which office he resigned in the year 1822. In 1826, he returned to Wales with injured health, the rank of Major, and a fortune, which enabled him to buy an estate near Carmarthen, named Job's Well. And here his career might have closed, but for one of those accidents which have from time to time brought forth great men in spite of themselves; the failure of a bank at Calcutta seriously impaired his means, and obliged him to sell Job's Well. He returned to the East, and in 1837 was appointed to the command of the 38th Native Regiment. In 1838, he was appointed a brigadier of the second class, and selected to command the second division of the army of the Indus; and soon after he was highly commended by Sir W. Cotton for the admirable manner in which he had conducted a march of more than 1,000 miles. In 1839, he was invested with the command of the whole of the troops in Scinde and Lower Afghanistan, in which command he displayed, at a most critical time, great firmness, decision, and ability. The first important service which he performed was the capture of the town and fortress of Khelat.

In January, 1841, he established his head quarters at Candahar, and during the greater part of that year everything went on pretty smoothly; but, towards its close, the insurrection broke out at Cabool, the

result of which was to give spirit and confidence to the disaffected throughout the whole country. A large hostile force assembled in the neighbourhood of Candahar, and made their appearance on the 12th Jan. 1842, at the distance of about eight miles from the town, commanded by Prince Sufter Jung. They took up a strong position, with a deep morass in front, which rendered it extremely difficult for our troops to reach them. Sir William Nott, however, with the utmost gallantry, marched out, attacked, defeated, and put them to flight. But unfortunately he was deficient in cavalry, and could not follow up his success as he otherwise would have done. On that occasion he had to contend with 12,000 of the enemy, to oppose whom he had only 5,000 men, his whole force consisting of 7,000 of all arms. He had only 700 cavalry, and the consequence was, that, though the victory was complete in some respects, it was not so in others. In the month of March, the enemy once more approached Candahar. General Nott, anxious to bring them to a decided action, marched out, on the 7th of March, and was led in pursuit thirty or forty miles from Candahar. On the 10th of March, a part of the enemy's army, taking advantage of that movement, made a dash on Candahar, and succeeded in getting possession of one of the gates of the city; but the garrison, under Major Lane, though very much reduced in number, successfully withstood the enemy. In that attempt 500 of the enemy were slain, and our troops were completely successful.

About this time Sir William Nott received instructions from the Governor-General of India to retire from Candahar. He was greatly embarrassed on the receipt of those instructions, which, however, it was his duty to obey. He was ordered to withdraw the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and he despatched Colonel Wymer with the greatest portion of his force, to accomplish that object. The enemy, discovering that his forces were weakened, determined to make another desperate attempt to overcome him. Prince Sufter Jung, being joined by a reinforcement of 3,000 men, under Akbar Khan, chief of Zemindawur, on the 29th of May advanced within a mile of the city, confident of success. Sir William Nott, ready for every exigency, marched out and attacked them, and drove them in confusion from the field. Speaking of this action, he thus expresses himself in a letter to Major-General Pollock:—"Candahar, May 30, 1842.—Our troops carried the enemy's positions in gallant style; it was the finest thing I ever saw. These 8,000 Afghans,

led on by Prince Suftur Jung and many chiefs, could not stand our 1,200 men for one hour; and yet the cry of the press is that our sepoy cannot cope with the Afghans. I would at any time lead 1,000 Bengal sepoys against 5,000 Afghans. I hope you have received some of my letters. My beautiful regiments are in high health and spirits." It now became a question with him whether it was his duty implicitly to obey the orders which he had received; and he wrote to the Governor-General, suggesting that, although the insurrection which had broken out at Cabool was a most disastrous affair, yet the army under his command was not reduced to that very low ebb which it was supposed to be, and he suggested, in very respectful terms, that with the forces he had he could as easily advance as retire, and that in his opinion the former course would be attended with the least difficulty. He expressed his opinion that the route by Quetta, having no means of carriage, would be most dangerous, and he allowed it to appear that, in his mind, there was much less danger in advancing than in returning. Such was the effect of the wise, prudent, and energetic course he had pursued, that, notwithstanding his previous order, the Governor-General, mindful of what Sir William Nott had done, felt that he was capable of effecting every thing that was necessary for the success of our arms and the vindication of our honour, and left him to pursue his own course. On the 8th of August he set out on his adventurous march from Candahar, being then about 5,000 strong. He proceeded by Khelat-i-Ghilzie against Ghuznee. On the 18th of August, he was met by an immensely superior force of the enemy, which he defeated. He advanced; and on the 30th of August, when within thirty-eight miles of Ghuznee, was opposed by a force of 12,000 men under the command of Shumsoodeen Khan, a cousin of Akbar Khan, which also, after a short and spirited contest, he completely defeated.

On the 6th September General Nott found himself close to the fortress of Ghuznee. To the north-east of that place the enemy had established a camp. The city was full of men,—the neighbouring heights were covered by large bodies of infantry and cavalry,—and the gardens and ravines near the town were occupied by a hostile force, all determined to resist his further progress. The enemy were formidable in numbers, having received a considerable reinforcement under Sultan Jan. Sir W. Nott attacked them, having, as he said, "at once determined on carrying the enemy's mountain positions

before encamping my force. The troops ascended the heights in gallant style, driving the enemy before them, until every point was gained." Ghuznee was taken; and liberty was given to 347 of the former garrison, who were supposed to have been destroyed.

Ghuznee, with its citadel, and the whole of its works, having been demolished, Sir W. Nott proceeded on his route to Cabool. On the 6th September he was, however, again assailed at the defiles of Mydan. Shumsoodeen had been joined by a large force, commanded by a number of Afghan chiefs, and they made another desperate attempt to intercept his march, but were again defeated. He proceeded, and on the 17th September effected his junction with General Pollock at Cabool. Such was the military career of Sir W. Nott. Whilst at the period in question the fortune of war varied in some parts of the country, the progress of Sir William Nott was one scene of uninterrupted victories and successes. His spirit animated every soldier under his command, and triumph was the consequence.

On the 2nd Dec. 1842, General Nott was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He received the thanks of both houses of Parliament for the "intrepidity, skill, and perseverance," he displayed in the various operations he had conducted; and in Sept. 1843, the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company voted him an annuity of 1,000*l.* commencing from the day on which he left India, as a special mark of the sense which the Court entertained "of the foresight, judgment, decision, and courage evinced by Sir William Nott throughout the whole period of his command at Candahar, and during his brilliant and successful march from thence by Ghuznee to Cabool, which so greatly contributed to the triumphant vindication of the honour of the British nation, and to the maintenance of its reputation."

From the period of his second year's service in Afghanistan, Sir William Nott's health began to break, and eventually became so impaired that at the conclusion of the war he found it necessary to return to England. He was very debilitated when he arrived in this country, and it is supposed the excitement caused by his public and triumphal reception at Carmarthen (only four months before his death) materially aggravated his disease—enlargement of the heart.

Sir William Nott was twice married; firstly, on the 5th Oct. 1805, to Letitia, daughter of Henry Swinhoe, esq. Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Calcutta; and secondly, on the 26th of June, 1843, to Rosa Wilson, daughter of Captain Dore,

of H. M. 3rd Buffs. By his first marriage he had fourteen children, five of whom survive, viz. the Rev. William George Nott, Robert Murray Nott, of the 64th Bengal N.I.; and three daughters, Letitia, Maria, and Charlotte. His representative is his grandson, Charles D. P. Nott, born 4th May, 1834, the only surviving child of the General's eldest son, Charles Augustus Nott, esq. B.C.L. of the Inner Temple, and late barrister of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, who died on the 9th June, 1841.

Sir William Nott was greatly attached to Carmarthen; he had re-purchased his former estate of Job's Well, and eighty or a hundred workmen were employed in rebuilding the house at the time of his decease. When the melancholy news of his death became generally known, all the respectable tradesmen in the town partly closed their shops until the following Tuesday, the day of his funeral, when all the shops were closed and business entirely suspended. His body lay in state during the week, and hundreds of persons availed themselves of the occasion to take a last view of him whose death was so much regretted, not only by the town, but by the whole nation. He was carried to the grave in a solemn procession formed by the officers and men of the 41st Regiment of Foot and the 13th Light Dragoons, the corporation and inhabitants of Carmarthen, and an immense number of gentlemen of the town and county in their carriages.

GEORGE DURANT, ESQ.

Nov. 29. At Tong Castle, Shropshire, aged 68, George Durant, esq.

He was the son and heir of George Durant, esq. a general in the army, and M.P. for Evesham, who was present at the taking of Havannah; he subsequently retired to his estate at Clent Hall, Worcestershire, and in 1765 he purchased the old baronial residence called in Phillips's History of Shrewsbury "Thong Castle," which he rebuilt at a cost of 100,000*l.* including the formation of several superb artificial lakes, &c. Tong Castle is a magnificent specimen of "modern Gothic," as represented in Neale's Views of Seats. With respect to its internal decorations, it has long ranked high among the virtuosi, as possessing some of the choicest gems of the fine arts. Some of the pictures have been purchased at an enormous price; one by Gerbrand Vander Erekhaut, "Paul and Barnabas at Lystra," has been valued at 10,000*l.* The pictures exceed 300 in number, and a descriptive catalogue has been made of them by the late William Carey, esq. Rubens's celebrated picture

of his own family; the "Holy Family" by Caracci; Michael Angelo's "Cupid enthralled," and some of the chef d'œuvres of Raffaele, Murillo, Viviani, Poussin, Laquerre, Vanderveld, Wouvermans, Van Hal, Kneller, Lely, and Reynolds, &c. are amongst them. The castle also possesses a number of bas-reliefs and specimens of choice sculpture, including a copy of a colossal dog of the Newfoundland species, from the chisel of Minor; the original was sold to Mr. Duncombe of York for 100 guineas.

The disease under which Mr. Durant laboured, an ossification of the heart, became more apparent during the last three months, and, feeling that he could not long survive, he gave directions to Mr. King, cabinet-maker, Shifnal, to prepare a coffin for him, according to a plan which he committed to writing. When it was finished, it was taken to Tong Castle, and by his desire it was carried to his room. On seeing it he wept for some time, but afterwards expressed his approbation of the work. The coffin was made of the finest Spanish mahogany, and was seven feet long, and two feet six inches wide, and three inches thick. The form was that of a sarcophagus, and within were a compact shell and a leaden coffin. On the lid was carved the arms of Mr. Durant in bold relief, being three fleurs de lys, with a large fleur de lys as the crest. The crest was also carved on the massive bands of mahogany which encircled the sides of the coffin. At the foot of the lid was a raised cross, and twenty carved rosettes were placed round the border. The inscription was carved on the lid in old-English characters, as follows:

"BEATI QUI DURANT."

GEORGE DURANT, ESQ.

of

Tong Castle,

Born Ap. 25, 1776. Died Nov. 29, 1844.
SPES MEA CHRISTUS.

The funeral took place on Thursday, December 5. The great bell of Tong church commenced tolling at eight o'clock, and during the morning crowds of tenants and villagers assembled in the churchyard and castle demesne. The body was removed to the entrance-hall early in the morning, and at half-past one the procession moved from the castle in the following order:

Rev. G. S. Harding, Vicar of Tong.
Rev. J. T. Matthews, Perpetual Curate of Prior's Lee.

John Fletcher, esq. surgeon, Shifnal.

THE BODY,

covered with velvet pall, borne by Col.

Horton, H. Crump, esq. W. H. Thompson, esq. Brueton Gibbons, esq. Mr. Sansome, and Mr. Lee.

Mourners: Arthur Edwin Beaufoy Durant, esq.; May Osmond Alonzo Durant, esq.; Bruce Ernest Alphonso Durant, esq.; Anguish Honour Augustus Durant, esq.; Master Celestine, and Miss Cecilia Durant; Master Augustine, and Master Alfred Durant. Tenants, with silk hatbands. Male and female domestics, in deep mourning, the females wearing black silk hoods. The children of Mr. Durant's schools, with crape hatbands, ribbons, and gloves.

The church was crowded to excess, and after the first part of the funeral service had been read by the Vicar, the children of the school assembled round the bier, and sung a hymn selected by Mr. Durant previously to his decease. The coffin was then lowered into the vault, and the remainder of the service performed, after which the family of the deceased, and the domestics of the castle,—some of whom had lived in the family half a century,—descended into the vault, and took a last look at the coffin of him from whom they were separated until the last change.

Mr. Durant married in 1799 Mary-Anne, daughter of Francis Eld, esq. of Seighford Hall, Staffordshire, by whom he had issue fourteen children, of whom six sons survive. Mr. Durant became a widower in 1829, and in the following year he married Mademoiselle Celeste, daughter of Monsieur Cæsar Lafevre, of Lorraine, France, by whom he has left issue five children.

The Tong castle estate goes into the hands of the executors of the late George Eld Stanton Durant, esq. eldest son of Col. Durant, who reside in Ireland, and will have the management of the estate until the heir, who is now sixteen, attains his majority.

GEORGE WOODFALL, Esq. F.S.A.

Dec. 26. In Dean's-yard, Westminster, in his 78th year, George Woodfall, Esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Woodfall's great-grandfather commenced business as a master printer in London, under the auspices of the poet Pope, who had discerned his abilities as a scholar whilst a journeyman. He was the author of the favourite ballad of "Darby and Joan," which he wrote whilst an apprentice to the printer of that name. He had two sons, Henry, a printer, who succeeded him, and George, a bookseller at Charing Cross. The second, Henry, carried on business with considerable reputation, was a member of the Common Council, Master of the Stationers' Com-

pany in 1766, and died in 1769. He had two sons, both learned and eminent in their profession. The elder was Henry-Samson Woodfall, printer and proprietor of the Public Advertiser, the vehicle of the celebrated "Letters of Junius," which, as Mr. Woodfall in later life pleasantly observed, brought down punishment upon him, which formed a kind of anti-climax of retribution,—that he had been *fin'd* by the House of Lords, *confined* by the House of Commons, *fin'd* and *confined* by the Court of King's Bench, and *indicted* at the Old Bailey. He was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1797, and died Dec. 12, 1808, aged 66. He was buried at Chelsea.

William Woodfall, the younger brother of Henry Samson, was editor of the London Packet and the Morning Chronicle, and established a paper called the Diary in 1789, and was the first and most able parliamentary reporter of his day. He died Aug. 1, 1803, in his 58th year. Of these two celebrated brother journalists full memoirs will be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes."

Mr. George Woodfall was the eldest son of Henry-Samson, and was his father's partner in trade until the consumption of their printing office at the corner of Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, by fire, in Dec. 1793, when the father retired, and the trade was continued on the same spot by Mr. G. Woodfall, till his removal to Angel Court, Snow Hill. There he continued to carry on a very considerable business alone, until 1840, when he was joined by his eldest son, Mr. Henry-Dick Woodfall; who is the fifth in succession to the trade originally established by Mr. H. Woodfall, the protégée of Pope.

Mr. G. Woodfall was long the senior member of his trade, and, after the death of the late Mr. John Nichols, was usually selected as Chairman by the London Master Printers, either on matters of business or at their convivial meetings, being generally and deservedly esteemed.

His talents as a printer are thus pleasantly noticed by Dr. Dibdin, in his "Bibliographical Decameron." "Mr. Woodfall is the laborious and spirited typographical artist to whom we are indebted for the quarto reprints of our *old Chronicles*, and for the reprints of *Hakluyt's Voyages*: of which latter there were 50 copies executed upon larger paper—all, now, gone astray, and reposing, within their Russia-coated surtouts, upon the shelves of the curious. I could swell the list of specimens of Mr. Woodfall's 'handyworks;' but there is no need of it. There is a *gaieté-de-cœur* about this worthy character, that makes us think 'no calling' is like the

typographical one. May he long enjoy that sunshine of good opinion, among the most respectable of society, which has a prodigious influence in softening down the rubs and rebuffs of human mortality. His name is not *new* in public estimation; and it is quite pleasant to see how becomingly the mantle of the father sits upon the shoulders of the son."

From the intimate connection of his father with the celebrated "*Letters of Junius*," Mr. G. Woodfall felt a lively interest in the subject, and published, in 1812, the most complete edition of that work that has hitherto appeared. It contained, besides the *Letters* published by authority of JUNIUS himself, others written by the same author, under various signatures, which appeared in the *Public Advertiser* from April 1767 to May 1772, together with his private letters, exceedingly curious and interesting, addressed to his printer, and his confidential correspondence with Mr. Wilkes. The private letters between the author and his printer abound in instances of the high and independent spirit of the one, and the manly integrity of the other. At the time Mr. G. Woodfall's edition appeared, 40 years had expired since Junius had ceased to write. It was then thought that the *fac-similes* of the handwriting published in Mr. Woodfall's work might have assisted in the discovery; but neither these, nor the active inquiries of many subsequent intelligent writers, during the period of more than 30 years, have succeeded in withdrawing the veil which shrouds this mysterious writer; and it appears pretty evident that he was "the sole depository of his own secret, which he said would perish with him." A very full review of Mr. Woodfall's Edition of *Junius* appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1812. In his will he has left all his papers relating to Junius to his eldest son.

Mr. Woodfall was a very influential member of the Company of Stationers; having been elected a Stock-keeper in 1812, which office he retained till his election into the Court of Assistants in 1825. He served Master of his Company in 1833-4. In 1836 he was re-elected as a Stock-keeper by the Court of Assistants. In 1841, on the death of Mr. Street, the master, during his tenure of office, Mr. Woodfall was elected master a second time for the remainder of the year, as a mark of the esteem of the Court of Assistants.

In 1823 Mr. Woodfall was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1824 a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He was long a member of

the Committee and Council of the Literary Fund Society, and for some time one of the Treasurers of that excellent Institution; and was also a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for the City of London. In politics he was a staunch Liberal, and felt and occasionally expressed himself very warmly. In private life he was much endeared to a very large circle of friends; and his character could not be better summed up than in the words inscribed on his father's tomb, which truly says, "He was a gentleman of a liberal mind and education; the associate and patron of many distinguished literary characters; and exemplary in the discharge of his duty of husband, father, and friend."

Mr. Woodfall's private residence was in Dean's Yard, a situation originally selected as contiguous to Westminster School, where his three sons were educated. His eldest son, Mr. Henry-Dick Woodfall, is his successor in business; the second has been long engaged abroad in commercial pursuits; and the youngest, Dr. John-W. Woodfall, is physician to the Westminster Dispensary, and is rising into practice.

SIR AUGUSTUS WALL CALLCOTT, R.A.
Nov. 25. At Kensington, aged 65.
Sir Augustus Wall Callcott, R.A. one of the most pleasing and refined of English landscape painters.

He was born at Kensington on the 20th Feb. 1779. His mother's maiden name was Wall, and one of his brothers was Dr. Callcott, a name familiar to all lovers of English music—one of the founders of the Glee Club, and the author of "*A Musical Grammar, in Four Parts*," a work which went through several editions, and is still held in estimation by professional men. The artist was the junior of the musician by nearly thirteen years. The Doctor was born on the 20th of November, 1766. Both died in the sixty-fifth year of their age.

Accident is said to have made young Augustus an artist. He had been musically educated by his elder brother, and was a chorister in Westminster Abbey, when he was induced, no one knew why, nor did he know himself, to try his hand at portrait-painting—and such was his success, that he followed up with ardour his new vocation, and soon deserted Music for the sister art of Painting.

In 1799 he sent his first work, a "*Portrait of Miss Roberts*," for exhibition to the Royal Academy. He was then living in Kensington Gravel Pits. In 1801 he removed to No. 24, Leicester Square, and sent to the Exhibition of that year two portraits (Mr. Webb and Mr. Dignum) and a "*View of Oxford*."

In 1802 he exhibited "The Banks of a River." In 1803 he removed to Kensington, and had in the Exhibition of that year five landscapes and a portrait. He had now discovered the particular bent of his genius for his new art. The landscapes were—"The Gravel Pit," "Morning," "Evening," "Morning," and "A Heath with Peasants returning from Market, a Storm coming on at a distance." In 1804 he sent a view of "Windsor;" and in 1805 the product of a tour in Wales—in all eight pictures,— "The Water-Mill," "Moonrise, with Fishermen drawing their Nets," "The Angler," "Morning," "A Distant Shower," "A Scene between Bala and Dolgelly, looking towards Cader Idris," "A Scene between Dudley and Bridgenorth," and "A Waterfall in the vicinity of Tavy Owleth, Merionethshire."

He was now in his twenty-seventh year, and looked upon as a young artist of considerable promise, and one likely to maintain with Mr. Turner the reputation of the English school for landscape painting. In 1806 he confirmed every expectation that had been raised, and his four pictures of that year were conspicuously placed in the Great Room of the Royal Academy. Their subjects were, "The Brook;" "A Rural Scene—Mid-day;" "A Sea-coast, with Figures bargaining for Fish," and "A Calm, with Figures Shrimping." The two sea-pieces are emphatically marked as *fine* and *very fine* in the catalogue now before us, as the written commendations at the time of one of our most celebrated artists. In 1807 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Of the forty Academicians when Callcott was elected an Associate of that body, three alone survived him, Mr. Smirke (now also deceased), Sir Martin Archer Shee, and Mr. Turner. Seven-and-thirty years have removed seven-and-thirty Academicians.

Mr. Callcott's five pictures for the year 1807 more than confirmed the choice of the Royal Academy: they were named "Market-Day," "A Coast Scene," "Old Houses at Shrewsbury," "Cowboys," "Evening." In 1808 he exhibited three: "A Mill near Llangollen," "Sea-coast with the remains of a Wreck," "A River Scene;" and in 1809, three: "The Watering-place," "Llangollen Bridge," "Windsor from Eton;" and in 1810, two: "A Landscape," in which is introduced the story of Diana and Actæon, and a "Portrait of a Young Lady." He was this year (1810) elected a Royal Academician. His diploma picture is entitled "Morning."

Exhibitors were not restricted at that

time in the number of pictures they could send for exhibition, and in 1811 Mr. Callcott sent *ten*—the utmost number now is *eight*. "Itehin Ferry," and "Southampton from Weston Grove," (two of the ten), are well-known pictures—most of the others were small sketches from nature or studies for larger pictures,—one embodies a "Scene from Ossian," and another, "Apollo slaying the Sons of Niobe at the Altar of Latona." Callcott had more of the genius of Cuyp than of Gaspar Poussin—he could paint a Sunset with Cattle—but a classical landscape, with a classical story, was a flight beyond his reach. He would appear to have felt wherein his strength consisted, and to have refrained ever after from stories such as Poussin loved to paint, and painted so divinely. He returned to his sea-coast views and English inland scenery—making mills and market-carts, ferry-scenes and sea-beaten piers, the main-staple of his picture. Commissions came freely, and in 1812 he had six pictures. "The Return from Market" is well known, and the "Little Hampton Pier" was one of the glories of the English School at Lord De Tabley's sale.

Such was his inactivity of pencil at this time that the exhibitions of 1813 and 1814 were each without a Callcott. In 1815 he sent one, and one only, called "Passage and Luggage Boats;" in 1816 "The Entrance to the Port of London;" in 1817 he is again absent; in 1818 one, "The Mouth of the Tyne, with the View of North and South Shields;" in 1819 one, a "View of Rotterdam;" in 1820 one, "A Dead Calm on the Medway, with small Craft dropping down on the turn of the Tide, Shipping in the distance;" in 1821 one, "Dover from the Sea, a squally sea, Wind against Tide;" in 1822 one, "Smugglers alarmed by an unexpected change from lazy weather while landing their Cargo;" in 1823 one, "Dutch Market Boats, Rotterdam;" and in 1824 one, "Rochester from the River below the Bridge."

On his marriage, about this time, with the widow of Capt. Thomas Graham, of the Royal Navy, and daughter of Rear-Adm. George Dundas, he set out with his wife to see the continent and continental pictures with his own eyes. In 1825 he is again an absentee at the Exhibition. In 1826 he exhibits "The Quay at Antwerp during the Fair Time," and "Dutch Fishing Boats running foul in the endeavour to board, and missing the painter rope;" in 1827, "Heavy Weather coming on, with Vessels running to Port;" "Bridges from the Ghent Canal;" "Dead Calm, Boats off Cowes Castle;"

"The Thames below Greenwich;" in 1828 he is again an absentee; and in 1829 he exhibits "The Fountain, Morning;" and "A Dutch Ferry."

A complete change was visible in Callcott's style in the exhibition of 1830; a change not unlike the alteration which took place about the same time in the styles of Wilkie and his convert Collins. Instead of Little Hampton Piers and Market Carts, on the return we had in the Exhibition of 1830, "Morning," an Italian composition; "The Passage Point," an Italian composition (now in Sir John Soane's Museum); in 1831, "Morning," an Italian composition; "Evening," an Italian composition; in 1832, "Sunset near Canneglia," a small sea-port near Genoa; "Italian Girls at their first Communion;" varied at times by Dutch canals and Dutch coasts, or an English mill, but without that heart in his subject which directed his hand in former times with so much security and ease, and with such absolute certainty of pleasing. That all his old cunning had not departed was evident, however, in the Exhibition of 1833, in a charming picture called "Harvest in the Highlands," the figures of which were by Landseer, and the landscape by Callcott. Here he abandoned Italy and returned to his old manner; but it was for once, and once only.

In 1837 he surprised the public with a large picture of "Raffaello and the Fornarina," with figures the size of life. The applause was general, and more was expected from his next great picture, "Milton dictating to his Daughters," then the attempt either produced or deserved. A young handsome man and a young and handsome girl, close to and not ill pleased with one another, are nearer the level of the general run of genius than Milton, "blind yet bold," dictating "Paradise Lost."

Mr. Callcott was knighted on the 19th of July 1837—the year in which his "Raffaello and the Fornarina" was first exhibited. Death had been wrestling with him for some six years past, and, though only sixty-five when he died, he was more like eighty,—for his step was feeble, his body bent, and his looks those of one who had suffered and was suffering. Lady Callcott died in November 1842;* and Sir Augustus has soon followed. His illness is well known to have been materially increased by the care and

affection with which he watched over his wife. He has left his sketches and unfinished pictures to the care and discretion of his executor and neighbour, Mr. Webster, A.R.A.

The knowledge and experience of Sir Augustus Callcott were extensive, and his feeling and sympathies were towards the best and purest examples. Probably there was no Royal Academician whose judgment was more safe or more universally sought after. Until his health began to fail, which it did before Lady Callcott's decease, he mixed much in society, and his influence in promulgating the best principles of art was great. The better tendencies of art, which are manifesting themselves in the present day, may be traced in some degree to the doctrines preached at dinner-tables and conversazioni years ago by Sir Augustus Callcott. He had a large circle of personal friends and admirers. Those who knew him best had the greatest love and respect for him. Up to the last week of his life, he struggled against weakness and disease to carry into execution his design for accomplishing a methodical and improved catalogue of the Royal Pictures, of which the Queen had made him the Keeper. Indeed, his work was to compile, for the first time since the days of Charles I. a full account of the thousands of paintings which belong to the Crown. We know that he spared no trouble in searching everywhere for materials to trace their history, and we believe that his work had advanced sufficiently far to furnish a model for his successor to perfect. It will be difficult to find a successor who will accomplish this work better than Sir Augustus Callcott would have done had his life been spared. His remains rest with those of Lady Callcott, at the Cemetery at Kensall Green. (*Athenæum*.)

"Possessing a delicate perception of the beauties of nature, refined feeling, and pure taste, cultivated by travel and study, the late Sir Augustus Callcott was an artist of intellectual stamp and high attainments in his profession. His pictures are characterised by classic elegance of composition, neatness and precision of drawing, finished execution, and a chaste silvery tone verging on coldness. He appears to have modelled his style on that of Claude, and his forte lay in the representation of scenes of tranquil beauty. Italian seaports with rippling waves illumined by the radiance of cloudless sunlight, and Dutch river scenes with extended views of level country, he most excelled and delighted in; though he often varied his choice of subjects by

* A memoir of Lady Callcott, who was the author of several books of great merit, will be found in our vol. XIX., p. 98.

depicting stormy seas and English rustic scenery. His landscapes are mostly remarkable for their lateral extent: he loved a long stretch of horizon. The beautiful pervades all his productions; he rarely attempted the sublime: serenity was the element of his genius. Among modern landscape painters he is pre-eminent for the human interest which he gave to his scenes: they were always fittingly peopled: and the skilful grouping and masterly drawing of his figures add greatly to their attraction and excellence." (*Spec-tator*.)

"In Callcott's pictures the greatest beauties of composition and classical feeling were mingled with a rare appreciation of distances, producing a charming aerial perspective and a general felicity of colour. Space, therefore, and a look of nature, were the characteristics of his works for years: to look at one of them was to look on one of the choicest scenes where the genius of a favoured individual had wrested from Nature all that was most gratifying in her aspects. The silvery grey of the distance, the exquisite alternations of light and shade, the admirable selection and disposition of figures, and the skilful imitation of natural objects in detail, when necessary to the general effect, never met a better expositor."—(*Art Union*.)

MR. HENRY SASS.

June 21. Aged 56, Mr. Henry Sass, the master of a school for artists in Charlotte street, Bloomsbury.

He was born in London, on the 24th of April, 1788; and from his father's devoted attachment to the Arts, of which he was a humble follower, may be traced his early love for the profession. He was admitted as a probationer of the Royal Academy at the age of 17, during the keepership of Fuseli; and there formed an acquaintance with Hilton, Wilkie, and Etty, which afterwards ripened into friendship that was never interrupted, and only terminated by the grave. Whilst still a pupil, Mr. Sass greatly deplored the want of sufficient opportunity for young men to acquire such a knowledge of drawing as was requisite to gain admission to the schools of the Royal Academy, and during that period devoted much time to the instruction of those who were endeavouring to qualify themselves. By this means he gradually rose to such proficiency in teaching, and adopted such an excellent system, that those who placed themselves under him were seldom unsuccessful. In 1815 he married Miss Robin-

son, daughter of a gentleman in Lincolnshire, who is left with seven children. In the following year he visited Rome, and the principal seats of the Fine Arts, never losing sight of his favourite scheme of establishing a School of Design: he published an account of his tour, which at the time excited considerable interest. On his return to England he opened an Academy in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, where he built a studio and gallery, lighted after the manner of the Pantheon at Rome. Sir Thomas Lawrence was so pleased with the arrangement of light, that he desired to superintend the erection of the "Apollo" and "Laocoon" in the gallery, where they still remain. Almost from the opening of the school he found himself supported by the members of the Royal Academy, and other eminent men in the profession. His great activity, enthusiasm, and liberal feelings peculiarly fitted him for such an undertaking; and many of the cleverest artists of the present day were students in his school.

Owing to a protracted illness, the talents of Mr. Sass have been long lost to the public. His school is now conducted under the management of J. S. Cary, esq., son of the distinguished and estimable translator of Dante, assisted by very competent artists, at the head of whom is R. Redgrave, esq. A.R.A.—(*Art Union*.)

MR. WILLIAM GRIEVE.

Oct. 24. At South Lambeth, aged 43, Mr. William Grieve, the distinguished scene-painter.

From the time of De Louthembourg, members of Mr. Grieve's family have acquired reputation in this department of Art; indeed the mantle of De Louthembourg may be said to have descended to them. Clarkson Stanfield, David Roberts, and William Grieve were the worthy successors of De Louthembourg; but, when the two former were elected members of the Royal Academy, Mr. Grieve stood alone, the most skilful among the painters of stage scenery of his day. He was inimitable in the *chique* of his art, and his success unprecedented in the production of the most marvellous delusions that were ever exhibited on the stage. His moonlight compositions, especially, called forth upon all occasions the most unqualified applause. He was a principal, with his father and surviving brother, Mr. Thomas Grieve, in the preparation of the admirable scenery which has of late years been brought forward at Drury

Lane. At her Majesty's Theatre he had the chief direction, and has undoubtedly exalted the reputation of the Opera House for its scenery. It is entirely in this walk of Art that Mr. Grieve has achieved his celebrity; for, although his small pictures and water-colour drawings evinced a very high degree of merit, his minor essays were far surpassed by the wonderful effects he produced in scenic representation.—(*Athenum*.)

He began his work of reformation at the Opera House in 1829, by the production of the ballet of Masaniello, which had prodigious popularity, being one of the happiest and most striking combinations of melodramatic and picturesque music, action, and scenery. No small share of its success was owing to Mr. W. Grieve's invention and talent. This ballet was followed by those of Kenilworth, Faust, Beniowski, Alma, Ondine, &c. in all of which the scenic effects were triumphantly successful. Mr. Grieve had likewise great aptitude for mechanical invention and contrivance in his art, and the very popular shadow-dance in the ballet of Ondine was suggested by him, and its requisite machinery constructed by his direction. But his greatest triumph as a scene-painter took place on the production of Robert le Diable in 1832. The novelty and beauty of the scene representing the resuscitation of the nuns from their tombs took the audience by surprise, and for the first time in theatrical annals they summoned the artist who painted the scene—William Grieve—before the curtain, to receive their testimony of delight.

Mr. W. Grieve has left a widow, formerly Miss Wood, with two sons and three daughters. His body was interred in the Norwood Cemetery, attended by one hundred workmen of the Opera House, all attired in mourning. His friend Mr. W. Pugin, the architect, is about to erect a monument there to him. His home sketches, with others made during a tour in Germany in 1832, will probably be sold at Christie's.—(*Historical Register*.)

MR. HENRY MORLAND.

Nov. . In Union Street, Blackfriars, aged upwards of 80, after an illness of only two days, Mr. Henry Morland, brother to George Morland, the distinguished painter.

In early life the subject of this brief notice was engaged as a clerk in an eminent banking-house, from which he emerged to join his brother George, who had, through high auspices, obtained a

general licence to a house in Dean Street, Soho, designated then, since, and now, as "Morland's Hotel and Coffee House." It was in this place that the eccentric George painted some of his most celebrated pictures. Harry was clever, persevering, polite, replete with anecdote, and vast information; and all these appliances he exercised successfully at home, whilst George was "rusticating," running up scores at country inns, and discharging those scores by leaving paintings behind him in pawn, many of which have long since, and at high prices, adorned and enriched the proudest galleries in the land. Harry amassed money rapidly, and through the patronage of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, when he was treasurer of the navy, was honoured with a contract to supply the British navy with wine. In this speculation he was also eminently successful, until the possession of wealth overcame his prudence, and he, with others, at a vast expense, freighted a vessel to the coast of France, on an illicit expedition, which vessel, with a large cargo of brandy, was afterwards seized by the proper authorities, and confiscated to the Crown. From this circumstance poor Harry Morland dated his ruin. With the remnant, however, of his fortune he speculated in building a "mansion" at Norwood, by which also he ultimately sustained a heavy loss. Eight years since he surrendered the possession of the "ancient hotel" in Dean Street. He had of late obtained a precarious living by attending sales of pictures, books, &c. Of the merits of the former he was considered an excellent judge, and purchased on commission for distinguished patrons of art. He had a most retentive memory, could almost repeat "Burns' Poems" by heart, knew everybody's business and connections, and, although he appeared steeped to the chin in poverty, is said to have left behind him pictures of rare talent, amongst which are several by his eccentric brother George.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

Dec. 26. In London-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 72d year, Mr. Thomas Webster, Professor of Geology in University college, London.

He was a native of the Orkneys, which he left at a very early age, and, having taken lessons in the English language from an actor at Edinburgh, came to London to seek his fortune as an architectural and landscape artist. Among his earlier engagements Mr. Webster travelled over great part of England and

Wales, making sketches of scenery and gentlemen's seats for private patrons and for the illustrated works of that day. He afterwards settled in London as an architect, and his chief work in that profession, the theatre of the Royal Institution, has been referred to in evidence before Parliament as one of the first and most successful applications of scientific principles to the construction of a building in which seeing and hearing are the essential points. That he subsequently deserted architecture for philosophical pursuits was owing perhaps to the accident of his acquaintance with Count Rumford, whom he assisted in his researches into the principles of Domestic Economy; and it was through the Count's influence that Mr. Webster was, to use his own words, "the first officer in point of time that was appointed in the Royal Institution of Great Britain for the application of science to the common purposes of life, to the founding of which Count Rumford had so materially contributed." But it was not in this branch of science alone that he became distinguished. His celebrated article on the "Fresh-water Beds," discovered by him in the Isle of Wight, shortly after the publication of Cuvier and Brongniart's work on the "Mineralogy of the Environs of Paris," was the foundation of his repute as a geologist. This paper appeared in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," vol. ii. 1814. In the same year he was appointed Keeper of the Society's Museum and Draftsman, and in 1826 became House Secretary and Curator. In 1816 he assisted the late Sir Henry Englefield in his splendid work on the Isle of Wight, contributing all the geological part, and the greater number of the drawings.

His appointment as Professor of Geology to University college took place about four years since, but he had long previously been known as a popular lecturer on that science. The knowledge Mr. Webster had acquired under Count Rumford was perhaps of more benefit in a mere pecuniary sense than any one of the many various subjects to which his versatile mind applied itself. It was for this he was selected by the late Mr. Longman to carry out his scheme of a complete "Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy," a work which, after having been commenced by the late Mr. London, and passed through the hands of many scientific gentlemen, he finally completed and published shortly before his death. The difficulties he encountered in making drawings of furniture for that publication

were in the highest degree amusing. Cabinet-makers regarded him with suspicion; auctioneers had him ejected from their rooms; and it was only in shops of brokers that Professor Webster could labour without interruption. Mr. Webster also edited the best edition of "Imison's Elements of Science and Art," adding a copious elementary treatise on perspective.

From his literary labours and other sources Professor Webster (though living apparently in very straitened circumstances,) had accumulated some hundreds of pounds, which were found in his house after his decease. He had also enjoyed a pension of 50*l.* per annum, granted to him by Government at the representation of his geological friends, in 1840 or 1841. His relatives, if any, are unknown. He was buried on Thursday, January 2nd, at the Highgate cemetery.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 5. In Tonbridge-street, New-road, Mr. William Huttman, a gentleman distinguished for his knowledge of matters relating to China and the Chinese language, formerly Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, and also to the Oriental Translation Fund. He had likewise for many years been a contributor to various publications of articles relating to the language, antiquities, &c. of China, Japan, Thibet, Chinese Tartary, &c. Mr. Huttman has left a young and numerous family totally unprovided for.

Nov. 14. At Henley Cottage, Blackheath, Mr. John Bryan Courthope, citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, aged 67 years, leaving, out of a family of 17 children, only three surviving, viz. Edward-Lane, Sydney-Adderley, and Elizabeth, wife of Major Frederick Chidley Irwin, K. H. Commandant of the Forces in Western Australia.

Lately. At Haggerstone, Miss Fanny Holcroft, dau. of the late Thomas Holcroft, the dramatist. She was the authoress of several esteemed works of fiction.

Dec. 11. At Paddington, aged 93, Mrs. Dingley, relict of the Rev. Robert Henry Dingley, formerly Hector of Beaumont, Essex.

Dec. 13. At Southgate, Dinah-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Frederick Edgcombe, esq.

Dec. 14. At Camberwell, at an advanced age, the relict of Mr. William

Caslon, sen. letter-founder, formerly of Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

Dec. 15. At the residence of her son, Regent-street, aged 64, Catherine, wife of Edward Salmon, late of the Scots Fusileer Guards, and only surviving dau. of the late John Ogilvy, formerly of Swallow-street.

At Clapham, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, formerly of Greenwich.

Dec. 16. At the residence of her son, John Bell, esq. Marlborough-terr. Kensington, Sarah, relict of Samuel Bell, esq. of Hopton, Suffolk.

Lady Campbell, relict of Major-Gen. Sir Neil Campbell.

Dec. 17. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-sq. Catherine, wife of Henry Langley esq.

At the house of her son-in-law, E. Smirke, esq. Kensington, Elizabeth, wid. of Thomas Neill, esq. of Tarnham-green.

Dec. 18. At Mortimer-st. Cavendish-square, aged 89, Sarah, widow of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, some time Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Aged 81, George Bangle, esq. of St. John's Wood Road, Regent's park.

Aged 79, Anthony Barto Valle, esq.

Aged 74, Amelia-Eliza, wife of G. W. H. Coward, esq. surgeon, Hoxton.

Mary-Catherine, wid. of William Hammond, esq. of Southgate.

Aged 37, Louisa, wife of William Clarke, esq. of Sloane-street, Chelsea, and Chancery-lane.

Aged 80, in Pimlico, Capt. George Allen, late 8th R. V. B.

Dec. 21. William-Tyler, second son of Dr. Tyler Smith, Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

Aged 65, Major-Gen. Joseph Nesbitt, of the Bengal Army.

Aged 61, Mr. John Topham, of Thomas-place, Hammersmith.

Dec. 22. At College House, Hammersmith, aged 76, Joseph Goodwin, esq.

Charles Molyneux Keay Lock, esq. of Upper Cheyne-row, Chelsea.

At Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 73, Anna-Sophia, eldest dau. of Sir Charles William Blunt, third Baronet.

At Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 37, Emily, wife of Major Charles Farran, Madras Army.

At Denmark-hill, Mrs. Browne, eldest dau. of the late Francis Green, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 84, Emma-Hiscox, wife of John Tanner, esq.

Dec. 24. Aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodham.

At Upper Kentish Town, aged 80, Thomas Remnant, esq.

In Coleshill-st. Eaton-sq. aged 74, Mrs. Robinson.

At the house of her brother-in-law,

Francis Chalmer, esq. Chelsea, Sarah-Charlotte-Martina, youngest dau. of the late J. P. Beger, esq.

In Great Cumberland-st. aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of John Cowell, esq. of Park crescent.

In Canonbury-pl. Miss Elizabeth Oates.

At Dalston, aged 72, Hannah, relict of Charles Hutchins, late of Wood Green, Tottenham.

Dec. 25. Aged 72, Mary-Rose, wife of George Denham, esq. of the Colonnade, Albany Road, Camberwell.

Mary-Ann, wife of Frederick Toulmin, esq. of Upper Clapton.

In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, aged 73, James Liddell, esq. late of St. Petersburg.

Donald Douglas M'Leod, only son of the late Captain M'Leod, C.B. late of Greenwich Hospital.

Aged 65, Frances, wife of William Rothery, esq. of Stratford place.

Dec. 26. At Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, Magdalen, daughter of Major-General Pasley.

At Blackheath, Edwin-Howard, youngest son of Robert Ritherdon, esq.

At Gloucester Road, Hyde Park Gardens, aged 12, Ralph-Henry, sixth son of the late Major Ralph Henry Sneyd.

At the house of her son-in-law, Bernard-st. Russell-sq. aged 81, Mary, relict of Richard Daston, esq. R.N.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, Charlotte-Maria, wife of George Stretton, esq.

At York-row, Kennington, aged 73, Mrs. C. Van Mildert, youngest sister of the late Bishop of Durham.

Dec. 27. Aged 81, Mrs. Smithers, of Doughty-st. Mecklenburgh-sq.

At Jermyn-st. aged 35, Thomas Stephens, esq. R.N. of Barnstaple, eldest surviving son of the late Adm. G. H. Stephens, of Great Ealing.

At Denmark Hill, Camberwell, aged 71, Sarah, relict of the Rev. John Madgwick Jones, M.A.

Aged 34, Miss Charlotte Jones, Upper Seymour-st. West, Connaught-sq.

Dec. 28. In Guildford-st. aged 73, Philip Wynell Mayow, esq. Solicitor of the Excise, father of the Rev. M. W. Mayow, Vicar of Market Lavington, Wilts.

In Welbeck-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 43, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Samuel Paynter, Rector of Stoke, near Guildford, and only dau. of the late Samuel Paynter, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At Scarsdale terrace, Kensington, late of Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 78, Francis Butler, esq.

In Upper Phillimore-pl. Kensington, Miss Susannah Disbrow.

At Hampstead, aged 53, Frederick Clissold, esq. late of Stroud.

At Ulster-pl. Regent's Park, aged 73, Ann, widow of George Raggett, esq.

At Chatham-pl. East, Hackney, aged 76, Anne Bailey, widow of John Bailey, esq. of Dalston.

Dec. 29. Aged 70, William Merrick, esq. of Northampton-sq.

In Bruton-st. aged 25, the wife of Claude E. Scott, esq.

Mary, relict of Thomas Bagnall, esq. Barnsbury Park.

At Lonsdale-sq. Eleanor, wife of James Lord, of the Inner Temple, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Saville-pl. Mile-end, aged 85, Thomas Daplyn, esq.

Dec. 31. At Windsor-terr. City-road, at an advanced age, Anthony David Mercati, esq. of the Royal Cornwall Light Inf.

Aged 74. Mr. William Hollocombe. From his earliest youth he had been connected with Westminster Abbey, and for many years he performed the duty of Sacrist. It had fallen to his lot to conduct the whole of the crowned heads and illustrious foreigners who visited the Abbey through that sacred edifice.

At Paddington-green, aged 83, William Bruce, esq. formerly of Maida-hill.

In Tavistock-pl. aged 22, Margaret, youngest surviving dau. of the late James de Visme, esq. of New-court, Gloucestershire.

At Islington, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Gardiner, bookseller, of Princes-st. Cavendish-sq.

Latelly. In Connaught-sq. Hyde Park, aged 91, Elizabeth, relict of John Crosse Crooke, esq. Kempshot Park, Hants.

Jan. 1. Aged 77, Augustus Manning, esq. of Hertford-st. Mayfair.

In John-st. Adelphi, aged 45, Fanny, wife of Dr. Alexander Home Renton, of Madeira.

Jan. 2. In South Audley-st. aged 76, Lady Baynes, relict of Sir Edward Baynes.

At Stoke Newington, aged 81, Isabella, widow of Capt. David Young.

At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Egerton, Chelsea, Charlotte, the ninth child, and fifth dau. of the late Rev. Peter Fisher, Little Torrington, Devon, and sister of the late Capt. Peter Fisher, R.N.

Jan. 3. In Upper Berkeley-st. West, aged 71, Nathaniel Garland, esq. of Michaelston Hall, Essex, and Woodcote Grove, Surrey.

Aged 89, at Woodlawn, Dulwich, Mrs. Jane Tebbs, formerly of Clapham.

Aged 28, in Portland-pl. Wandsworth-rd. Robert Paterson, esq. late of the firm of Coe and Paterson, solicitors, Sire-lane.

Anna-Antonia, wife of Edward Swinburne, esq. jun.

Jan. 4. Aged 93, at Brompton, Mrs. Sarah Brooke.

Jan. 5. Aged 82, at Upper Harley-st. Thomas Holdsworth Hunt, esq.

Aged 59, at Kensington, Stephen Lanigan, esq., surgeon R.N.

At the residence of her son, Abbey-rd. St. John's-wood, Helen-Sophia, relict of Col. John Darley, of New-grove, Dublin, and dau. of the late John Turing, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Clarence-terr., Regent's Park, aged 75, James Waterhouse Smith, esq. who has by his will bequeathed the following sums (in the Three per Cent. Consols) to the undermentioned charities:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, 2000*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2000*l.*; to the Metropolis Church Building Fund, 2000*l.*; to the Middlesex Hospital, 2000*l.*; to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, 1000*l.*; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2000*l.*; the whole to be paid free of duty.

In Dorset-pl. aged 41, Capt. Richard Floyer, (late of the 59th Reg.) youngest son of W. H. C. Floyer, esq. of Hints, Staffordsh.

Jan. 6. Aged 78, Broome Phillips Wits, esq. of Brunswick-sq. and Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames.

Aged 19, Feodore, youngest dau. of the late Paul Mullet, esq. late of Guilford-st. Russell-sq.

Jan. 7. In Clarence-pl. Clapham-rd. aged 81, Edward Neale, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

Jan. 8. Aged 37, Clara, wife of John Inglis Jerelein, esq. of Stamford-hill.

In Hackney-terr. aged 57, John Chalmers, esq.

In Peckham-rd. Mrs. Hardy, relict of J. R. Hardy, esq.

Jan. 9. At the Dean of Ripon's, Dean's yard, Westminster, aged 15, Caroline, second dau. of the late Clinton I. Fynes Clinton.

Aged 73, Henry Mathew, esq. of King st. Greenwich.

At Blackheath, Aged 66, John Howell, esq. of Queenhithe.

Jan. 10. In New Ormond-st. William Taylor, esq. B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, and formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

Aged 68, S.A. Leeks, esq. late of the War Office.

In Dorset-pl. Dorset-sq. aged 33, Eliza Hope, widow of William Plunkett, esq. barrister-at-law.

Jan. 11. In Southampton-row, aged 27, Susan, dau. of the late Dalbiac, esq.

At Chester-ter. Regent's-pk. Ann, only dau. of the late Richard Jackson, esq. of the Mythe, near Tewkesbury.

Jan. 12. At Albion terr. Wandsworth-road, aged 51, Emma, third dau. of the late William Esdaile, esq. of Clapham.

In Connaught-sq. aged 69, Jacob Salvador, esq.

Jan. 13. In Sussex-pl. Hyde-park, aged 46, John Bamber de Mole, esq. of Merchant Tailors' Hall.

At Islington-green, aged 72, John Moreland, esq. of Old-st.

Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Dare, of Judd-st. Brunswick-sq.

Jan. 15. At Knight's-hill, Dulwich, aged 17, Miss J. J. Whyte, dau. of John Whyte, esq.

Beds.—*Dec. 7.* At Bedford, Anne, wife of T. W. Turnley, Esq.

Berks.—*Dec. 16.* At Streantley, aged 25, William Allin Church, esq.

Dec. 17. Harriet, fourth dau. of John Butler, esq. of Kirby house.

Jan. 5. At Marsh View, Speenham Land, near Newbury, aged 93, Anne, relict of John Berry, esq. formerly of Canterbury.

Jan. 16. James May, esq. one of the Coroners for Berkshire for nearly twenty years.

Bucks.—*Dec. 27.* At Lient.-Gen. Sir James Watson's, Wendover House, Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of Major James Watson, 14th foot.

Dec. 29. At Newport Pagnel, aged 39, Charles Kipling, esq. for many years a surgeon at that place.

Jan. 4. At Eton College, Susan, third dau. of the late John Slingsby, esq. of Windsor.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov. 24.* At Cambridge, aged 75, Mrs. Rebecca Butler, relict of the Rev. Thomas Butler, M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity college, and incumbent of Poulton-le-Sands.

Jan. 7. At Soham, aged 88, Margaretta, relict of J. Dobede, esq. of Soham Place.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 5.* At Chester, aged 28, Jane, wife of Dr. James Edwards, and eldest dau. of Robert Main, esq. of the Great Dover Road, London, and Ravensbourn Park, Kent.

CORNWALL.—*Dec. 21.* At St. Austell, aged 26, Bartholomew Gidley, esq. late of Plymouth.

DERBY.—*Lately.* At Church Broughton, near Derby, aged 52, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Jones, third Vicar of Abthorpe, Northampton.

Aged 10, Hubert-Kestell, eldest son of

the Rev. H. K. Cornish, Vicar of Bake-well.

DEVON.—*Dec. 15.* At Devonport, Caroline, wife of F. J. Leroux, esq. Commander R. N.

Dec. 16. At his father's residence, Trefusis House, Exmouth, aged 32, Edward Herbert Dallas, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, son of Brigadier-Gen. Dallas, late Governor of St. Helena.

Dec. 17. At Exmouth, aged 64, William Usherwood, esq. Commander R. N. also a magistrate of the county of Devon.

At Exmouth, aged 75, Lady Urania Arabella Wallop, eldest dau. of John second Earl of Portsmouth, and sister of the present Earl.

Dec. 18. At her residence in St. Thomas's, Exeter, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Westcott, esq. of Kenn.

In the Cloisters, aged 69, Mr. James Manly, forty years verger of Exeter Cathedral.

Dec. 19. At Teignmouth, aged 72, Jacob Bartlett, esq. of that place.

Dec. 20. At Stoke, Devonport, aged 68, Henry Cox, esq. He resided many years in the island of Jamaica, where he represented the parish of St. Mary in the House of Assembly, and was Custos Rotulorum of the parish of St. Ann.

Dec. 22. At Totness, aged 74, Mrs. Noake, relict of Samuel Noake, esq. and dau. of Richard Pering, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the South Devon Militia.

Dec. 23. At the age of 102, Mr. Morris Thurston, of Exeter. He lived for upwards of 60 years in the house in which he died, and never till lately allowed any one to go into it. He was a herbal doctor, and as such travelled through Devon, working marvellous cures. He followed his vocation till within the last two months, and such was his repute, that people applied to him for advice, and received his nostrums, whilst on his death-bed. He was an alchemist, and an adept in astrology; and it seemed as if these ancient delusions lingered with him alone.

Dec. 25. Aged 43, Alfred Baker, esq. late of Hayne House, Silverton.

Dec. 27. At Harpford, aged 82, Charlotte-Jane, wife of the Rev. Marwood Tucker, Vicar of that parish, and youngest dau. of the late William Foulkes, esq. of Medland.

At Torquay, Maria, wife of Walter Hall Capper, esq. solicitor, of Birmingham.

Dec. 28. At Barnstaple, aged 87, Miss Amy Chichester, youngest sister of the late Charles Chichester, esq. of Hall, Bishopstawton.

Lately. At Plymouth, Mrs. Judith Innes. By her will the following munificent legacies are bequeathed:—To the

Sailors' Home, or Brunswick Maritime Establishment, 1,000*l.* or (if that Institution is not in existence) to the Sailors' Asylum; to the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society "for relieving the sick and poor at their own habitations, in London and its vicinity," 1,000*l.*; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, 500*l.*; and to the Church Missionary Society, 500*l.*

At Stonehouse Barracks, aged 57, Mr. William Cowlyn, Assistant-Surgeon for the last 22 years of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines.

Jan. 2. At Exeter, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of Arnold Tideman, esq.

At H. Ford's, esq. Southernhay, aged 87, Margaret, relict of John Brutton, esq. solicitor, Exeter.

Jan. 3. At Torquay, Catharine, relict of the Rev. Charles Chester, Rector of Ayott St. Peter's, Herts.

At Cullompton, Martha, relict of William Brown, esq. of that place.

Jan. 4. At Cheriton Fitzpaine, Louisa, wife of the Rev. W. H. Arundell.

Jan. 5. At Torquay, aged 27, Maria, wife of H. P. Best, esq. of Donnington, Berks.

Jan. 6. At Torquay, aged 36, Peter Wells, jun. esq. Kingston-upon-Hull, solicitor.

Jan. 8. At Torquay, Rosaline-Sarah, wife of Lieut.-Col. Champain, and eldest dau. of the late John Underwood, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-square.

Jan. 11. At the residence of her brother-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Webber, Exeter, Elizabeth - Susannah, wife of George Wood Webber, esq. of Hexworthy, Cornwall, and youngest dau. of the Rev. G. T. Carwithen, of Newton St. Cyres.

At Stonehouse, aged 17, William Martin, eldest son of the late Joseph Graham, esq. of Port Spain, Trinidad.

Jan. 13. At Devonport, in his 80th year, Thomas Roberts, esq. late master shipwright of Devonport Dockyard.

DORSET.—Dec. 16. At Weymouth, aged 61, Sarah, wife of William Hodges, esq.

Dec. 24. At Lyme-Regis, aged 70, Joseph Hayward, esq. father of one of the counsellors on the Eastern Circuit, and one of the Borough Magistrates.

Lately. At Wareham, aged 91, William Sanders, for more than half a century parish clerk. He was one of the bearers of the historian, Hutchins; and retained a vivid recollection of the coronation of Geo. III., and the great fire at Wareham, 1762.

Jan. 2. Aged 69, Mary, widow of Thomas Phippard, esq. of Wareham.

ESSEX.—Jan. 1. At New Lodge, Bocking, aged 77, Sarah, relict of Joseph Crosbie, esq.

Jan. 5. At Lexden, near Colchester, aged 74, John de Horne, one of the Society of Friends, and of Stanway-hall, in the same county. He is succeeded in the latter estate by his eldest nephew and heir male George De Horne, of Totham, Essex, who is unmarried.

At Lambourne Cottage, aged 68, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Morgan Lewis.

Jan. 13. At Durrington House, aged 75, Henrietta H. S. Glyn, relict of Col. Glyn, of the 1st Reg. of Foot Guards.

Jan. 14. At Woodford, aged 80, Mary-Jane wife of Edward Forster, esq.

Jan. 15. At Chingford, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. R. B. Heathcote, Rector.

GLOUCESTER.—Dec. 10. At Clifton, aged 82, Lorina, relict of the Rev. John Walker, Rector of Bawsey.

Dec. 12. At Racey House, Charlton King's, aged 81, Catharine, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Cary, of Hazlebrook, Roscommon, only surviving child of the late Mrs. Law, widow of the Bishop of Elphin, by her previous marriage with John Tomlinson, esq. of Carlisle, and Blencogo Hall, Cumberland.

Dec. 16. At Wootton, near Gloucester, aged 60, Thomas Dawson Lewis, esq.

Dec. 23. At Clifton, aged 65, Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Young, R.N.

At Cheltenham, Catharine, widow of Joseph Mason Ormsby, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Sir Richard Johnston, Bart. of Gifford Castle, co. Down.

At Clifton, aged 33, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. T. Clarke.

At Downend, aged 86, Mary, relict of of Hatton Monk, esq. conveyancer, of Lincoln's Inn, and late of Bristol.

Dec. 24. At Clifton, Lieut. George Shakespeare Pogson, youngest son of the late Col. Pogson, of the Bengal Army.

Dec. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 64, Marian, youngest dau. of the late Sir Elijah Impey.

At Clifton, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. N. Palmer, of Breamore, Hants.

Dec. 29. At Clifton, aged 76, John Eddison, esq.

Lately. At Clifton, Thomas Mowbray Stafford Jones, esq.

Ann Dimsdale, a member of the Society of Friends, by her will, has made the following bequests to charitable and other institutions, principally in Bristol:—To the Dorcas Society, 500*l.*; to the Misericordia Society, 500*l.*; to the Guardian Society or House, 500*l.*; to the Lying-in Society, 500*l.*; to the Refuge Society, 500*l.*; to the Strangers' Friend Society,

500*l.*; to the Infirmary, 500*l.*; to the Prison Discipline Society, 500*l.*; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1000*l.*; to the Moravian Missionary Society, 1000*l.*; to the poor of the parish of Mangotsfield (Gloucester), 500*l.*; and to the ten above-named societies, on the death of some annuitants, the further sum of 20,000*l.*, making a total of 26,000*l.* left to charities.

Jan. 1. At Cheltenham, Sir Jacob Adolphus, M.D., Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals, a distinguished officer of the medical department of the Army, who had served in every quarter of the world. He was knighted July 1, 1840.

At Cheltenham, Maria, relict of Sir William Burdett, Bart., of Dunmore, co. Carlow. She was daughter of the Rev. Henry James Reynett, D.D., was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1840, having had issue the present Sir William Hope Burdett and other children.

Jan. 2. At Clifton, Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Davy, esq. of Jamaica.

At Cheltenham, aged 24, Marianne, dau. of the late John Hume, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sarum.

At Frenchay, near Bristol, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Philip Debell Tuckett.

Jan. 3. Aged 69, Harriett, wife of Adm. Poulton, Richmond-hill, Clifton.

Jan. 4. Aged 65, Mary-Ann, wife of James Bowyer, esq. of the Hotwells, and late of Kempsey-house, Worcestershire.

Jan. 5. At Cheltenham, the Hon. Anne, wife of Lieut.-Gen. John Wardlaw. She was youngest dau. of the gallant Viscount Lake, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Edward Barker, esq. of St. Julian's, Herts, and was married to Lieut.-Gen. Wardlaw in 1812.

Jan. 7. At Clifton, aged 93, Allen Page, esq.

Jan. 8. At Henbury, Mary-Anne, wife of George Harris, esq. eldest dau. of W. P. Hodges, esq. of Dorchester.

HANTS.—*Dec. 10.* At Hereford House, Clifton Down, aged 82, Lorina, relict of the Rev. John Walker, of Norwich, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Scott, of Diss.

Dec. 11. At Winchester, aged 70, John Vavasour Earle, esq.

Dec. 13. At Milford Haven, aged 50, Charles Chamberlain, esq. late her Majesty's Consul at Carthage and Coquimbo.

Dec. 16. At Breamore, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Michael Rooke, esq.

Dec. 19. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 49, Capt. Thomas Paul Williamson, late of the 93rd Highlanders. He had served in the Peninsular war, having received the commission of Ensign 1811, of Lieut. 1813, and of Captain 1838.

Dec. 21. At Southampton, aged 28, Thomas, second son of Edmund Cooper, esq.

At Hambledon, aged 70, John Binstead Cotman, esq. one of the Junior Paymasters of the Fleet. He was severely wounded in attacking a Spanish privateer, at St. Domingo, which obtained him an honourable reward from the Patriotic Fund.

Dec. 25. At Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, Jane, wife of Edward Fugion, esq. Paymaster of Depôts.

Dec. 28. At Romsey, aged 77, William Charles Daman, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 31. At Southampton, aged 43, H. G. Hulton, esq.

Lately. At Botley, aged 63, Edward Guillaume, esq.

Jan. 3. At Winchester, Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Newbolt, D.D.

Jan. 6. At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Emily, eldest dau. of Adm. Ratsey.

Jan. 9. At Lymington, aged 65, Wm. Ferris, esq. 40 years commander of a revenue cutter.

Jan. 12. At Winchester, aged 69, Mr. John Earle, for nearly half a century a most respectable druggist in that city. He was chosen chief magistrate in the years 1828 and 1831; and at the termination of his mayoralty he was elected a magistrate and alderman, which office he held until the passing of the Reform Bill.

Jan. 14. At Itchen Abbas, aged 19, in consequence of a fall from his horse, William Fienes Wickham, Demy of Magdalen college, Oxford, eldest son of W. J. Wickham, esq.

HEREFORD.—*Dec. 18.* Suddenly, at Hereford, Lewis Lewis, esq. of Builth.

Dec. 23. At Ross, Henry Hargreaves, esq. surgeon.

At Hereford, aged 77, Henry-Blachford Seudamore, esq. surviving his wife only twelve days.

Jan. 6. At Crouse House, Kingsland, aged 70, Mary, relict of John Williams, esq.

Jan. 8. At Eton Hall, aged 39, John Casar Hawkins, esq. eldest son of Sir John Casar Hawkins, Bart.

HANTS.—*Dec. 19.* At St. Alban's, aged 72, Richard Lydekker, esq. M.D.

Dec. 21. At Potterells, George James Vernon, esq. late Capt. in the 47th Inf.

Dec. 31. At the Fishery, Boxmoor, aged 75, Thomas Reynolds, esq. formerly of Prescott-st. London.

Jan. 11. At Bushey, Amelia-Forester, dau. of Major-Gen. Frederick Walker, of the Manor House.

KENT.—*Nov. 27.* Mary, widow of Sir

S. Egerton Brydges, Bart. of Denton-court, near Canterbury. She was his second wife, and daughter of the Rev. William Robinson, Rector of Barfield, Berks, brother to Matthew second Lord Rokeby; she was married to Sir Egerton Brydges in 1796, and had issue five sons and four daughters. Sir Egerton died Sept. 8. 1837; see the memoir of him in our Vol. VIII. p. 534.

Dec. 17. At Ramsgate, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Manley Wood, formerly curate of St. Bride's; and *Dec. 22.* at Brixton, aged 81, Sarah, his widow.

Dec. 19. At Canterbury, aged 89, Mary, relict of Robert Rushbrooke, esq.

Dec. 22. At Charlton, near Dover, aged 79, Michael Elwin, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Dec. 20.* Aged 73, Jane, widow of Hugh Bullen, esq. of Much Woolton.

Jan. 11. At Manchester, M. Louis Schwabe, a celebrated manufacturer of figured silks by the jacquard loom. He died from taking poison, and the act is ascribed to the loss of a valued relation.

LINCOLN.—*Lately.* At Grantham, in his 30th year, Goodwin Wagstaffe, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. J. S. Wagstaffe, Vicar of Barkstone and Plungar, Leic.

Jan. 4. At Lincoln, aged 28, Eliza, wife of F. Sutton, esq. late Capt. of the 11th Hussars.

Jan. 9. At Louth, aged 20, Marmaduke-Harsley, eldest son of the late James Graham, esq. of Easton, Hants.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 21.* At Greys-Green, Henley-on-Thames, aged 66, Jonathan Cotgreave, esq. M.D. Surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces. He was attached for upwards of 30 years to the 35th Regiment, and served with that gallant corps in Holland, Malta, Calabria, Egypt, Corunna, and Sicily. He has left 2,000*l.* to the Chester Infirmary, 1,000*l.* to the Westminster Hospital, and 500*l.* to the Berkshire Hospital.

Dec. 29. At Lampton, near Hounslow, aged 60, George Sargon, esq. of Lampton, and Highfield, near Kentish Town, and Great-Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Jan. 4. At Sunbury, aged 34, Charles Baldwin Gilchrist, esq. surgeon, only son of Charles Dobree Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury.

Jan. 8. At Colesdale, Northaw, aged 91, John Whaley, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Dec. 27.* At Monmouth, aged 76, Forster Maynard, esq. of Seaborough House, Crewkerne, Somerset.

Jan. 5. At Newport, aged 45, Capt. Edmunds.

NORFOLK. *Dec. 17.* At East Dereham, William Pillans, esq. surgeon, third son of the late William Cooch Pillans, esq. of Norwich.

Dec. 21. At Lynn, aged 84, George Codlin, esq.

Dec. 23. Aged 64, Samuel Hadley, esq. of Hillington.

Dec. 24. At Shouldham Thorpe, near Downham, aged 64, John Brackenbury, esq.

Dec. 25. At Great Yarmouth, aged 36, Christopher Taylor, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 11. At Little Walsingham, aged 73, M. P. Manby, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec. 14.* At Wellingborough, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the Rev. J. Robinson.

Dec. 26. At Wadenhoe House, near Oundle, Gen. William Croxton, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment.

At Olney, aged 81, John Hale Talbot, Gent.

Dec. 29. At Northampton, aged 79, Mrs. Barwell, sen. mother of E. H. Barwell, esq. mayor of Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Dec. 13.* At New-castle-upon-Tyne, Isabella, wife of John Gibson, esq. and eldest dau. of Nathaniel Clark, esq.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Dec. 19.* At Southwell, aged 77, Miss Elizabeth Becher, dau. of the Rev. W. Becher, of that place.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 20.* Aged 63, Jonathan Arnatt, esq. of Bampton,

Jan. 5. At Oxford, at an advanced age, Walter Vicary, esq. Mus. Bac. Organist to Magdalene college and the University, and a lay chaplain of New college.

Jan. 18. At Oxford, Dr. Bramsen, many years teacher of German in that University.

Jan. 19. At Oxford, aged 69, Richard Hilliard, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

SALOP.—*Dec. 21.* Aged 68, W. Horton, esq. late Capt. 6th Foot, a magistrate for the county.

Dec. 22. At Westbury, aged 26, the Rev. Richard Towers, B.A., and late of Sawrey, near Hawkshead.

Jan. 2. Aged 74, Mary, relict of William Henry Harnage, esq. of Belswardyne.

Jan. 3. At Burcot, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Emery, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 11.* At Bath, aged 49, John Uniacke, esq. of Broughton House, Cheshire.

Dec. 15. At Bath, Dame Catharine, relict of the late Sir George Glyn, Bart. of Ewell, and dau. of the late Rev. Gervas Powell, of Llanharan, Glamorganshire, and Camden-place, Bath. She became

the second wife of Sir George Glyn in 1795, had issue the present Sir Lewen Powell Glyn, two other sons and a daughter, and was left a widow in 1814.

At Bath, Frances-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Wilkieson, of Woodbury-hall, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk-crescent, Bath.

Dec. 16. At Wells, aged 70, Francis Besly, esq.

Dec. 17. At Yeovil, aged 16, William Henry Hastings, only child of the Rev. W. Woolhouse Robinson, M.A., Curate of Yeovil.

Aged 62, at Bath, Robert Peel, esq.

Dec. 19. At Bath, aged 78, Mrs. Holt, late of Eton, and widow of the Rev. Robert Holt, M.A. Rector of Fimmere, Bucks.

Dec. 24. At Axbidge, aged 93, Elizabeth, relict of Peter Fry, esq. of Compton Bishop.

Dec. 25. At Bath, Ann-Elizabeth, wife of G. B. Bunbury, esq.

Dec. 27. At Bath, Richard Hippiusley Tuckfield, esq. of Shobroke-park, Devon.

Dec. 28. At Crewkerne, aged 25, Lydia-Ellen, wife of William Sparkes, esq. and the second dau. of Edward Isaac, esq. of Wallington-lodge, Fareham.

Lately. At High Littleton, aged 55, Walter Gaby, esq.

Jan. 2. At Bath, aged 83, Thomas Batchelor, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Dec. 25.* At Rushall-hall, aged 80, Anne, relict of John Groucock, of Meesom, Salop.

Dec. 31. At Swynnerton, Stone, Washington Carden, esq. late of 30th Foot, and son of the late John Carden, of Barnane, Templemore, Ireland.

Jan. 2. At Dudley, Catherine Woodcock Fereday, grand-dau. of Francis Lea, the sister of Ferdinando Dudley Lea, 14th Baron Dudley, at whose decease that ancient barony fell into abeyance amongst his sisters.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug. 17.* At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 76, Captain William Goate, R.N., the last surviving male representative of an ancient family in Suffolk. He was Lieutenant in the Orpheus, at the capture of the La Duguay Trouin, French frigate, in 1794; assisted at the taking of Malacca, &c. in 1795; and in the Musquito was actively employed in the Elbe and Weser in 1809. The circumstance of his death was most melancholy. An inquest returned a verdict that the deceased drowned himself when in great distress of mind from fear of losing his sight.

Nov. 28. Mr. Hogg, portrait-painter, of Lowestoft.

Dec. 13. At Aspoll-hall, aged 73,

Charles Chevallier, esq. brother of the Rev. Dr. Chevallier.

Dec. 16. At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Belgrave, relict of the Rev. Dr. Belgrave, Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, and Vicar of Stebbing, Essex.

Dec. 17. At Java-lodge, Petistree, aged 70, Walter Maynard, esq.

Jan. 9. Susan, wife of George Clarke Pickering, esq. of Earl Soham.

SURREY.—*Aug. 7.* At his seat, Flower Place, near Godstone, in his 84th year, the Hon. George Henry Nevill, uncle to the Earl of Abergavenny. He married in 1787 Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Richard Walpole, and had issue one daughter, who died an infant, and three sons, the Rev. George Nevill, who died in 1825; the Rev. Henry Walpole Nevill, who died in 1837; and Reginald Henry Nevill, esq.

Dec. 11. James Day, esq. of Richmond.

Dec. 26. At Woking, aged 72, Lieut. George Greenfield.

Dec. 27. At Mitcham, aged 72, Thomas Berwick Melton, esq. formerly of Walcot-pl. Lambeth.

Dec. 28. At Abbey Lodge, Merton, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. G. Mackay Sutherland, of Udale, N.B.

Jan. 1. At Croydon, aged 84, Anthony Harman, esq.

Jan. 2. Frances-Sophia, second dau. of Sir Henry and Lady Fletcher, of Ashley Park, aged 4; and on the 4th, Emily, eldest dau. of the same, aged 5.

Jan. 3. Aged 85, James Penfold, esq. of Cheam.

Jan. 7. At Roehampton, aged 77, Henrietta, wife of Thos. Cockburn, esq.

Jan. 8. At her son's residence, Croydon, aged 85, Ann, relict of Thomas Hartley, esq. of St. John's, Southwark.

Jan. 17. At Richmond, Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Morshead, Bart. and grandmother of Sir W. C. Morshead, Bart. She was the dau. and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Frederick, of Hampton, co. Middlesex, Bart., was married to Sir John Morshead, Lord Warden of the Staneries, in 1778, and left his widow in 1813, having had issue Sir Frederick the late Baronet, one other son, and two daughters, of whom the elder, Selina, is wife of Sir Charles Mill, of Mottisfont, Bart.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 13.* At Brighton, aged 99, Mr. Edward King. He was a clerk in the Middle-street Brewery before the time even of the late Mr. William Wigney, and continued in the counting-house till he was nearly 80 years old, discharging his duties with accuracy and fidelity. About twenty years ago he retired from

Messrs. Wigney's service on a pension, which Mr. George Wigney paid up to the day of his death.

Dec. 13. At Hastings, aged 15, Jemima, eldest dau. of Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart. of Wrattling Park, Cambridgeshire.

Dec. 16. At Brighton, aged 15, Emma, youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. W. Walford, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex.

Dec. 21. At Hastings, Sarah, wife of Thomas Cox, esq. formerly of Blackheath.

Dec. 24. At Brighton, aged 70, Mary-Ann, widow of John Adamson, esq. of Billiter-sq.

Dec. 23. At East Grinstead, aged 65, William Scrivener, esq.

Dec. 27. At Brighton, aged 85, Mrs. Cecil.

At Skippershill, Mayfield, aged 56, John Fry, esq.

At Brighton, aged 71, John Dawkins, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. and Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, youngest son of the late Henry Dawkins, esq. of Standlynch House, Wiltshire. He graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1802.

At Brighton, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Stringer, esq. formerly of Chilton and Long Crendon, Bucks, and of the Strand, Middlesex, and late of Brighton.

Dec. 29. At Lindfield, aged 21, Charles Henry, youngest son of Thomas Compton, esq.

At Brighton, Mary Salome, wife of P. J. Caffary, esq. of Regent's Park.

Dec. 30. At Worthing, aged 80, Henry Gore, esq. late of the East India House.

At Brighton, aged 70, Bridget, relict of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden, Derbyshire. She was the daughter of Sir Alexander Craufurd, Bart. was married first to Daniel Craufurd, esq. and secondly, in 1817, became the second wife of Sir Robert Wilmot, who died in 1842, having had by her one daughter.

Jan. 2. At Fairlight Parsonage, near Hastings, aged 74, Martha-Mathew, widow of the Rev. W. Kinlison, Rector of Augmering.

Jan. 3. At Brighton, aged 83, Richard Henry Clarke, esq. of Dulwich.

Jan. 6. At Hastings, aged 77, at the residence of her son-in-law F. W. Staines, esq. Elizabeth, relict of James Little, esq. of Gloucester-pl. St. Mary-le-bone.

Jan. 8. Aged 69, William Duke, esq. of Hastings, surgeon.

At Brighton, Sarah, relict of Thomas Pagan, esq.

Jan. 10. At Brighton, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Turner, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey.

WARWICK.—*Dec. 23.* At Leaming-

ton, aged 62, Josiah Robins, esq. of Aston Brook, Birmingham.

Dec. 27. At Leamington, aged 32, Lady Charlotte Augusta Dalzell, youngest dau. of the late and sister to the present Earl of Carnwath.

Aged 66, Robert Foster, esq. of Wolvey. He has directed the following legacies to be paid, clear of legacy duty:—Clergy Orphan Society, 1000*l.*; Christian Knowledge Society, 1000*l.*; National Society, 500*l.*; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1000*l.*; Building Churches Society, 2000*l.*; Additional Curates Society, 1000*l.*; Schools, at Knighton, Leicestershire, 200*l.*; Birmingham General Hospital, 500*l.*; Leicester Infirmary, 300*l.*; total 7500*l.* His sole executor is Edward Dicey, esq. of Claybrooke Hall, near Lutterworth.

Lately. Margaret Louisa, wife of the Rev. A. P. Hughes, M.A. Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Coventry, and dau. of Jacob Owen, esq. Mountjoy-sq. Dublin.

Jan. 1. At Warwick, William Cookes, esq. of Grosvenor-st. Eaton-sq. one of her Majesty's foreign messengers.

WILTS.—*Dec. 25.* At Foxley near Malmesbury, Mary, relict of Richard Carter, esq.

At Buckhill, near Calne, aged 72, Robert Hughes, esq. M.A. late Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

Dec. 28. At Crewkerne, aged 24, Lydia-Ellen, wife of William Sparks, esq. second dau. of Edward Isaac, esq. of Wallington Lodge, Fareham.

Dec. 29. At South Wraxall, aged 79, John Awdry, esq. of Notton House.

Jan. 11. At Norton House, aged 69, Etheldred, second dau. of the late Thomas Benett, of Pyt-house, and eldest sister of John Benett, esq. M.P. for South Wilts. This lady communicated to Sir Richard C. Hoare a Catalogue of Wiltshire Fossils, which is printed in the History of the Hundred of Warminster.

WORCESTER.—*Dec. 16.* James Ward Harper, youngest son of Adam Yates Bird, esq. of Kidderminster.

Dec. 30. Mrs. Holyoake, relict of Joseph Holyoake, esq. Redditch.

Jan. 6. At Abberley Hall, aged 75, John Lewis Moilliet, esq. an eminent banker and merchant at Birmingham.

Jan. 11. At Lea Castle, aged 66, John Brown, esq. a magistrate of the counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop, and a Deputy Lieut. of the former county.

YORK.—*Dec. 18.* At Littlethorp, aged 63, Richard William Christopher Peirse, esq. Registrar of Deeds of the North Riding, and formerly of Thimbleby Lodge. He was the son and heir of Richard Wm. Peirse, esq. of Hutton Bonville, by Eli-

zabeth, dau. of Christopher Fawcett, esq. of Newcastle. He was elected Registrar of Deeds in 1829, and sold the manor of Thimbleby in 1838. He married, in 1803, Miss Clarke, of Thorp-hall, co. York; and had issue, Richard Wm. Peirse, esq. late Capt. Dragoon Guards, three other sons, and three daughters.

Dec. 27. Aged 27, Ottiwell Tomlin, esq. of Richmond.

Dec. 28. At Weeton, near Harewood, aged 80, Richard Burton, esq. formerly Capt. 48th reg.

Dec. 29. At Leathley Hall, Henrietta-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John B. Story, esq. of Lockington Hall, Leic.

Jan. 4. At Driffild, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of George Conyers, esq. formerly of that place, solicitor, and one of the coroners for the county of York, and another to E. D. Conyers, esq.

Jan. 5. Aged 91, Hannah, relict of the Rev. George Whitaker, late minister of Hawmarsh, and Vicar of Fridaythorpe.

Jan. 8. At York, aged 67, George Meynell, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 9, 1808.

Jan. 9. At Scarborough, aged 80, Christopher Hill, esq.

Jan. 14. Frances, wife of Joseph Scott, esq. of Badsworth Hall, and youngest dau. of the late William Horsfall, esq. of Storthes Hall.

Jan. 15. At Hull, the wife of Robert Harrison, esq. banker.

WALES.—*Oct. 13.* Charles Milward Dovaston Humphrys, esq. one of the coroners for the county of Montgomery.

Dec. 29. Richard Rees, esq. of Hilton, Pembrokeshire.

Dec. 30. Aged 17, Susan, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. James, Rector of Manar-divy, Pembrokeshire.

Jan. 3. Lucy, relict of Rowland Griffith, esq. of Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire.

Jan. 6. At the Bulwark, Brecon, aged 93, Miss Frances Wilkins.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 5.* W. Knight, LL.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He had been engaged in observing the late eclipse, when he caught a severe cold, which produced inflammation of the brain.

Dec. 13. At Kilsyth, aged 35, Alexander Anderson, M. D.

Dec. 18. At Fordel House, Dalgety, aged 64, Lady Henderson Durham, of Fordel, wife of Adm. Sir Philip Henderson Calderwood Durham, of Fordel and Largo, G.C.B. and daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Henderson, of Fordel, Bart.

Dec. 24. At Glasgow, Agnes, wife of C. H. Noble, esq. of Oporto.

Dec. 26. At Tulloch Castle, North Britain, Eleanor, wife of Duncan Davidson, esq. of Tulloch.

Jan. 6. At Edinburgh, William Brebner, esq. Governor of the United Prisons in Glasgow, and superintendent of the other prisons in Lanarkshire.

IRELAND.—*Nov. 4.* At Upper Newtown, county of Waterford, aged 46, Lady Roberts, wife of Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts, R.N. She was a daughter of a gentleman of the same name, and a cousin of Sir Samuel.

Arthur Gloster, esq. of Moylish, near Limerick. He was shot dead in his gig, near Kilkeshan, when returning from an estate at Tennah, which he purchased a few years since for more than 10,000*l.* His assassination is attributed to his having served some notices of ejectment. He was unmarried.

Lately. At Cragnagour, Clare, aged 110, Mr. Michael Considine, tailor. He retained his faculties to the last.

Nov. 24. At Ballintaggart, co. Kildare, aged 75, John Bonham, esq.

Dec. 16. At Clontarf, Dublin, Bertram Mitford, esq. L.L.D. youngest son of the late Col. William Mitford, of Exbury, Hampshire.

Dec. 22. At Garry Castle House, King's County, aged 80, Thomas St. George Armstrong, esq.

Dec. 29. At Dublin, Holwell Walshe, esq. Barrister-at-law, and for some years leading counsel on the Munster circuit. He was previously, about the year 1810, a parliamentary reporter to the Morning Chronicle, and some of his literary effusions of that period were considered very brilliant.

Dec. 30. Maria, wife of James Cahill, esq. of Crinkin Bray, Dublin, and dau. of the late Edward A. Whyte, esq. of Torrington-sq.

At Barton-lodge, Rathfarnham, Major John Gallwey, deputy inspector-general of the Irish constabulary. He was brother to Christopher Gallwey, of Killarney, agent to Lord Kenmare, and formerly a Captain in the 16th Regiment.

Jan. 5. At Kingstown, near Dublin, Elizabeth Ann, wife of George Rich, esq. late of Her Majesty's Customs, London.

Jan. 8. At Glynd, Antrim, aged 86, Mary, the last surviving sister of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert M'Cleverty, C.B. and K.C.H.

Jan. 10. At Fort Shannon, near Glinn, Limerick, John Evans, esq. barrister-at-law, and brother of Col. Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.

GUERNSEY.—*Dec. 10.* Aged 89, Elisha, eldest surviving son of the late Peter Dobre, esq. of the Beauregard.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. 17.* At Cam-pore, aged 23, Eleonora Elizabeth, wife of Capt. C. H. Thomas, 11th Regt. N.I.

Aug. 25. At Almorah, aged 24, Ensign Charles Vernon Brown, 22d Bengal N.I. son of Mr. George Brown, formerly of New Bond street.

At Dacca, aged 32, Mr. Joseph Ireland, of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, principal of the English College, and late assistant master at Hull College.

Sept. 18. At Shikarpore, in Scinde, aged 31, brevet Capt. William Timbrell, Bengal Horse Art. son of the late Capt. James Timbrell, of the East India Com-pany's naval service.

Sept. 26. At Government House, Madras, Thomas Moore Lane, esq. Pri-vate Secretary to the Governor, and Phy-sician to his Highness the Newaub.

Sept. 28. Before the Fort of Saman-ghur, Lieut. William Powlett Shake-speare, 2d European Infantry.

Oct. 1. Aged 21, Lieut. Edward Max-well Irving, Madras Artillery, son of Wil-liam Irving, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster. He fell in action before the Fort of Samanghur.

Oct. 3. At Meerut, Bengal, aged 19, Ensign Adrian John Swete, third son of John Beaumont Swete, esq. of Oxtou.

Oct. 8. At Etawah, Major F. E. Man-ning, 16th Grenadiers, Bengal N.I., son of Henry Manning, esq. of Wonford House.

Oct. 10. At Bellicherries, near Peto-cuar, Bombay, Francis Henry Denys, Lieut. 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), son of Sir George William Denys, Bart. of Strat-ford-place.

Oct. 11. At Masulipatam, aged 21, Lieut. Frederick Welland, 40th Reg. M.N.I., eldest son of the late Major Welland, Madras Army.

Oct. 14. At Meerut, Capt. D. Mel-ish, 10th Bengal Cavalry.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept. 24.* At Pepper hill, Tobago, Caroline, wife of Joseph Wat-tley, esq. Solicitor-Gen. of that Island.

Nov. 15. In Jamaica, by being thrown from his carriage, George Anthony, esq. nephew of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.

ABROAD.—*June 12.* At West Mait-land, New South Wales, aged 52, John Champain, esq. third son of the late John Champain, esq. of Gloucester-pl. New-rd.

June 29. Near Sidney, Sir John Jamison, Kt., formerly an eminent phy-sician in the navy, and one of the inspec-tors of hospitals and fleets. Sir John was knighted in 1813, and was a knight of the order of Vasa. He had long retired from the active duties of his profession, the date of his seniority in the Navy List being as far back as the 3d September, 1807.

July 26. At Vineyard, Parramatta, Anna Josepha, widow of Capt. Philip Gidley King, R.N. formerly Governor of New South Wales.

Sept. 9. At Marienbad, aged 57, the Chevalier Benkhausen, the highly respect-ed Russian consul in London, which office he had filled from the year 1813. He was unmarried. His executors are Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Hook, and Mr. Lucas. He is said to have died possessed of prop-erty to the amount of 60,000*l.*, a con-siderable portion of which sum he has bequeathed in legacies for his intimate friends, and handsome provision has been made to his domestics. The residue goes to his two sisters in Germany.

Sept. 24. At the Cape of Good Hope, Mary-Anne, wife of Arthur Grote, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 28. At Malta, Henry Butt-an-shaw, esq. of Wrotham, Kent.

Nov. 7. At sea, on board the Oriental, Louisa-Eliza - Lomer, youngest dau. of R. Macdonald Stephenson, esq.

Nov. 9. At Saulieu, France, on her way to Naples, the Hon. Mrs. Reid, relict of the late Neville Reid, esq. of Runny-med, Berks.

Aged 86, Jose Bento de Aranjó, one of the richest merchants and capitalists in Lisbon. He was one of the three origi-nal founders of the Bank of Lisbon, and amongst the first deputies sent to the Cortes. He came to Lisbon from the provinces with only a *crusada novo* (2*s.* 3*d.*) in his pocket.

Nov. 12. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 48, Montagu Macdonogh, esq. late of the 4th Regt.

Nov. 13. At Aix la Chapelle, William Miles, esq. of Manila Hall, Clifton.

Nov. 19. At Rome, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 33, Bertie Bertie Mathew, esq. late of Cavendish-square.

Nov. 20. At the military college at Brussels, aged 18, William, son of the late W. Hetherington, esq. of Birkenhead, and recently appointed a Second Lieut. in the 60th Rifles. His death was occa-sioned by disease contracted by impru-dently dipping his hands into cold water, after a rowing match, last summer.

Nov. 21. At Paris, aged 22, Susanna, eldest dau. of the late John Hone, esq. of Great Marlow.

Nov. 22. At Dunkirk, aged 26, Joshua Williamson, esq. A.M., T.C.D., second son of the late J. Williamson, esq. Lake-lands, Dublin.

At Paris, aged 32, Mary, wife of Ben-jamin Mocatta, esq. of London.

Nov. 23. At Rome, Frances-Mary Thompson, sister of the late George Lowther Thompson, esq.

Nov. 26. At Amiens, John Mullett, esq. late of Stoke Newington.

Lately. At Sumacz, Alexander Kisfalerdy, the Hungarian Petrarch.

In Paris, at the age of 70, Lady Marianne Erskine, daughter of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar. She was blind from her birth, and had resided for several years in France.

Dec. 7. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Mrs. Koch, wife of her Majesty's Consul to that city.

Dec. 11. At Paris, on her way to Italy, the Dowager Lady Floyd, step-mother of Lady Peel. She was Anna, daughter of Crosbie Morgell, of Mount Morgell, co. Limerick, esq.; was married first to Sir Barry Denny, of Tralee castle,

co. Kerry, Bart. who died without issue in 1794; and secondly, in 1805, became the second wife of Gen. Sir John Floyd, Bart. who died in 1818.

At Tours, Lewis Cohen, esq.

Dec. 13. At Genoa, Anne-Hamond, wife of Sir George Bowyer, Bart. of Radley, Berks. She was the eldest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Andrew S. Douglas.

Jan. 2. Mr. Milne, of Philadelphia, a native of Fochabers, co. of Inverness; who has bequeathed the munificent sum of 20,000*l.* sterling, for erecting an additional establishment in the place of his nativity, to be free to the children of all Christian denominations within the town of Fochabers, and parish of Bellie.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from DECEMBER 23, 1844, to JANUARY 18, 1845, (4 weeks.)

Males	2385	}	4785	Under 15.....	2070	}	4785
Females	2400			15 to 60.....	1571		
				60 and upwards	1143		
				Age not specified	1		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Jan. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
48 4	35 6	21 10	32 1	34 0	36 11

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 8*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 7*l.* 0*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Jan. 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 20.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2493 Calves 59
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 25,960 Pigs 360
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Jan. 24.

Walls Ends, from 18*s.* 0*d.* to 28*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 3*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 80.—Ellesmere and Chester, 62.—Grand Junction, 160
—Kennet and Avon, 9½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 62½.—Regent's, 24½.
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 119.—St. Katharine's, 119.—East
and West India, 142.—London and Birmingham Railway, 227.—Great
Western, 151.—London and Southwestern, 76.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 143.—Guardian,
49½.—Hope, 1½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 89½.—Phoenix
Gas, 40.—London and Westminster Bank, 26½.—Reversionary Interest, 103.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1844, to January 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	34	37	34	30, 13	cloudy, foggy	11	46	49	47	29, 69.	constant rn.
27	34	36	37	, 10	do. do.	12	46	46	42	, 78	do. do. cldy.
28	41	47	44	29, 88	do. rain	13	43	48	43	, 62	r. cy. fr. rn. do.
29	45	49	46	, 93	const't do. fy.	14	42	44	42	, 66	foggy, rain
30	36	49	36	, 99	clou. slight r.	15	42	44	43	, 73	cloudy, fair
31	40	45	40	30, 10	do. fair	16	42	45	41	30, 13	fair, cloudy
J. 1	39	43	39	, 16	fair, cloudy	17	42	44	41	, 14	cloudy, fair
2	38	39	36	, 05	do. do.	18	42	44	41	29, 79	do. slight rain
3	35	37	41	29, 98	do. do. rain	19	42	45	39	, 44	fr. cdy. hy. do.
4	42	45	42	30, 18	rain do.	20	41	44	38	, 39	cl. fr. rn. do.
5	45	49	47	, 14	do. do.	21	37	42	34	30, 13	do. do.
6	46	51	46	, 12	cloudy, fair	22	42	45	44	, 22	fr. cy. slight r.
7	45	47	42	, 24	do. do.	23	42	44	42	29, 97	cloudy, do. do.
8	31	34	34	, 21	do.	24	43	47	39	, 61	do. fair
9	33	35	32	, 10	do. fair, do.	25	44	45	50	30, 03	do. do. slt. r.
10	45	49	47	29, 91	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

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29												64 62 pm.
30	210½	100½		103½								
31	211	100½		103½			12½				79 pm.	62 64 pm.
1	211½	100½		103½							77 pm.	62 64 pm.
2	211½	100½		103½			12½				77 pm.	63 65 pm.
3	212	100½		104			12½				78 pm.	65 63 pm.
4	212½	101		104½			12½				79 76 pm.	63 65 pm.
6	212	101	100½	104½			12½			289	77 pm.	63 65 pm.
7	211½	100½	100	104½			12½				75 78 pm.	65 63 pm.
8	212½	100½	100	104½			12½			289	79 76 pm.	63 65 pm.
9	212	101	100	104½			12½			289½	78 pm.	63 65 pm.
10	211½	101	100	104½			12½	116½			78 77 pm.	63 65 pm.
11	212	101	100	104½			12½				76 78 pm.	65 62 pm.
13		100½	100	104½			12½					62 64 pm.
14	212	100½	100	104½			12½			289	75 pm.	64 60 pm.
15	211	100½	100	104½			12½	116½				61 58 pm.
16	211½	100½	100	104								58 60 pm.
17	211½	100½	100	104½							74 78 pm.	58 60 pm.
18	211	100½	100	104½			12½				77 75 pm.	60 58 pm.
20	212½	100	100	104½			12½			288	77 pm.	60 57 pm.
21	212½	100½	100	104½			12½	100½	117	288	71 74 pm.	57 55 pm.
22	213½	100½	100	104½			12½			286		57 60 pm.
23	213½	100	100	104½			12½		116	287	75 77 pm.	58 61 pm.
24	214	100	100	104½			12½	99½		286		60 62 pm.
25	214½	100	100	104½			12½			286½		61 64 pm.
27	313½	100	100	104½			12½				78 pm.	62 66 pm.
8	214½	100	100	104½			12½	98½		285½	78 80 pm.	65 67 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a Representation of the Effigy of ELIZABETH DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, in FRAMLINGHAM Church, Suffolk.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A most extraordinary error has been committed in the catalogue of Mr. Daniell, bookseller, of Mortimer Street. By extreme inadvertence he has confounded the author of two pamphlets published some years ago, Charles Frost, esq. F.S.A. of Hull, with the name of John Frost, the Welsh Chartist convict. The respected author of the pamphlets is better known by his valuable "Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull," a work which will alone be sufficient to distinguish his name in future times from that of his notorious contemporary.

Mr. GEO. GRANT FRANCIS informs us that Sir Wm. Nott was *not* "born in Neath," but in some small place co. Wilts. When his father took the inn at Neath he was several years old. A portrait of the late Major-General is about to be published from a picture painted by J. Deffett Francis, esq. who has also taken a cast from the head of the General, from which Edwards the sculptor has been commissioned by the family to execute a marble bust. The portrait will be engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. G. T. Payne.

J. P. remarks, "The Account of Discoveries at Nineveh, inserted in the Feb. Magazine, p. 187, appears to relate to a city mentioned by Bishop Newton, and not to the Assyrian Nineveh. This is an important question that should be set at rest. That learned prelate says, 'There is at this time a city called *Mosul*, situate upon the western side of the Tigris, and on the opposite eastern shore are ruins of a great extent, which are said to be the ruins of Nineveh. But it is more than probable that these ruins are the remains of the *Persian Nineveh*, built between the third and the seventh century after Christ, and not of the *Assyrian*.' I believe that the ruins of old Nineveh are not discoverable. Lucian affirmed in the second century after Christ, that Nineveh had utterly perished, and that there was no footstep of it remaining, nor could you then tell where it was once situated."

A verbal alteration was made in the communication of E. B. P. in our last number,

which he fears may render him liable to be considered as depreciating the valuable work of "Pitiscus." The words "of little authority" were not intended to be applied as characteristic of the work as a whole, but merely in reference to the date when the particular statement which had been so long sought for, first made its appearance.

AN INQUIRER asks for any information respecting "Master Robert Rugge," whom the whimsical "Tom Coryat" met with at Troy ("Crudities," 1611), and who, observing with what diligence Coryat had been engaged from his first arrival in examining all the remains of antiquity, resolved to create him the "first English Knight of Troy." "Master Rugge" is afterwards spoken of as addressing Coryat in "some witty extempore verses."

A second edition of the Life, Letters, and Speeches, of the Right Hon. Henry Flood being in preparation by his relative Warden Flood, esq. of Eglantine, Cork, any person who may have letters or documents illustrative of that orator, or of Irish affairs at the period in which he lived, would greatly oblige by lending them for a short time to his biographer. The greatest care will be taken of them, and they shall be punctually returned.

De Lacy family.—A gentleman preparing a memoir of this military and continental family will be glad to receive any information addressed De Lacy, Library, 15, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square.

IGNORUS inquires whether a medal be of any value or rarity, which he thus describes:—On the obverse, the figure of a woman kneeling before a male figure who holds an uplifted sword, with the motto round the edge, "The haughty queen humbled," and the date "1757." On the reverse, the portrait of a man in uniform, with the motto round the edge, "By the King of Prussia." The token of course relates to the Queen of Hungary.

ERRATA.—Nov. p. 593, first column, line 25, for "Pope's Man of Ross," read "Goldsmith's Village Preacher;" *ibid* second column, line 8, for "4,790," read "1,760."

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Plays Edited by the Shakespeare Society.

THE Shakespeare Society, we think, has not shown itself inferior to any of its compeers in the value of the reprints it has issued, either as regards the curiosity of the subject or the care and knowledge with which they have been edited. The object of the Society appears to be twofold; to illustrate the progress of Dramatic Literature and the early History of the Stage, and to clear up many difficulties and remove much obscurity that still darken the pages of him who is eminently the glory of it, by the republication of that literature which existed in his days, whether in the shape of dramas, or tracts relating to dramatic history, or any other subjects in which allusions are made to forgotten customs, or light thrown on obsolete words and expressions. In the two centuries that have elapsed since the days of the early drama, a considerable obscurity has been drawn over it from the paucity of the materials which have reached us, and from some portion even of them, valuable as they were, remaining in the obscurity of manuscript. Much of the lighter literature which once existed in the shape of occasional pamphlets and pieces on topics of temporary interest has, in the course of time, disappeared; but a still larger proportion, we presume, was destroyed at one blow by the great fire of London, when the stock of the publishers was deposited for presumed safety in the vaults of St. Paul's. Under such discouraging circumstances, all that remains is to endeavour to supply as much as possible what is lost, by the most scrupulous diligence in preserving and making public that which is left, whether printed or in manuscript. No doubt that in many of these *early* plays there is much that will hardly pay the trouble of perusal if read only on their own account, their general defects being a tumid exaggeration of language, and a violent improbability of incident, which would shock his taste who had been only conversant with the productions of an enlightened age, and which even gives a ludicrous turn to the most tragic incidents. Nor are the prose tracts and pamphlets free from much that is both trifling and objectionable; but still they must be valued as parts, however small, of the entire subject; as small and distant luminaries twinkling amid the splendour of the larger bodies; and perhaps they are more esteemed by us as being a few fragments saved out of the disastrous wreck in which so much perished. In the latter part of the last century, when the spirit of criticism seemed to revive, and the value of our early literature was more generally recognised, the attention of the editors of our older poets, and especially of the dramatic, was directed to this source of elucidation; but, generally speaking, the volumes and tracts in which information was sought, were so high priced and so scarce that it required the business of a life

and something more than a moderate fortune to collect them ; and of late years this class of books has so increased both in rarity and value, that they can only be found in the costly cabinets of the affluent. Hence the advantage of a society like the present, which, by multiplying copies should increase the power of acquiring information, and which should place freely and for a small price, in the hands of the student, that which otherwise he could only have hoped to see by the indulgence of a liberal possessor ; or, perhaps, by searching the obscure recesses of a public library. But to public libraries all have not the opportunity of access, and there are also many purchasers who are reluctant to distribute out of the stores they have acquired. In all circumstances of life it is best to be independent ; and the Shakespeare Society therefore has been instrumental in affording valuable assistance in one department to the republic of letters. To give even a short notice of *all* the books which they have republished, is quite out of our limits, and perhaps in some cases beyond the scope of our knowledge. We have therefore selected one, and that the most interesting and important branch of the whole—the old plays—and now present our readers with such an account of them as perhaps may excite the further curiosity of those who are not previously acquainted with their value ; we have also added a few casual criticisms on the editions. We hope, however, that in our praise of this Society we shall not be misunderstood, or supposed to be depreciating others formed on similar principles and conducted with equal zeal and ability ; we consider all in the nature of a friendly alliance, instituted to promote one general end ; and in both the Camden and Percy Societies' publications are many works that are not only highly valuable in themselves, but which have been eminently useful in their relation to the particular class of literature now before us. We hope also that the editors of the plays which we are now reviewing, will believe that in the few observations and presumed corrections we have made, we are only endeavouring to return the obligations we have received, and repay them for the curious and valuable information they have given in their respective editions.

PATIENT GRISSIL ; A COMEDY.

By THOMAS DEKKER, HENRY CHETTELE, AND WILLIAM HAUGHTON.

REPRINTED FROM THE BLACK-LETTER EDITION OF 1603.

It appears from Mr. Collier's introduction, that the first version of the story of Griselda is in the Decameron of Boccaccio, forming the tenth novel of the last day. Boccaccio was indebted to Petrarch* for the incidents, and Petrarch adds that he had heard the story many years before ; and Chaucer, in the prologue to the Clerk of Oxenford's Tale, informs us that he had heard the substance of it from Petrarch himself at Padua. The French brought the subject first on the stage ; and *Le Mystere de Griseldis* was represented in Paris as early as 1393 ;† in Germany Hans Sachs converted it into a drama as early as 1550, and it is singular that it should remain undramatised in Italy, the principal mother of dramas, until so late as 1620. About the middle of the sixteenth century ballads

* See Petrarch's Opera, ed. Basil. 1581, p. 540.

† See Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 251, ed. 8vo.

on the subject of "Patient Grisell" were not uncommon. "Pacyente Grissell" was a popular tune soon after Elizabeth came to the throne; and two ballads to that tune were entered in the year 1565. There was also a prose narrative on the same subject printed in 1619, no doubt a re-impression of a much earlier work, and which was probably the immediate source of the present play, though all were founded on the Decameron of Boccaccio.* This play possesses almost the rarity of a manuscript. There is no copy at the British Museum or Cambridge; the only public library that has one is the Bodleian, and the only private collection that possesses it is the Duke of Devonshire's. The authors of it are three celebrated contemporaries of Shakspere, whose names are given above. It was probably acted in 1600, but was not printed till 1603. We agree with Mr. Collier that the story is not a very good one for the stage, because the chief incidents are violent and improbable. The whole design, like that of the Taming of the Shrew, is exaggerated and strained beyond nature and truth, till the feeling of sympathy with the oppressed becomes worn out after repeated trials of her patience, and we feel her tame submission to be no longer the virtue of a good and gentle mind, while she sacrifices to wanton and capricious power the dearest affections and natural rights, and all the proper feelings of self-respect. She who could be so tamely-submissive and yielding under oppression and insult, must have been (if we take the picture out of its dramatic frame and judge of it by the laws of nature) entirely wanting in those mental qualities which lie at the very foundation of virtue itself. We must look at it therefore as one of those stories which were invented to awaken curiosity in the early days of reviving literature, but which could not bear the scrutiny or satisfy the taste of a more critical and enlightened period. Lanreo the poor scholar, and Babulo the clown, are amusing characters, and are not in the original story. We are not so much struck as Mr. Collier seems to be with the humour of the Welsh Knight and Widow, Sir Owen and Gwenthyau; but in the serious parts there are many passages of poetical merit, and a general flow of metrical harmony. The language of Emulo the "Fantastic Gallant," may be compared to that of Osrice in Hamlet, being of the same affected and artificial character. We will give a few specimens, that the style both of the serious and comic parts may be known to our readers.

In the first scene the marquess mentions his intention of marrying.

"How much your judgments err! Who gets a wife
Must, like a huntsman, beat untrodden paths,
To gain the flying presence of his love.
Look how the yelping beagles spend their mouths,
So lovers do their sighs; and as the deer
Outstrips the active hound, and oft turns back
To note the angry visage of her foe,
Who, greedy to possess so sweet a prey,
Never gives over till he seize on her,
So fares it with coy dames, who, great with scorn,

* We possess T. Warton's copy of the old translation of the Decameron, fol. 1620, in which he has written on the fly-leaf the stories taken from it by our poets—as Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia—Tancred and Sigismunda—Theodore and Honoria—Chaucer's Patient Grisild. See Titus and Gisippus.

† Mr. Collier says the part of the clown must have been considered a capital one for such a performer as Kempe.

Fly the care-pined hearts that sue to them;
 Yet on that feigned flight, love conquering them,
 They cast an eye of longing back again,
 As who would say, Be not dismay'd with frowns;
 For though our tongues speak no, our hearts sound yea;
 Or, if not so, before they'll miss their lovers,
 Their sweet breaths shall perfume the amorous air,
 And brave them still to run in beauty's chase.
 Then can you blame me to be hunter like,
 When I must get a wife? but, be content:
 So you'll engage your faith by oath to us,
 Your wills shall answer mine, my liking yours,
 And, that no wrinkle on your cheeks shall ride,
 This day the marquess vows to choose a bride."

We follow this by the first scene which takes place between the Marquess and Griselda, now his wife, after his trial of her patience is carried in execution.

FR.—"My lord is angry.

GR.—Angry? the heavens forefend! with whom? for what?
 Is it with me?

FR.—Not me.

GR.—May I presume

To touch the vein of that sad discontent,
 Which swells upon my dear lord's angry brow?

MAR.—Away, away!

GR.—Oh, chide me not away.

Your handmaid Grissil, with unweaved thoughts,

And with an unrejoicing soul, will bear

The burden of all sorrows, of all woe,

Before the smallest grief should wound you so.

MAR.—I am not beholding to your love for this.

Woman, I love thee not: thine eyes to mine

Are eyes of basilisks; they murder me.

GR.—Suffer me to part hence, I'll tear them out,

Because they work such treason to my love,

MAR.—Talk not of love: I hate thee more than poison

That sticks upon the air's infected wings,

Exhal'd up by the hot breath of the sun.

'Tis for thy sake that speckled infamy

Sits like a screech-owl on my honour'd breast,

To make my subjects stare and mock at me,

They swear they'll never bend their awful knees

To the base issue of thy beggar womb:

'Tis for thy sake they curse me, rail at me,

Think'st thou, then, I can love thee?—Oh, my soul!

Why didst thou build this mountain of my shame?

Why lie my joys buried in Grissil's name?

GR.—My gracious lord—

MAR.—Call not me gracious lord.

See, woman, here hangs up thine ancestry,

The monuments of thy nobility;

This is thy russet gentry, coat and crest

Thy earthen honours I will never hide,

Because this bridle shall pull in thy pride.

GR.—Poor Grissil is not proud of these attires;

They are to me but as your livery,

And from your humble servant, when you please,

You may take all this outside, which, indeed,

Is none of Grissil's: her best wealth is need.

* Mr Collier conjectures "crest;" see notes, p. 93.

I'll cast this gayness off, and be content
To wear this russet bravery of my own,
For that's more warm than this. I shall look old
No sooner in coarse frieze than cloth of gold."

In the commencement of the fourth Act Griselda's children, for she had borne twins, were taken from her, and her maternal grief is very feelingly and poetically expressed.

"Must I not kiss my babes? must I not touch them?
Alas! what sin so vile hath Grissil done,
That thus she should be vexed? not kiss my infants!
Who taught thee to be cruel, gentle churl?
What must thou do with them?"

Again,

"Oh, this is gently done! this is my boy,
My first-borne care; thy feet, that ne'er felt ground,
Have travell'd longest in this land of woe,
This world's wilderness, and hast most need
Of my most comfort. Oh, I thank thee, Furio;
I knew I should transform thee with my tears,
And melt thy adamant heart like wax.
What wrong shall these have to be ta'en from me!
Mildly entreat their nurse to touch them mildly,
For my soul tells me, that my honour'd lord
Does but to try poor Grissil's constancy.
He's full of mercy, justice, full of love," &c.*

Our object is in these quotations to give some idea of the poetical conception and merit of the piece, we therefore shall add one more where Grissil returns home, having been banished the court. (p. 59.)

GR.,—"He gave me gentle language, kiss'd my cheek;
For God's sake, therefore, speak not ill of him.
Tears trickling from his eyes, and sorrow's hand
Stopping his mouth, thus did he bid adieu,
Whilst many a deep-fetch'd sigh from his breast flew;
Therefore, for God's sake, speak not ill of him.
Good lord! how many a kiss he gave my babes,
And with wet eyes bade me be patient;
And, by my truth (if I have any truth)
I came from court more quiet and content,
By many a thousand part, than when I went;
Therefore, for God's love, speak not ill of him.

LAV.—Oh, vile dejection of too base a soul!
Hast thou beheld the paradise of court,
Fed of rich several meats, bath'd in sweet streams,
Slept on the bed of pleasure, sat enthron'd,
Whilst troops, as saint-like, have adored thee,
And being now thrown down by violence,
Dost thou not envy those that drive thee thence?

GR.—Far be it from my heart from envying my lord
In thought, much less either in deed or word.

* P. 54. Just preceding the passage last quoted are some lines by Grissil.

"See, here's a fountain
Which Heaven into this alabaster *bowels*
Instill'd to nourish them."

Mr. Collier, in a note, would read *vessels* for *bowels*, as if "*bowls*" were not the word intended by the poet; nor do we understand why (p. 15, l. 9,) he says that Babulo calls Grissil *Sirrah*, by way of *humour*, p. 92.

† The second "*from*" is evidently a printer's insertion and should be omitted.

LXV.—Then hast thou no true soul: for I would curse,
 From the sun's rising to his western fall,
 The marquess and his flattering minions:
 By day and night kind Heaven protect them all!
 What wrong have they done me? what hate to you?
 Have I not fed upon the prince's cost,
 Been cloth'd in rich attires, liv'd on his charge?
 Look here: my russet gown is yet unworn,
 And many a winter more may serve my turn,
 By the preserving it so many months.
 My pitcher is unhurt: see, it is fill'd
 With crystal water of the crisped spring.
 If you remember, on my wedding day,
 You sent me with this pitcher to the well,
 And I came empty home, because I met
 The gracious marquess and his company:
 Now hath he sent you this cup full of tears.
 You'll say the comfort's cold: well, be it so,
 Yet every little comfort helps in woe.
 JEN.—True model of true virtue! welcome, child,
 Thou and these tender babes to me are welcome:
 We'll work to find them food. Come, kiss them soon,
 And let's forget these wrongs as never done.

The insertion of the Welsh knight Sir Owen ap Meredith and the Welsh widow Gwenthyan, into the original story, does not harmonise very well with the other parts, but was doubtless intended to give a greater breadth and space to the comic humour. Mr. Collier says that it is evident the authors had Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew* in their minds throughout, and once it is introduced by name. This comedy had been in a course of representation at a rival theatre for several years, to say nothing of the older play "*The Taming of a Shrew*," upon which it was founded, and which had been acted by the company for which Patient Grissil was expressly written.

THE FIRST SKETCH OF SHAKESPEARE'S MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

We are indebted for the reprint of this scarce play to Mr. Halliwell, who has edited it with great care and diligence, and has added every illustration that it needed. In his introduction many curious points are discussed relating to the history of the piece, its origin, the time when it appeared, and the characters in it. A common tradition has ascribed this play to a command from Queen Elizabeth to have it written and finished in fourteen days. The earliest notice of this Mr. Halliwell has traced to John De Witt in 1702. Rowe seven years after gave a more circumstantial account, adding, that the command was to continue *Falstaff* for the play more, and to show him in love. Gildon in 1710 mentioned the same tradition as a fable. To this Mr. Halliwell gives another conjecture for the play having been produced before the court at short notice, which he, however, ascribes to a German duke to court, and which is supported by a German book of a journey to England by a Duke of Wirtemberg. For particulars of which we must refer to the introduction, we will only mention that the first sketch of the larger comedy was printed in 1602, and that the copies of it are known. A second edition appeared in 1619, and in 1623 the amended play was published in the folio, and this, as Mr. Halliwell says, was written after King James's accession to the throne. In the amended play, *Falstaff* says to *Shallow*, "You'll complain of me to the king."

As for the evidence from Lodge's *Devils Incarnate*, 1594, we think it is of no worth at all. The next question that occurs is, was the *Merry Wives of Windsor* written *after* the first part of *Henry IV.* after the second part, after *Henry V.* or before them all." This question Mr. Halliwell discusses with minuteness and ingenuity, though we have not room to follow him through the details of his reasoning; but as this is *not* an historical play we are inclined to think that too much stress may be laid on the necessity of preserving a consistency in the characters and incidents here exhibited with those in the other dramas. Though we agree with him, "that the opinion that the fat knight of the historical plays, and of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, having been originally *two different and distinct* creations of character, is wholly untenable." That between the *two Falstaffs* there is a perceptible difference of character in some respects is evident. Mr. Skottowe, it appears, thinks that the want of symmetry is in the point of Falstaff's intrigues with the two wives; but even this is little else than his sensuality taking a new turn, and which is so prominently brought forward by the *double* attachment; and as to any objections drawn from his personal vanity which he had not previously shown, we can only appeal to the Editor's knowledge of human nature and ask, who is not weak in such things as these? There are several points in life in which the delusions of the heart are singularly strong, and this is one. At any rate to suppose that Shakspeare drew the characters of *two distinct Falstaffs* is more repulsive to our mind than all the difficulties which have been formed out of the imagined inconsistency of one; and by parity of reasoning there should be two *Dame Quicklys*, a character common to four plays. And we may observe that, supposing the anecdote to be true (which, however, we think is very doubtful,) that Elizabeth commanded that Falstaff should be represented in love; then, considering that Shakspeare had in his historical plays completed the character according to his own conception; even with all his fertility of invention it would be rather hard upon him to require a continuation of it without the permission of opening a new vein of humour, by exciting passions not exhibited before, and displaying them as he does in their progress through various ludicrous trials and interesting embarrassments. And if Falstaff's credulity is a little overcharged we are very willing to place it among those allowances which seem tacitly conceded to the dramatist by the reader, as if to compensate for the great difficulties of his art, and which he is sure to have fully repaid out of the additional scope for invention which they afford.* Mr. Halliwell has added some very judicious notes explanatory of what was difficult in the text, either in allusion to forgotten customs, or in obsolete language, and he has also favoured us with an appendix containing extracts from the Italian stories of Strapado and Giovanni, where strong points of resemblance to Falstaff's *double* wooing and to his love escapes are seen. The tale in "*Hoe Westward for Smelts*," 1620, is of the same kind. These Italian novels seem one of those fair and fertile orchards where the dramatists gathered their golden fruit; the Italians themselves being borrowers from old Latin stories, and they in their turn are traceable, some to classical literature and some to oriental invention,—so difficult is it to create.

* As, for instance, in the escape of Falstaff when disguised as the wise woman of Brentford. It seems agreed between the dramatist and audience that he should not be recognised, and so in most other plays when disguises are assumed.

THE OLD TAMING OF A SHREW,

UPON WHICH SHAKESPEARE FOUNDED HIS COMEDY. REPRINTED FROM THE EDITION OF 1594, AND EDITED BY THOMAS AMYOT, ESQ.

Mr. Amyot informs us that he has given with scrupulous accuracy the texts of the three earliest editions published in 1594, 1596, 1607, all of the greatest rarity, there being but *one* copy known of the first and second, and only three copies of the last edition. The unique copy of the *first* edition was bought by the Duke of Devonshire at Mr. Heber's sale in 1834, for 97*l*. Lord Francis Egerton's Library furnished the second; and the Duke's again the third. It appears that Pope had seen the copy of the edition of 1594. Mr. Amyot mentions, when speaking of the use which Shakespeare made of these old plays with the inductions, that they are but faint outlines which in his hands were embodied and enriched, and that there can be no reasonable doubt of the *disappearance* of the older play from the stage after Shakespeare's had been acted and printed. Conjectures would be hopeless as to the author of the old play; but all at present known will be found in Mr. Collier's introduction to Shakespeare's comedy, in his late edition. The silence of Meres in 1598 seems conclusively to prove that the Taming of the Shrew was not then in existence. Mr. Amyot adds, that just as his introduction was written he received a communication containing apparently the original story on which the induction of the Taming of a Shrew, and the Taming of the Shrew, were founded, and that such information will probably appear in the Society's papers. The general sketch in the piece, and some of the incidents, closely resemble Shakespeare's comedy, but the unity of the plot is not so well preserved, and it is comparatively meagre in its details when compared with its successor. The first interview between Kate (the shrew) and her future husband Ferando is as follows:—

ALF.—Ha Kate, come hither wench and list to me,

Use this gentleman frienlie as thou canst.

FER.—Twenty good morrowes to my lovely Kateie.

KATE.—You iest I am sure, is she yours already?

FER.—I tell thee Kate I know thou lou'st me well,

KATE.—The deuil you do, who told you so?

FER.—My mind, sweet Kate, doth say I am the man

Must wed, and bed, and marrie bonnie Kate.

KATE.—Was euer scene so grose an asse as this?

FER.—I,* to stand so long and neuer get a kisse.

KATE.—Hands off I say, and get you from this place;

Or I wil set my ten commandments in your face.

FER.—I prethee doo Kate; they say thou art a shrew,

And I like thee the better for I would haue thee so.

KATE.—Let go my hand for feare it reech your eare.

FER.—No Kate, this hand is mine and I thy loue.

KATE.—In faith sir no, the woodcock wants his taile.

FER.—But yet his bil wil serue, if the other faile.

ALF.—How now, Ferando, what saies my daughter?

FER.—Shees willing, sir, and loues me as hir life.

KATE.—Tis for your skin then, but not to be your wife.

ALF.—Come hither Kate and let me giue thy hand

To him that I haue chosen for thy loue,

And thou tomorrow shalt be wed to him.

KATE.—Why father what do you meane to do with me,

To giue me thus vnto this brainsick man,

That in his mood cares not to murder me?" &c.

* I, that is "Aye."

Ferando's first trial of his mistress's temper commences at the marriage ceremony when he appears basely attired with a red cap on his head.—

— "How fares my louely Kate?

What art thou readie? shall we go to church?

KATE.—Not I with one so mad, so basely tirde,

To marrie such a filthie slauish groome

That it seemes sometimes is from his wits," &c.

And immediately after the ceremony Ferando announces his departure home,—

"FER.—Father farwell, my Kate and I must home,

Sirra go make ready my horse presentlic.

ALF.—Your horse? What son I hope you do but iest,*

I am sure you will not go so suddainly.

KATE.—Let him go or tarry I am resolu'de to stay,

And not to trauell on my wedding day.

FER.—Tut Kate I tell thee we must needs go home.

Villaine hast thou saddled my horse?

SAN.—Which horse, your curtail?

FER.—Sounes† you slaue stand you prating here?

Saddell the bay gelding for your mistris.

KATE.—Not for me: for Ile not go.

SAN.—The ostler will not let me haue him, you owe tenpence

For his meate and 6 pence for stuffing my mistris saddle.

FER.—Here villaine go pay him straight.

ALF.—Why son I hope at least youle dine with vs.

SAN.—I pray you maister lets stay till dinner be don.

FER.—Sounes villaine art thou here yet?

Come Kate our dinner is provided at home.

KATE.—But not for me, for here I meane to dine,

Ile haue my will in this as well as you,

Though you in madding mood would leaue your frends

Despite of you Ile tarry with them still.

FER.—I Kate, so thou shalt but at some other time," &c.

When they arrive home Ferando throws down the supper, and hurts the servants; then follow the scenes with the haberdasher and tailor, and after that he proposes returning to her father's house to her sister's wedding.

"It will be nine a clocke ere we come there.

KATE.—Nine a clock, why tis allreadie past two

In the after noone by all the clocks in the towne.

FER.—I say tis but nine a clock in the morning.

KATE.—I say tis two a clock in the after noone.

FER.—It shall be nine then ere we go to your fathers,

Come backe againe we will not go to day.

Nothing but crossing of me still,

Ill haue you say as I doo ere you go," &c.

And soon after,

FER.—Come Kate the moone shines cleare to night
Methinkes.

* P. 42. When Slie sees the play, he says on an incident that occurs,

"I say we'll have no sending to prison.

LORD.—My Lord this is but the play, *theyre but in jest.*"

So Hamlet, "They do but poison in jest," &c.

† Sounes, that is Zounds.

KATE.—The moone? why husband you are deceived
It is the sun.

FER.—Yet againe come back againe it shall be
The moone ere we come at your fathers.

KATE.—Why lie say as you say it is the moone.

FER.—I am glad Kate your stomach is come downe,
I know it well, thou knowest it is the sun,
But I did trie to see if thou wouldst speake,
And crosse me now as thou hast donne before,
And trust me Kate hadst thou not named the moone,
We had gon back againe as sure as death," &c.

Ferando next lays a wager with his friends Aurelius and Polidor that he has the most obedient wife of all, and comes off victorious, for they all send for their wives, and Kate is the only one who comes at her husband's call. Her last trial is in putting off her cap, and treading it under her feet, and then when Ferando says,

Now louely Kate before there husbands here
I prethe tell vnto these hedstrong women
What dutie wives doo owe vnto their husbands.

KATE.—Then you that liue thus by your pompered wills
Now list to me and marke what I shall say,

Th'eternall power that with his only breath,
Shall cause this end, and this beginning frame,
Not in time, nor before time, but with time, confused,

For all the course of yeares, of ages, moneths,
Of seasons temperate, of dayes and houres,
Are tuncd and stopt, by measure of his hand,

The first world was a forme without a forme,
A heep confusd, a mixture all deformd,
A gulfe of gulfes, a body bodiles,

Where all the elements were orderles,
Before the great commander of the world
The King of Kings, the glorious God of Heauen,

Who in six days did frame this heavenly worke
And made all things to stand in perfit course,
Then to his image he did make a man,

Olde Adam, and from his side asleepe,
A rib was taken, of which the Lord did make
The woe of man, so term'd by Adam then,

Woman for that by her came sinne to vs,
And for her sin was Adam doomd to die,
As Sara to her husband so should we

Obeie them, loue them, keepe, and nourish them
If they by any meanes doo want our helpe,
Laying our handes vnder theire feete to tread,

If that by that we might procure there ease,
And for a president lie first begin
And lay my hand vnder my husbands feete."

And thus, having sufficiently tried her husband's patience with the foregoing discourse, and evinced her own submission and obedience, her trial terminates, and the play is closed. It will be seen how closely Shakespeare in many places has trodden in the steps of his predecessor, and also what a great improvement he has made on the original. Mr. Amyot has added to the above the old poem of "The Wife Lapped in Moëls Skin," a popular and entertaining jest not out of its place, enriched with a fresh collation by Mr. Halliwell, whose literary activity and zeal to us seem little less than marvellous, and who appears in twenty different places

of Parnassus at the same moment, never seeming to feel his literary labours, or wishing to say with the poet,—

“Da veniam fesso; studiis quoque frena remissi;
Ducitur et digitis litera rara meis.”

THE FIRST SKETCHES OF THE SECOND AND THIRD PARTS OF
KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

EDITED BY J. O. HALLIWELL, Esq. 1843.

This is a curious and valuable republication, edited with care, and accompanied by useful and learned illustrations. No plays of Shakespeare have been the subject of more discussion, as to their authenticity, than the Three Parts of Henry the Sixth: some critics, like Johnson, attributing the authorship of the whole to Shakespeare; others altogether rejecting his claim to any; but after Malone's very elaborate essay,* we believe that opinion which had been so long changing, fixed itself in the belief, that he was not concerned at all in the *first* part, which was more probably the production of an earlier dramatist, as Greene or Peele, and that in the two last parts he took as his foundation some older plays, which he altered and improved. As the greater part of the arguments turned on the *internal* evidence, there was ample scope for conflicting opinions, and ingenious theories and suppositions; and whoever has read all that has been written on the subject, will at least be convinced that if truth was not discovered, it was not owing to sufficient buckets not being sent down into the well. Presuming, however, that these discussions are familiar to our readers, and that it is not necessary to recapitulate arguments that have been so long before them, we take up the point where we find it in Mr. Halliwell's introduction. He informs us that a copy of the tragedies of Richard Duke of York, and the Death of Henry the Sixth, 1595, was sold at Chalmers's sale in 1842, for one hundred and thirty pounds; this unique tract was purchased by the Bodleian Library, and is one of the greatest rarities in that repository. Another old play exists in the Bodleian, called “The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two famous Houses of York and Lancaster,” &c. 1594; this edition is also *unique*, and thus, as the editor observes, “The possessors of the present volume will have the two plays upon which are founded the *unique* copies, one a small octavo, the marketable value of which is 150*l.* the other a very thin small quarto, which produced 64*l.* several years ago, and would now probably realise more than twice that sum.” These early editions of 1594 and 1595 vary very considerably from the later impression of 1619, when they were published collectively. The *amended* play in the form in which we received it as Shakespeare's, appeared for the first time in the folio of 1623. The editor next gives an account of the *other* early editions following those already mentioned, which he has duly collated. He then proceeds to say that he has called these plays “the first sketches of the Second and Third Parts of Henry the Sixth, but it is a question with the critics whether Shakespeare was the author, or whether he merely borrowed from some older dramatist. The *external* evidence is in favour of Malone's theory, that Shakespeare was *not* the author of the two plays

* We have heard Professor Porson speak in terms of high praise of the essay of Mr. Malone, as very able and conclusive.—REV.

here reprinted. The editor then enters into a discussion concerning the publishers of these plays, which is too long and minute for us to give, but which is well worthy of attention in an inquiry in which the slightest facts are not to be overlooked. The conclusion at which he arrives is—"that Pavier's copies of the old plays were *piratically* published, and Shakespeare's name was for the first time appended to them in 1619, and not in 1600, probably because the poet was not alive to protect his interests, and in the latter case, because he did not acknowledge them for his own." He goes on to say: "I will now place before my readers certain evidences, before unnoticed, which lead me to think that neither Malone, nor Knight, nor Collier, are exactly right in the results to which they have arrived concerning the authorship of the Second and Third Parts of Henry the Sixth." He then proceeds to show from Mr. Knight's collation, that the edition of 1619 is an *intermediate composition* between the edition of 1594 and the amended play; the variations of which certainly seem to increase the difficulty of separating the added parts from the original groundwork. He then considers that there are many passages in these two plays now reprinted, that are beyond the power of Shakespeare's contemporaries or predecessors to write, not excepting Marlowe himself; that he thinks it not improbable that when these plays were printed in 1594 and 1595, they included the first addition which Shakespeare made to the originals: so that, in fact, if this conclusion is allowed, the original old plays, the antique framework of the modern picture, are not yet discovered, and these are *risacimenti* by Shakespeare as early as 1592. The next arguments are connected with the name of Greene the dramatist, and his mention of Shakespeare in a manner, by which it may be inferred, that Shakespeare had given him in some way, offence—and by a second inference, that that offence consisted in superseding his old dramas by improving them. Then the question is raised of the right of particular companies to plays; but we think it not to be of any great force, and as to the argument from *Abradas* in Greene's tract of 1588, it might be observed, that the later poet might borrow from the earlier, as we must suppose that Shakespeare was conversant in all the current literature of his day. As to the charge of plagiarism advanced by Mr. Knight, supposing that Shakespeare did take the old plays as his foundation, Mr. Halliwell has very justly and satisfactorily reputed it: the poetry of these original dramas, if they could be discovered, would probably be found to be little superior if at all to the prose of Hall or Hollingshead, from which he and others drew what supplies they wanted. With regard to the play called the First Part of Henry VI. which Mr. Hallam thinks might have been written by Greene, and Mr. Dyce, by Kyd or Marlow, the following observations are worthy of attention. P. xxxii. "If this part was originally written by Shakespeare, and with all these scenes for the purposes of continuation, as Mr. Knight would have us believe, how does he account for the appearance of the Second Part of Henry VI. under the title of 'The First Part of the Contention?' This is a point to which no attention has been given. Two editions of the 'First Part of the Contention' were published in 1601, under the old title; but we find that in 1602 their later appellations as parts of Henry VI. had been given them. It seems reasonable to infer that when Shakespeare remodelled the old plays, and formed the two parts of the Contention, he had had nothing to do with the old play of Henry VI. mentioned by Henslowe, and had intended the play now called the 'Second part of Henry VI.' to be the first of his

own series. Afterwards, he might have been employed to make "new adycyons" to the old play of Henry VI. and then the three plays may have been amalgamated into a series, and the old play rendered uniform by scenes written for continuations previously made," &c. In order to add more obscurity to this misty and perplexing controversy, it appears from Henslowe's Diary, that sometimes not less than *four writers were employed on one play*; and to show how variously the internal evidence derived from style will affect the critics, we find Mr. Collier, the leader of the band, rejecting the whole historical triad, and the present editor in consequence reproaching him for the hardness of his heart.* (p. xxxv.)

We have little to add in the way of conjectural or emendatory criticism, as the text has passed through the furnace of such close and searching inquiry; but a trifle or so we venture to suggest.

P. 15.—"The law my Lord is this by case, it rests suspitious,
That a day of combat be appointed,
And there to trie each others right or wrong."

In this passage the sense, grammar, and metre seem all defective. Mr. Knight reads "because" for "by case," but then the following line is too short. We propose

"The law, my Lord is this, because suspicious,
It rests that a day of combat be appointed," &c.

P. 44.—"Gall worse than gall, the daintiest thing they taste."

The amended play reads,

"The daintiest *that* they taste."

Theobald wishes to read "the dainties that," or the "daintiest meat." If any alteration was necessary, we should suggest

"Gall worse than gall, the daintiest *cate* they taste."

as nearest to the text.

P. 51.—"I John Cade *so* named for my valiancie."

Why was he called Cade from his valiancie? Mr. Halliwell conjectures from the Latin "cado;" this we do not think very happy, as "falling" is no great proof of courage. Perhaps from "cadus," a wine cask, "vina dabant animos;" or if there is, as the editor conjectures, some omission, could it be—the *dyer* of Ashford?

P. 182.—"Take that, the *lignes* of this railer heere."

The editor says that the ed. 1600, reads "lightnes," and 1619, "thou likenesse;" but surely without improvement to the sense, or removal of error. Our reading requires no alteration.

"Take that,—the lightness of this railer *hear*."

* Schlegel says, "Theobald, Warburton, and lastly, Farmer, affirmed that these plays were not Shakspeare's. In this case, we might well ask them so point out the other works of the unknown author, who was capable of inventing the noble death-scenes of Talbot, Suffolk, Beaufort, and York, and so many other scenes. The assertion is so ridiculous, that in this case Richard the Third might also not be Shakspeare's, as it is linked in the most immediate manner to the three other pieces, both by the subject and the spirit and manner of handling." See Lectures on Dram. Lit. ii. p. 252.

Addressing his brother as if to excuse his deed.

P. 125.—*RICH.*—"No father, but a sweete contention, about that which concernes yourself and us, the crowne of England."

The editor says that Mr. Knight observes this speech is printed as *prose* in the ed. 1595, but it is also in ed. 1600, and 1615.—"I do not therefore (he says,) understand Mr. Knight's note, for I do not think it could be arranged as verse by any ingenuity. Let the reader try." The reader does try, and lo! it comes out very good verse.

"No, father, but a sweet contention;
About that which concerns yourself and us,
The crown of England."

In the Second Part of Henry VI. the Duchess of Gloucester says,

"Though in this place most master wear no breeches,
She shall not strike Dame Eleanor unreveng'd."

Mr. Halliwell proposes "masters." It may be so, but we should be more inclined to read "must" for *most*; in allusion to Queen Margaret's usurping the authority of the King, for Gloucester had just before rebuked her thus,

"Madam, the King is old enough himself
To give his censure; these are no women's matters."

P. 222.—"Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the *help* of a hatchet."

This should be the *helve* of a hatchet, as we observed in our conjectures on this play inserted in the Magazine.

THE FIRST AND SECOND PARTS OF KING EDWARD THE FOURTH.

BY THOMAS HEYWOOD. EDITED BY BARRON FIELD, Esq.

This play is reprinted from the scarce first edition in black-letter, of the date of 1600, in the possession of Lord Francis Egerton. There are besides two other editions in black-letter to which Mr. Collier assigns the dates of 1605 and 1613; and there are two others in Roman type, 1619 and 1626. Like most of Heywood's Dramas, this play seldom rises into much excellence; and indeed in almost all the productions of the dramatists at this early period of the stage, with a few splendid exceptions, much must be overlooked, in flatness of expression, coarseness and vulgarity of sentiment, and deviation from nature and probability. Taste was not then formed, nor correctness and propriety much studied; the verse was often unmetrical and the characters inconsistent; but there were frequently a vivid conception and vigorous strokes of the pencil, sweet touches of natural expression,* and a kind of low grotesque humour which became traditionary on the stage, and into the spirit of which the genius of Shakespeare seems to have fully entered. The whole of Jane Shore's character is interesting, and only errs in being made too amiable; the interview with the queen, however, is hardly reconcilable to natural feel-

* What a pretty line that is, put in young Edward's mouth, to his brother in the Tower!

"I pray thee go to bed, sweet Dick! poor little heart,"

ings and passions; and when her forgiveness of her rival passes into fondness and indulgence, we feel that there is a want of truth and decorum in the fiction. But, whatever may be the defects of particular parts, curiosity is kept alive through the whole drama by variety of character and change of circumstance. The Second Part is by far the most interesting, yet the sudden repentance of the assassins is unnatural, and we cannot but perceive that Shore is made to die without any adequate reason being assigned. Yet after all, the rude pencilling of these early poets is worth a thousand of such faded and fantastic fictions as Rowe has given us in his *Jane Shore*, where the voice of Nature is stifled in a cloud of words, and the most common sentiments are delivered in strained metaphors and hyperbolical allusions; where nothing like simple expression and plain thought is admitted, but where fancy is always verging to conceit, and passion rising into exaggeration. Rowe in his title page says his play is written in imitation of Shakespeare's style. Shakespeare, however, does not indulge in descriptions of

"Impassive spirits and angelic natures"
stooping from Heaven to listen to men's talking; nor would he have been guilty of putting in *Jane Shore's* mouth a description of her own person like the following:

"No laughing graces wanton in my eyes,
But haggard grief, lean-looking, sallow care,
And pining discontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn:"*

nor did he express passion in the following rant:

"On eagles wings my rage shall urge to flight,
And hurl thee headlong from thy topmost height;
Then, like thy fate, superior will I sit,
And view thee fallen and grovelling at my feet,
See thy last breath with indignation go,
And tread thee sinking to the shades below!"

Nor did Shakespeare speak of "well-meaning priests," (meaning country parsons,) resty knaves, blewish fires, and, mercy on us! pregnant nightingales! Nor would he have said that King Edward called for *Jane Shore* "in his chariot;" or when she was dying of hunger make her husband say, "Look here my love, I've bought thee some rich conserves!" which, she informs him, "her feeble jaws" cannot eat. We may here observe, that in Tonson's edition, the engraver is worthy of the poet, for he has made *Jane Shore* die in a handsome silk gown in St. James's Park, with a number of gentlemen in the dress of Charles the Second's days standing round her taking snuff.

TIMON, A PLAY, NOW FIRST PRINTED.
EDITED BY REV. ALEXANDER DYCE, 1842.

The MS. of this play formerly belonged to Mr. Strutt, the antiquary and engraver; it appears to have been written or transcribed about 1600.

* Yet soon after Hastings says to her,

"Can I behold thee and not think of love?"

There is a scene in it resembling Shakspeare's banquet given by Timon to his flatterers. Instead of *warm water*, he sets before them stones painted like artichokes, and afterwards beats them out of the room. Timon in the last Act is followed by his fickle mistress, after he was reported to have discovered a hidden treasure by digging, &c. Malone adds, that Shakspeare was also indebted for other circumstances to this old play. Here he found the faithful steward, the banquet scene, the story of Timon's being possessed of great heaps of gold which he had dug up in the woods, a circumstance, he adds, which he could not have had from Lucian, there being then no translation of the dialogue that relates to this subject. Mr. Dyce adds, that this MS. is now in his possession, that it is the *apograph* of two transcribers, the handwriting of the respective poets being very different. Mr. Dyce says, that this play was evidently intended for the amusement of an academic audience; and that it was really acted, a strong presumptive proof is afforded by certain stage directions, and he adds. "I leave to others a minute discussion of the question, whether or not Shakspeare was indebted to the present piece. I shall merely observe, that I entertain considerable doubts of his having been acquainted with a drama which was certainly never performed in the metropolis, and which was likely to have been read only by a few of the author's particular friends, to whom transcripts of it had been presented." In this diversity of opinion between the critics, it is best to let the reader of the play form his own independent opinions, as the internal evidence may affect him, but we may observe, that to confine Shakspeare's knowledge of the drama only to that which was acted in the metropolis, would seem either to impute but little curiosity or little diligence in the cultivation of his own art, or to suppose very deficient means to gratify them. At any rate, it does not seem to us to be an argument of much force, though very well to bring up with the light troops in a skirmish. One character who early appears in the scenes, is Eutrapelus, a spendthrift, who, when attacked by the usurer, exclaims much in the style of ancient Pistol,—

"By greate Bellonas shield, by th' thunderbolt
Of Panomphaean Joue, by Neptunes mace,
By the Acroceraunian mountaines,
And by the glistering jemms of thye redd nose,
Goe hence, or els I'll crush thee like a crabb—
Looke to thy selfe thou damned vsurer," &c.

Soon after, a lying traveller of the name of Pseudocheus makes his appearance, to whom the foolish Gelasimus looks up with wonder and admiration.

PSEUD.—I haue scene fayrer 'monge the Antipodes.

GELAS.—What, were you e're among th' Antipodes?

PSEUD.—About three yeres, six monethes, and fower dayes:

As I remember, I departed thence

Last day of March,—soe 'tis, last day of March,

My calender tells me the very hower.

PÆD.—This is noe Wordling, hee's some Cretian.

GELAS.—On ffoote, or horse, went'st thou this greate voyage?

PSEUD.—Vp to the ffeildes Gurgustidonian

I rode on horse back; the Antipodes

Were distant thence about an hundred myles;

There I being scene, the Pigmies fearefully

Fledd all awaye.

GELAS.—They tooke thee for some Centaure; ha, ha, he!

PSEUD.—True, I perceaued it; did descend my horse;

I said I was a man; they humbly came;
 One as a page I tooke, dismisst'd the rest.
 GELAS.—If I among them were, would they accept
 Me for their king?
 PSEUD.—They would, yf I did send
 With thee my letters commendatory, &c.

And so on in the strain of the low coarse comedy that excites laughter from its mixture of humour and absurdity. In the second Act, Gelasimus, full of his newly-acquired absurdities, goes to woo Callimela, the daughter of the miser, Philargurus; and we have a specimen here of a favorite subject with the dramatists, a satire on the citizens wives. She says, after hearing her suitor was a wealthy citizen,

"I shall the better rule:
 The wyfes of cittizens doe beare the sway,
 Whose very hands their husbands may not touch
 Without a bended knee, and thinck themselves
 Happie yf they obteyne but soe much grace,
 Within their armes to beare from place to place
 Their wyues fyne litle pretty foysting hounds;
 They doe adore their wyues; what ere they say,
 They do extoll; whatever they doe, they prayse,"* &c.

There is also a character of Demeas, an orator, who imitates the logical quibbling and verbal oppositions so frequent in the Sermons and other productions after the Reformation, as—

"*Dem.*—By what faulte or fate of mine
 (luculent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say
 it is come to pass, that I, an orator, not an
 arator, floridde, nor horridde, should bee
 cast into prison by stolidde, not by solidde,
 persons? What haue I done? what haue
 I not done? Whom may I invoke? whom
 may I not inuocate; Shall I accuse yee;
 or excuse yee? I knowe not; truly, I
 knowe not. Yee hale; but whom doe
 yee hale? yee hale an orator. But whither
 doe yee hale him? yee hale him to pri-

son. But from whence doe yee hale
 him? from the pews of most wicked
 iudges. I owe; is that an offence! I owe
 sixteene talents; is that a sinne? Now,
 whether I deseure imprisonment, iudge yee.
 Let it, O let it bee lawfull for mee (O
 louing and liuing men!) to orate and exo-
 rate before the altar of your clemencie, not
 the haltar of your demency! so yee, that
 free mee from the bonds of prison, shall
 oblige mee to you with the adamantyne
 bonds of loue."

In Act IV. when Timon is ruined, and the summer-friends of his prosperity have all left him, his Soliloquy will serve to show the style in which the play is written, resembling the manner of Jonson, and reading somewhat like a translation.

TIMON *solus.*

"Fire, water, sworde confounde yee! let the crowes
 Feede on your peckt out entrailles, and your bones

* In a speech a little further on (p. 27) the text has "My parks and *paynters* posts," which Mr. Dyce justly queries "paynted." Whoever the Author of this play was, he had always an eye on the Latin comedies, and works of the other Latin poets; here it is the "*postes auro spoliisque superbi*," which Mr. Dyce would have given had he not been afraid "of an ostentatious display of learning on the commonest expression." Probably for this reason at p. 36. he did not mention the proverb "*Asinus Arcadicus*" at v. 11. or illustrate from Athenian customs the line "What daintie burds do zitte vpon their hatts!" p. 36, or at p. 52, "That I preuente by wearing leaden soles," to the story in Athenæus. In fact the whole play is full of imitated thoughts and expressions.

† And see p. 34.

"They haue their garden houses; will bee sicke;
 Then comes the Doctor"

Wante a sepulchre! worthy, O, worthy yee,
 That thus have falsifi'd your faith to mee,
 To dwell in Phlegeton! Rushe on me heau'n,
 So that to them it rushe; Mount Caucasus
 Fall on my shoulders, soe on them it fall!
 Paine I respecte not. O holy Justice,
 If thou inheritte heaven, descende at once,
 Eu'n all at once vnto a wretches hands!
 Make mee an arbiter of ghosts in hell,
 That, when they shall with an vnhappy pace
 Descende the silent house of Erebus,
 They may feele paines that neuer tongue can tell!
 But where am I? I doe not lamente in vaine;
 Noe earthe as yet relieu'd a wretches paine;
 I am well pleas'd to goe vnto the ghosts.
 Open, thou earthe, and swallows mee alive!
 Ile headlonge tumble into Styx his lake;
 Wilt thou not open, earthe, at my requeste?
 Must I suruiue against my will? then here
 Shall bee my place: who on the earthe lies, hee
 Can fall noe lower than the same, I see."

After the mock feast which Timon gives to his flatterers, there is not much to remark. There is a ridiculous scene where Gelasimus appears booted and spurred for his voyage to the Antipodes, Pseudocheus giving him advice.

"Ætna being left, to flye, to Pindus hill;
 On right and left there thou shalt behould
 The Mamaluccion inhabitants.
 Them and their citties and their regions
 Thou soone shalt ouerpasse, and at the length
 The Milky Waye thou shalt espie; keepe that;
 That way will bringe thee to the Zodiaque.
 There thou maist lodge all night, yf that thou please,
 That cittle hath twelue inns for travaylours;
 Taurus, or Gemini, &c."

The Play ends by Timon finding gold when digging, by the return of his false friends and flatterers, by his beating them all off, and at length congratulating himself,

"I now am left alone, this rascall route
 Hath left my side."

There is a considerable variety of character in this Play, with somenot unsuccessful attempts at humour; but besides that it is but a rude imperfect outline of a drama; it has no relation to *English* customs or manners, but is altogether an imitation of the old Latin Comedy, in general spirit as well as in allusions and reflections.

SIR THOMAS MORE; A PLAY, NOW FIRST PRINTED.

EDITED BY REV. ALEXANDER DYCE.

Of this play only one MS. is extant, that in the Harleian No. 7868; it is written in several hands; in some places it is slightly mutilated, and in others it presents so much confusion from the scenes having been remodelled and the leaves misplaced that considerable difficulty was experienced in preparing a copy for the press. A portion of it, the editor says, appears to have belonged to a playhouse transcript. Mr. Dyce says, that concerning the author nothing is known, that it would seem to have

been composed towards the close of the sixteenth century (about 1590 or, perhaps, a little earlier), and that there are some grounds for supposing that a few additions were made to it at a later period. The play is edited with Mr. Dyce's usual care and knowledge,* and has been very judiciously selected for republication. The humour, as might be expected, is broad and coarse, and the spirit in which the characters are sketched, especially that of More himself, is amusing, particularly when contrasted with the finished and authentic portraits of history. More is first introduced as sheriff, and his well-known *facetiousness* is prominently brought forward. Some prisoners are brought before the bench on which he presides, and he induces one of them to pick the pocket of his brother justice; this as well as other incidents are taken from history. The *poetical* character in the play is the celebrated Earl of Surrey; the plot turns on the insurrection among the *Commons* on account of the privileges granted to foreigners. The comic humour is of the following kind (p. 24):—

"LINCOLNE (a broker).—Peace, heare me : he that will not see a red hearing at a Herry grote, butter at elevenpence a pounce, meale at nyne shillings a bushell, and beeff at fower nobles a stone, lyst to me.

GEO. BETT.—Yt will come to that passe, yf straingers be sufferd. Mark him.

LINC.—Our countrie is a great eating country; argo they eate more in our countrey then they do in their owne.

BETTS. CLOW.—By a halfpenny loff, a day, troy waight.

LINC.—They bring in straing rootes, which is meerly to the vndoing of poor prentizes; for whats a sorry parsnyp to a good hart?

WILLIAM.—Trash, trash; they breed sore eyes, and tis enough to infect the cytty with the palsey.

LINC.—Nay, it has infected yt with the palsey; for theise basterds of dung, as you knowe they growe in dving, haue infected vs, and yt is our infeccion will make the cytty shake, which partly coms through the eating of parsnyps.

CLOWN. BETTS.—Trewe, and pumpions togeather," &c.

The following fragment of a scene, reminds us of the richer touches of Shakspeare on like occasions; and in the few words that Surrey speaks, the character of the poet and noble is preserved.

"MAIOR.—Hold! in the kinges name, hold!

SURREY.—Frendes, masters, countrymen—

MAYER.—Peace, how, peace! I charg you, keep the peace!

SHRO.—My maisters, countrymen—

WILL.—The noble earle of Shrowsbury, letts hear him.

G. BETTS.—Weele heare the earle of Surrey.

LINC.—The earle of Shrewsbury.

BETTS.—Weele heare both.

LINC.—Peace, I say, peace! ar you men of wisdome, or what are you?

SURR.—What you will haue them; but not men of wisdome.

ALL.—Weele not heare my lord of Surrey; no, no, no, no! Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury!

MOOR.—Whiles they ar ore the banck of their obedience,

Thus will they bere downe all things.

LINC.—Shreiff Moor speakes: shall wee heare Shereeff Moor speake?

DOLL.—Letts heare him: a keepes a plentyfull shrevaltry, and a made my brother Arther Watchins Seriant Safes yeoman: lets heare Shreeve Moore," &c.

* In his Corrigenda, referring to p. 83, line 9,

"Theres no man thats *ingenuous* can be poore,"

Mr. Dyce says, "Formerly '*ingenuous*' and '*ingenious*' were used as synonymous."† This might have been expressed, Previous to the time of the Commonwealth, &c.

† Mr. Dyce has not observed that at this time foreign roots and vegetables began to be introduced into England, (see the old Herbals,) though not to any great extent till the time of James I.

The riot is put down, and, for his exertions in the cause of peace and order, More is knighted, and chosen of the Privy Council. The rioters are now to be executed, and gibbets are erected; and in this fearful extremity the character of Doll the wife of Williamson the carpenter, which is a prominent one, displays itself to advantage, though in a coarse and homely setting. When she is on the ladder going to execution, she says,

“The next kisse Williamson, shalbe in heauen.—
Now cheerefully lads! George Bets, a hand with thee;
And theine too, Rafe; and thine, good honest Sherwin.
Now let me tell the women of this towne,
No straunger yet brought Doll to lying downe;
So long as I an Englishman can see,
Nor Frenche, nor Dutche, shalle get a kisse of me;
And when that I am dead, for me yet say,
I dyed in scorne to be a straungers preyre.”

Fortunately for the readers sympathy, a reprieve comes, and Surrey then addresses the culprits in his stately manner.

S.—In hope his highnesse clemencie and mercie,
Which in the armes of milde and meeke compassion
Would rather clip you, as the loouing nurse
Oft dooth the waywarde infant, then to leaue you
To the sharp rodd of justice, so to drawe you
To shun such lewde assemblies as beget
Vnlawfull riots and such trayterous acts,
That, striking with the hand of priuate hate,
Maim your deare countrie with a publike wounde:—
Oh God, that Mercie whose maiestick browe
Should be vnwrinkled, and that awefull Justice
Which looketh through a vaille of sufferance
Vpon the frailtie of the multitude,
Should with the clamours of outrageous wrongs
Be stird and wakened thus to punishment!
But you deserued death he dooth forgive:
Who giues you life, pray all he long may liue.

Erasmus now arrives in England, and Sir Thomas More disguises his servant Randall in his own dress, to put Erasmus's acuteness to the test.

“——— Observe me, sirra!
The learned clarke Erasmus is arived
Within our Englishe courte: last night I heere
He feasted with our honord English poet,
The Earle of Surrey; and I leard to day
The famous clarke of Rotherdam will visett
Sir Thomas Moore. Therefore, sir, take my seate;
You are Lord Chauncelor: dress your behaviour
According to my carriage; but beware
You talke not over much, for twill betray thee:
Who prates not much seemes wise; his witt few scan;
While the tongue blabs tales of the imperfitt man.
Ile see if greate Erasmus can distingeishe
Meritt and outward cerimony.

Surrey introduces Erasmus in a very encomiastic oration; and Erasmus addresses the disguised Randall in a short Latin speech, which he interrupts with, “I prythee, good Erasmus, be covered. I haue forsworne speaking of Lattin, [else], as I am a true counsailor, Ide tickle you with cech;—Nay, sitt Erasmus, sitt, my good Lord of Surry. Ile make my

Dyce has explained the words “clip” and “leude” in his notes: surely sorry for the learned members of the Shakespeare Society; but it is always complain of an excess of assistance.

lady com to you anon," &c.; but the real Sir Thomas More now appears, when after a speech of Erasmus, he says to Surrey,

"Erasmus preacheth gospell against phisicke
My noble poet."

SURREY.—Oh! my lord you tax me
In that word *poet* of much idlenes:
It is a studie that makes poore our fate,
Poets were ever thought unfitt for state.

MOORE.—Oh! give not vp fair poisie, sweet lord,
To such contempt! that I may speak my hart,
It is the sweetest heraldrie of art,
That settis a difference 'twene the tough sharp holly,
And tender bay tree.

SURREY.—Yett, my lord,
It is become the very *logic** number
To all mechanick sciences.

MOORE.—Why, Ile show the reason:
This is noe age for poets. They should sing
To the lowd canon, *heroica facta*:
Qui faciunt reges heroica carmina laudant.†
And, as great subjects of their pen decay,
Even so, vnphisickt they doe melt away.

Sir Thomas More now gives the entertainment of a play. Some of the Lord Cardinalls players having arrived, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen supping with him that night. Some plays not now extant are mentioned, but the choice is made of "The Mariage of Witt and Wisdome;" and Sir Thomas has scope for his humour, when "Inclination the Vise enters readie."

MOORE.—How now! what's the matter?

INCL.—We would desire your honor but to stay a little; one of my fellowes is but run to Oagles for a long beard for young Witt, and heele be heere presently.

MOORE.—A long beard for young Witt! why, man, he may be without a beard till he come to mariage, for witt goes not all by the hayre. When comes Witt in?

INCL.—In the second scene, next to the Prologue, my lord.

MOORE.—Why, play on till that sceane come, and by that time Witts beard will be growne, or else the fellowe returned with it," &c.

As the play proceeds Sir Thomas makes comments on it in the manner of Hamlet, and in one part takes the place of the player who had not arrived with his beard. But this merry festival is suddenly broken up by his being called by the king to council, when they deliberate on "the entertainment of the Emperor against the perfidious French," but are interrupted by Sir Thomas Palmer bringing them in articles from the king which they are to sign. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, refuses, and, as More hesitates, he is ordered to his house at Chelsea, where he is tempted by his wife to relax the severity of his principles, and yield to the king's pleasure. He addresses his son in law Roper.

"If you will share my fortunes, comfort then;
An hundred smiles for one sighe: what! we are men;
Resigne wett passion to these weaker eyes,
Which prooves their sexe, but grauntes [it] nere more wise.
Lets now suruaye our state. Heere sits my wife,

* Mr. Dyce says "logic" seems to be the reading of the MS. but *qy*?—undoubtedly there is a mistake, it ought to be "the very lowest."

† Mr. Dyce says, the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, (a book which we do not possess,) attributes this line "*Qui faciunt reges, heroica carmina laudant*" to Ovid, he believes by mistake. Whoever was the author of it, should it not be "*Quid faciunt reges?*"

And deare esteemed issue; yonder stand
 My loouing seruants: now the difference
 Twixt those and these. Now you shall heare me speake
 Like Moore in melanchollie. I conceiue that nature
 Hath sundrie mettalles, out of which she frames
 Vs mortalles, eche in valuation
 Outprizing other: of the finest stuffe
 The finest features come: the rest of earth,
 Receiue base fortune euen before their birthe;
 Hence slaues haue their creation; and I thinke
 Nature provides content for the base minde;
 Vnder the whip, the burden, and the toyle,
 Their lowe-wrought bodies drudge in patience;
 As for the prince in all his sweet-gorgde mawe,
 And his ranck fleshe, that sinfully renewes
 The noones excesse in the nights daungerous surfeits.
 What meanes or miserie from our birth dooth flowe
 Nature entitles to us; that we owe:
 But we, beeing subiect to the rack of hate,
 Falling from happie life to bondage state,
 Hauing seene better dayes, now know the lack
 Of glorie that once rearde eche high-fed back.
 But [you], that in youre age did nere viewe better,
 Challendge not fortune for your thriftlesse debter."

Lords Surrey and Shrewsbury now come to hear his final resolve on signing the required articles, when, after musing a little, he says, "He now satisfye the kings good pleasure," and on Shrewsbury's saying, "Come, then, subscribe, my lord," he adds

"Oh, pardon me!
 I will subscribe to goe vnto the Tower,"

where he goes with his jokes on his lips, telling his Sumner, "The diet that thou drinkst is spiced with *mace*," and in his farewell to his wife, "Wife, marre not thyne indifferent face;"* and when in prison he tells his son Roper he has deceived himself, and it will be no disparagement to confess the same, on which his wife preparing "to certify that to his highness," he adds,—

"Nay, heare me, wife; first let me tell ye how:
 I thought to haue had a barber for my beard;
 Now, I remember, that were labour lost,
 The headsman now shall cut off head and all."

And when brought to the scaffold his gaiety and innate humour displays itself, as we read in the biographies of him, and to which the author of the play has added little that is new. The whole ends with this quatrain of Mr. Justice Suresby, worthy the city laureate:—

"A very learned worthie gentleman
 Seales errour with his blood. Come, wee to courte,
 Lets sadly hence to perfect vnknowne fates,
 Whilste he tends prograce to the state of states."

[To be continued.]

* There is a curious passage relating to Sir Thomas More in one of Erasmus's letters to his friend, Q. Tales, the pensionary of Harlem, that we do not remember in the biographies of him. Erasmus writes, "*Morus mihi saepe numero narrare solet, se, si centum uxores esset ducturus, nullum ducturum esse virginem: nunc habet *vetulam nimium vivacem*; quæ si migrasset, potuisset ille opulentissime, charissime quæ feminæ maritus esse.*" &c. Nov. 1532.

ON THE CONCEPTUALISM OF ABELARD.

AN injustice has been done to the memory of Peter Abélard. By the common consent of the learned, this celebrated man has been indiscriminately classed amongst the original Nominalists, and therefore in the secondary position of a follower of Roscelin.* The tardy publication, however, of a portion of his writings has shewn the incorrectness of this opinion; and the eminent scholastic now appears not as a mere imitator or expounder of another's theory, but as the founder in Western Europe of the school of philosophy, intermediary between the Nominalistic and Realistic systems to which the name of Conceptualism has been given. Until the publication I have alluded to, the only information regarding the peculiar philosophic tenets of Abélard, was to be found in some obscure and incidental notices of other writers;† for we did not then possess any printed work of Abélard on that subject.

It was reserved for M. Cousin the great Eclectic, to rescue from the worms some original treatises of Abélard of the highest literary interest, and thus to remove the veil which had so long shrouded the brightest part of his character. To one of these treatises it is my present intention to direct the reader, and by a short series of extracts from it to endeavour to elucidate the particular system which Abélard professed and supported.‡

A preliminary remark or two upon the state of philosophy at the time

will materially assist both to explain the position, and also evince the merits of Abélard, as an original thinker in an age when that character was necessarily rare.

The Breton Roscelin § (if he did not originate,) was undoubtedly the first who established the new school of Nominalism, which held opinions respecting universals unknown to the philosophers of antiquity. That schoolman had set out with the position that the individual and particular only exist, and that all else are merely abstractions of the mind, and from this position he drew the consequence, that universals, viz. genera and species having thus no objective reality, are pure words, and by the same principle as the parts of a thing exist only in that thing, whenever we separate them, we have in like manner only words.||

No writings of Roscelin are now

§ Roscelin's opinions are briefly stated by John of Salisbury in the *Polycricon*, vii. 12. "Fuerunt et qui voces ipsas genera dicerent et species, sed eorum jam explosa sententia est, et facile cum auctore suo evanuit." Saint Anselm in his *Treatise de Fide Trinitatis, sive Incarnatione Verbi, contra blasphemias Rosceleni*, (Edit. Gerberon, p. 41.) says. "Illi utique nostri temporis dialectici, imo dialecticæ hæretici, qui non nisi flatum vocis putant esse universales substantias. * * * * * Denique qui non potest intelligere aliud esse hominem nisi individuum nullatenus intelligit hominem nisi humanam personam."

|| *Œuvres inédites*, p. 491. Abélard in one of the treatises published in that collection, says. "Fuit autem memini magistri nostri Rosceleni tam insana sententia, ut nullam rem partibus constare vellet, sed sicut solis vocibus species, ita et partes adscribebat." Also, (*ibid.*) "Si quis autem rem illam quæ domus est rebus aliis, pariete scilicet et fundamento, constare diceret, tali ipsum argumentatione impugnabat; si res illa quæ est paries, rei illius quæ domus est pars sit, cum ipsa domus nihil aliud sit quam ipse paries, et tectum et fundamentum, profecto paries sui ipsius et cæterorum pars erit. At vero quomodo sui ipsius pars fuerit? Amplius, omnis pars rationaliter prior est suo toto. Quomodo autem paries prius se et aliis dicitur, cum se nullo modo prior sit?"

* The authorities for this article are the "*Œuvres inédites d'Abélard*," and the "*Philosophie Scholastique*" in the "*Fragments Philosophiques*" of Victor Cousin.

† The words of his contemporary John of Salisbury are sufficient to excite our curiosity, though without gratifying it, but probably the reading is faulty. "Alius sermones intuetur, et ad illos detorquet, quicquid alicubi de universalibus meminit scriptura. In hac autem opinione deprehensus est peripateticus Abelardus noster" *Metalog.* lib. 2, c. 17.

‡ This treatise in its original state forms part of a MS. which formerly belonged to the celebrated Abbey of Saint Germain des Prés. It is without title.

known to exist, and the opinions I have mentioned are derived from the testimony of his opponents, who have thus preserved a theory which they once used their most strenuous endeavours to destroy. At the time in which Abélard made his appearance as a philosopher, the Nominalism of Roscelin* had apparently been quashed, first by the realistic arguments of Saint Anselm, though only incidentally to his principal subject, which was a polemical attack upon the heretical theology of Roscelin, and afterwards more directly and scientifically by Guillaume de Champeaux; and Realism as far as the world could judge had achieved a complete and exterminating victory. Nothing could be feared at that time from the enemies of Realism, for they were expelled from the professor's chair, and as a school their very existence was suspended. The small minority which entertained the opinions of Roscelin could only do so in secret, for the same penalties which had crushed their master, inevitably followed every public profession of his doctrines. Guillaume de Champeaux had succeeded Saint Anselm as the exponent of Realism, and under his care the theory had been further developed, and had acquired the fullest systematic vigor. At different periods however of his professorship, he taught two theories regarding the existence of universals. In the first he carried out the views, which Saint Anselm had perhaps scarcely more than sketched, into their greatest extent of development, and attributed the essence of things to universals or genera, reducing the individual itself to a simple accident.†

* Roscelin was silenced by the Council of Soissons in 1092 or 1093. John of Salisbury declares his philosophy to have been nearly extinct in his time, (*Metalog.* 2, c. 17,) and that his scholars disavowed or qualified the opinions of their master. (*Polyerat.* 7, c. 12.)

† We have Abélard's own testimony for the definition of this and the other system of Guillaume de Champeaux. (*Hist. Calamitatum, Abel. Opera*, pp. 5-6.) "Inter cetera disputationum nostrarum conamina, antiquam ejus, (i. e. of Guillaume de Champeaux,) de universalibus sententiam patentissimis argumentationibus ipsum commutare, imo

These speculations excited the antagonism of Abélard, who had studied both under Roscelin and Guillaume, and the latter subsequently through the influence of his pupil or his own conviction, modified or lowered the tone of his first views on the subject.

destruere, compuli. Erat autem in ea sententia de communitate universalium, ut eandem essentialiter rem totam simul singulis suis inesse adstrueret individuus, quorum quidem nulla esset in essentia diversitas, sed sola multitudinem accidentium varietas. Sic autem istam suam corripuit sententiam, ut deinceps rem eandem non essentialiter, sed indifferenter, diceret." Also, (*Euvres Inédites*, p. 455.) Quæ (differentiæ) a quibusdam sumi dicuntur in officio specialium nominum, ac pro speciebus designandis usurpari, ut tantumdem rationale valeat quantum rationale animal, et tantumdem animatum quam animatum corpus, ut non solum formæ significatio, verum etiam materiæ teneatur in nominibus differentiarum. Quæ quidem sententia W(illelmo) magistro nostro prævalere visa est. Volebat enim, memini, tantam abusionem in vocibus fieri ut cum nomen differentiæ in divisione generis pro specie poneretur, non sumptum esset a differentia sed substantivum speciei nomen poneretur. Alioquin subjecti in accidentia divisio dici potest secundum ipsius opinionem, qui differentias generis per accidens inesse volebat. Per nomen itaque differentiæ speciem ipsam volebat accipere." These authorities refer to Guillaume expressly, but there are other references to his doctrines equally distinct and explicit, though without the mention of his name, to be found in other writings of Abélard. In the treatise now under consideration, (pp. 513, 518,) are the following descriptions of the two theories, viz. of the first. "Alii vero quasdam essentias universales fingunt quas in singulis individuis totas essentialiter esse credunt. * * * * Homo quedam species est res una essentialiter, cui adveniunt formæ quædam et efficiunt Socratem: illam eandem essentialiter eodem modo informant formæ facientes Platonem: et cætera individua hominis;" and of the second, "Nihil omnino est præter individuum, sed et illud aliter et aliter attentum, species et genus et generalissimum. * * * * Socrates in quantum est Socrates nullum prorsus in-differens habet, quod in alio inveniatur, sed in quantum est homo, plura habet in-differentia quæ in Platone et in aliis inveniuntur. Nam et Plato similiter homo est, ut Socrates, quamvis non sit idem homo essentialiter qui est Socrates."

His general theory however still retained its Realistic character. The new doctrine of Guillaume was styled by himself *indifference*, and by this whilst he affirmed, or rather acquiesced in, the grand principle of the Nominals, that nothing exists but the individual, he asserted that the species, the genus, and the universal were to be found in the individual as different states or modes of being, and as the latter were *indifferent* or absolutely identical, amidst all the differences of the individual, they are the foundations of the species and genera. This theory may be also more clearly explained in the following manner. The individual contains species, genus, and universal, according to the different points of view under which he is considered; as Socrates he has only elements of difference, but as man he has *indifferent* elements which are also found in Plato.

It does not appear that Abélard in his opposition to the early theory of Guillaume de Champeaux promulgated one of his own also. It is in fact more probable that he did not, but was satisfied with demolishing that system by negative arguments derived from Nominal sources. After the publication however of the second theory, Abélard would appear to have determined upon his own system, to secure the reception of which he had seen that he must first subvert the two preexistent schools. In the latter course, the plan which he adopted, was that which has characterized the *via media* on all other subjects, but which by multiplying his enemies requires in the disputant a larger share of moral courage. It was by opposing one system with the peculiar argumentation of the other to raise from their ruins a novel and perhaps independent school. To the severities of such a mental warfare, the genius and character of Abélard supplied the requisites to sustain and encourage him, and his intellectual acumen, unmatched at that period, and his extensive learning, were not more necessary than the indomitable self-reliance and pride in his own opinions, which formed one of his most conspicuous moral traits.

The treatise I have before mentioned, gives us the true Conceptual-

istic opinions of Abélard in all their interesting details, and the mode of attack which I have just described against the adverse schools is prominently put forward and well sustained throughout the work. The following is a summary of its contents. Before proceeding to the exposition of his own speculations regarding Universals, he defines and refutes at some length those of his opponents. From Nominalism he borrows its fundamental principle that nothing exists but the particular and the individual, and objects it in all its conclusive force against Realism.* The first doctrine of Guillaume de Champeaux, that genus and species are the matter or essence of the individual, and the individual is the form, the difference being only an accident, he refutes by the principle of Nominalism that the individual is its own matter and form or substance.† For, if the genus is entire in each individual, it follows that where Socrates is, there also is the universal man contained in Socrates, for whatever form an universal takes it retains it in its whole quantity. Moreover, when Plato is at Rome and Socrates is at Athens, the substance of both is in two places at once, for, where Socrates is, there is the universal man; and likewise where Plato there is he also; which is an absurdity. The other doctrine of Guillaume is also rebutted by an argument taken from the same storehouse. In this school we have seen that the Realists adopted the thesis that there is nothing except the individual, but they superinduced upon it the foreign principle, that in the individual all is not in-

* P. 513.

† Ibid. "Quod si ita est, quis potest solvere quia Socrates eodem tempore Romæ sit et Athenis? Ubi enim Socrates est, et homo universalis ibi est, secundum totam suam quantitatem informatus Socrate. Quicquid enim res universalis suscipit, tota sui quantitate retinet. Si ergo res universalis, tota Socrate affecta, eodem tempore et Romæ est in Platone tota, impossibile est quin ibi etiam eodem tempore sit Socrate, quæ totam illam essentiam continebat. Ubiunque autem Socrate est in homine, ibi Socrates est; Socrates enim homo Socrate est. Qui contra hoc dicere possit, rationabile ingenium non habet."

dividual. To this Abélard objects that there can be no universal elements in any particular thing, for, if as they assert, Socrates, though as Socrates he is an individual,* yet as man is a species, it follows thence that he is an universal, and being universal is not singular, and therefore is not Socrates.†

Having by these and similar arguments dispatched these two Realistic theories, he next passes to the Nominals, and keeping up the same method of attack, turns against them the forces of Realism, and by their aid demonstrates that universals are not mere words, inasmuch as words are nothing, and universals are incontestably something. If, therefore, they are neither things nor words they must be conceptions of the mind, and this, in fact, is their reality. For there exist only individuals, and none of these individuals is in itself genus or species, but they have resemblances which the mind can conceive, and these being abstracted from the differences and considered alone, form classes more or less comprehensive called genera or species. They are not words, although words express them, nor are they things in or out of an individual; but they are real products of the mind. The above is

an abstract of the entire work, which may be very naturally divided into three sections, the two first being devoted to a searching examination of the adverse schools, and the other to an elucidation of his own notions.

The relative importance of the two schools at the time this treatise was written is strikingly illustrated in their respective treatment by Abélard, in the preliminary portions, where the space which he has given to Nominalism is so small compared with that which he has allotted to Realism, and the attention which he has employed in the refutation of the latter is so minute and scrutinizing that it irresistibly compels the conviction that the adherents of the former philosophy, though still in existence, had lost their influence in the world of letters. As this paper might otherwise run to too great a length, the extracts which it is now my intention to make are exclusively taken from the latter portion of the work, in which Abélard discusses his own philosophic speculations.

The mode of conduct which he employs in the dissertation is to oppose to his own position such objections as would suggest themselves to his antagonist, and finally to confute them. It is to be observed that these objections are all Realistical. No more mention of the Nominals, or any allusion to them occurs in the work. The following is the poem:

"Quoniam supradictas sententias rationibus et auctoritatibus confutavimus, quid nobis potius tenendum videatur de his, Deo annuente, modo ostendemus. Unumquodque individuum ex materia et forma compositum est, ut Socrates ex homine materia et socratitate forma; sic Plato ex simili materia, scilicet homine et forma diversa, scilicet platonitate, componitur; sic et singuli homines. Et sicut Socratas, quæ formaliter constituit Socratem, nusquam est extra Socratem, sic illa hominis essentia, quæ Socratitatem sustinet in Socrate, nusquam est nisi in Socrate. Ita de singulis. Speciem igitur dico esse non illam essentiam hominis, quæ est in Socrate vel quæ est in aliquo alio individuorum, sed totam illam collectionem ex singulis aliis hujus naturæ conjunctum. Quæ tota collectio, quamvis essentialiter multa sit, ab auctoritatibus, tamen una species, unum universale, una natura appellatur, sicut populus, quamvis ex multis personis collectus sit, unus dicitur. Item unaquæque essentia hujus collectionis quæ hu-

* Œuvres inédites, 520—522. "Unum quodque individuum hominis, in quantum est homo, speciem esse hæc sententia asserit. Unde vere posset dici de Socrate: hic homo est species; sed Socrates est hic homo vere dicitur; itaque secundum modum primæ figuræ rationabiliter concluditur; Socrates est species. * * * * Si Socrates est species, Socrates est universale; et si est universale, non est singulare; unde sequitur non est Socrates."

† Ibid. p. 522—524. "Res quidem genera et species esse auctoritas affirmat. * * * * Item voces, nec genera sunt, nec species, nec universales, nec singulare, nec prædictæ, nec subjectæ, quia omnino non sunt. Nam ex his quæ per successionem fiunt, nullum omnino totum constare ipsi qui hanc sententiam tenent, nobiscum credunt. Si ergo non sunt, nec genera, nec species, nec universales, nec singulares, nec prædictæ, nec subjectæ, et in omnibus his dicunt auctoritatem mentitam, sed non deceptam esse," &c. Vide also the concluding extract, which I shall hereafter make from the same treatise.

manitas appellatur, ex materia et forma constat, scilicet ex animali materia, forma autem non una, sed pluribus, rationalitate et mortalitate et bipedalitate, et si quæ sunt ei aliæ substantiales. Et sicut de homine dictum est scilicet quod illud hominis, quod sustinet Socratitatem, illud essentialiter non sustinet Platonitatem, ita de animali, nam illud animal quod formam humanitatis quæ in me est, illud essentialiter alibi non est."*

In the opinion of Abélard, therefore, species and genus are a simple collection of individuals resembling each other, and he also maintains that as each individual of the collection is composed of matter and form, the matter and form of one individual cannot be those of any other. Each individual is his own substance. The humanity of Socrates is as individual as his Socratism. After this definition Abélard proceeds to put objections to it in the mouths of his adversaries, and in turn demonstrates their unsoundness by the absurd consequences deduced from them.

1. "Illud tantum humanitatis informatur Socratitate quod in Socrate est. Ipsum autem species non est, sed illud quod ex ipsa et exteris similibus essentiis conficitur. Attende. Materia est omnis species sui individui et ejus formam suscipit, non ita scilicet quod singulæ essentiali illius speciei informantur illa forma, sed una tantum, quæ tamen quia similis est compositionis, prorsus cum omnibus aliis ejusdem naturæ essentiis, quod ipsa suscipit compactum, ex ipsa et cæteris suscipere auctores voluerunt. Neque enim diversum judicaverunt unam essentiam illius concollektionis a totæ concollektionis, sed idem, non quod hoc esset illud, sed quia similis creationis in materia et forma hoc erat cum illo. Sic autem esse et usus loquendi approbat. Nam massam aliquam ferream de qua faciendi sunt cultellus et stylus, videntes dicimus: hoc futurum materia cultelli et styli, cum tamen nunquam tota suscipiat alterutrum, sed pars styli, pars cultelli."†

We have seen that position of the Realists that the species is the matter of individuals, and consequently as matter is that which takes form, it is the species man which takes the form of Socrates, a conclusion which reduces Socrates, as the individual, to

an accident, and gives substance to the species alone. But, says Abélard in our last extract, it is not humanity in itself which takes the form of Socrates, but only a portion of it, and this portion is not the species, for that consists of Socrates and other similar essences. Every species is the matter of its individual, and takes the form of it, say the Realists. True, replies Abélard, but by this it must not be understood that all the individuals of the species take that form. A single individual only takes that particular form, but it is similar in its composition to all other individuals of the same nature; it is an example of the whole collection which is compounded of this individual and the others, and it is considered the same not as being identical (in number), but because it is of a like creation. This is illustrated by a common *façon de parler*. When we see a mass of steel from which a knife and a stylet are about to be made, we say it will be the matter or material of a knife and a stylet, although the whole mass will not receive the form of both the one and the other, but one portion of it will take the form of a knife, and the other that of a stylet.

2. "Item species est quæ de pluribus in quid predicatur. Predicari autem est inhære; sed illa multitudo Socrati non inhæret; Socratem enim non tangit nisi una essentia illius multitudinis. Audi et attende; predicari quidem inhære dicunt. Usus quidem hoc habet; sed ex auctoritate non inveni; concedo tamen; inhære autem dico humanitatem Socrati, non quod tota consumatur in Socrate, sed una tantum ejus pars Socratitate informatur. Hoc enim dicor tangere parietem, non quod singulæ partes mei parieti hæreant, sed forsitan sola summitas digiti, qua hærente, dicor tangere. Eodem quoque modo, exercitus aliquis dicitur hære muro vel alicui loco, non quod singulæ personæ exercitus illi hæreant sed aliquis de exercitu. Similiter de specie, quamvis major sit identitas alicujus essentiali illius collectionis ad totam quam alicujus personæ ad exercitum; illud enim idem est cum suo toto, hoc vero diversum."‡

The next objection suggested by the Realists is founded upon the formula, that a species is what is predicated of many according to their common fundamental character (*in quid*). This

* Œuvres inédites, p. 524.

† Ibid. p. 526.

‡ Ibid.

is admitted by Abélard. The former thereupon rejoins that nought can be predicated of any thing except what is actually in it, but the multitude of which a species is formed, agreeably to the definition before given, cannot be in Socrates, who is a single essence or individual of that multitude. Abélard rebuts this argument on the ground that humanity is in Socrates, not, however, as to be wholly consumed or exhausted in him, but so that one part of it has received the form of Socrates. "I am said," says Abélard, "to touch a wall, though no other part of my body but the tip of my finger adheres to it. An army also is said to attack a town though all the members which compose it do not mount the walls."

3. "Item species in quid prædicatur de individuo; prædicari autem in quid, ut aiunt, est prædicari in essentia; prædicari autem in essentia est hoc esse, illud. Cum ergo dicitur: Socrates est homo, cum hic species prædicetur de Socrate in essentia, hic est sensus; Socrates est illæ multæ essentiae, quod plane falsum est. Et habebimus illud inconueniens quod in aliis sententiis, scilicet: singulare est universale. Nam Socrates homo est illa multitudo, homo autem species; quare singulare est universale. Audi vigilanter. Prædicari, inquit, est prædicari in essentia. Hoc consentio prædicari, in essentia dicere, hoc esse illud nego. Nam prædicari in substantia dicit Boethius idem esse cum prædicari de subjecto; prædicari autem de subjecto dici de inferiore cuius sit essentia. Hoc commune est generibus et substantialibus differentiis respectu illorum quibus conferunt essentiam. Nam et homo et rationalitas æque prædicantur de Socrate ut de subjecto et in substantia. Nec tamen dicitur, Socrates est rationalitas, sed Socrates est rationalis, id est res, in qua est rationalitas. Eodem modo homo species prædicatur de: Socrates est rationalis, id est res in qua est rationalitas in substantia. Nec tamen dicitur: Socrates est homo illa species, sed Socrates est unus de his quibus inheret illa species."*

Here the Realists urge that the species is predicated of the individual according to its fundamental character or essentially, and therefore in their opinion is identical. Accordingly, when it is said, Socrates is a man, i.e. the species is predicated of him, the meaning is, that he is the many essences composing the species, which is

the same absurd contradiction as asserting that the singular is universal. Abélard demolishes the objection by denying, that to be predicated essentially is the same as being identical. Man and rationality are equally predicated of Socrates, as the subject. Yet it is never pretended that Socrates is rationality, but merely that he is rational, i.e. a thing in which rationality is. In the same manner, man the species is predicated of Socrates, but the meaning is, not that Socrates is man the species, but that he is one of those individuals in whom the species is.

4. "Sed, dicunt, similitudo non procedit. Nam rationale alterius nomen est, pro impositione scilicet animalis, et aliud est quod principaliter significat, scilicet rationalitas quam prædicat et subijcit; homo vero nihil aliud vel nominat vel significat quam illam speciem. Absit hoc; imo sicut rationale et homo, sic et quod libet aliud universale substantivum alterius nomen est, per impositionem quidem ejus quod principaliter significat. Verbi gratia: rationale vel album impositum fuit Socrati vel alicui sensibilem, ad nominandum propter formas, id est rationalitatem et albedinem, quod principaliter significant. Eodem modo homo impositum cuilibet materialiter constituto ex homine ad nominandum, propter eorum materiam, scilicet speciem quam principaliter significant. Itaque enim dicitur; Socrates est homo, hic est sensus: Socrates est unus de materialiter constitutis ab homine, vel, ut ita dicam, Socrates est unus de humanis. Sicut cum dicitur, Socrates est rationalis, non iste est sensus, res subjecta est res prædicata, sed Socrates est unus de subjectis huic formæ, quæ est rationalitas. Quod autem homo impositum sit his quæ materialiter ab homine id est individuis, et non speciei, dicit Boethius in commentario super categorias, his verbis: qui enim primus hominem dixit non illum qui ex singulis conficitur in mente habuit, sed hunc individuum atque singularem cui nomen hominis imponeret. Et nota quod nomina illa tantum dicuntur substantiva quæ imponuntur ad nominandum aliquem propter ejus materiam, ut homo et cætera universalis substantiva, vel propter expressam essentiam, ut Socrates; idem enim nominat et significat scilicet compositum humanitate et socratitate; adjectiva vero illa dicuntur quæ imponuntur alicui propter formam quam principaliter significat ut rationale et album res illas nominat in quibus inveniuntur rationalitas et albedo. Nam quod dici solet adjectivum esse quod significat accidens, secundum quod adjacet

* Œuvres inédites, p. 527.

et substantivum quod significat essentiam, ut essentiam ridiculum est, vel sine intellectu."⁴

We have in this passage the Realists' defence of their former argument. They assert, that in the foregoing there is no comparison, that the word *rational* is applied to an animal in a particular sense, and also as *rationality* is used generally, but *man* expresses and signifies nothing else but the species. Abélard, on the contrary, endeavours to show that *man* as well as *rational*, and all other universals, has a particular meaning and acceptation. When we say, Socrates is a man, we mean that he is one of those individuals who are called men. Again, when we say Socrates is rational, we do not mean that the subject is the predicate, but that he is one of the subjects of that form which is rationality.

5. "Item opponitur; si homo, cum nomen sit inferiorum, principaliter significat speciem, speciem autem nihil aliud sit quam illa essentiarum collectio, homo autem illam multitudinem significat, et sic anima alicujus audiens hanc vocem homo, concipiendo operatur in illa multitudine, et ita vel unam tantum essentiam illius collectionis vel plures vel omnes concipit quæ singula falsa sunt. Audiens enim homo, in nullam essentiam illius collectionis auditor per hoc nomen descendit. Verum quidem istud concedo. Nam sæpe intellectum habemus de aliqua hominum multitudine quam a longe videmus cujus forte nullum cognoscimus, et neque tamen in unum vel in plures vel in omnes cogitatione descendimus, et tamen in tota multitudine cogitando laboramus, ut de aliquo acervo quem aliquando videmus, neque tamen ad aliquam essentiam illius acervi animam dirigimus. Hoc autem voluisse mihi plane videtur Boethius in secundo commentario super *Peri ermenias* his verbis: "cum enim tale aliquid animo speculamur, non in unamquamque personam mentis cogitatione deducimus, sed per hoc nomen quod est homo, scilicet in omnes quicumque definitionem humanitatis participant;" et alibi; "humanitas ex singulorum hominum collecta naturis in unum quodam modo redigitur intelligentiam atque naturam."[†]

This next objection is put in the form following, viz. if *man* signifies both the individual and the species,

and if the species is nothing else but a multitude, then, *man* signifies that multitude, and the mind of any person who hears this word must conceive either one single individual of that collection of which the species is composed, or several or all of them, which, as Abélard himself grants, is never the case. The latter then argues that it is possible to conceive a multitude without forming a distinct and separate idea of the individuals which actually compose it.

G. "Item contra dicitur: si nihil aliud est species quam illud quod conficitur ex multis essentiis, quotiens et illud mutabitur, mutabitur etiam species. Illud autem singulis horis mutatur. Verbi gratia: ponamus humanitatem constare tantum ex decem existentibus, in momento nascetur aliquis homo, et jam conficietur alia humanitas. Non est idem acervus constans ex undecim existentibus, et decem, et ut plus dicam, singulæ essentiae humanitatis quæ illam speciem confecerunt, ante mille annos modo prorsus perierunt, et novæ subcreverunt, quæ humanitatem, quæ hodie species est, conficiunt. Itaque nisi singulis momentis significatio hujus vocis homo mutetur, non potest vere dici bis: Socrates est homo. Nam cum iterum dixeris: Socrates est homo, si dicas esse de humanitate, quam prius dixeris, falsum est: nam ille jam non est. Attende. Verum est quod illa humanitas quæ ante mille annos fuit vel quæ heri, non est illa quæ hodie est; sed tamen est eadem cum illa, id est creationis non dissimilis. Non enim quid idem est cum alio, idem est illud: homo enim et asinus idem sunt in genere, nec tamen hoc est illud. Socrates quoque ex pluribus atomis constat vir quam puer, et tamen idem est. Vocis quoque significatio non mutatur quamvis hoc non sit illud, ut patet in hoc voce Cæsar, quæ idem significat mortuo Cæsare quamvis non sit verum dicere: Cæsar est Cæsar, cum enim dicitur hodie: Cæsar vicit Pompeium, de eadem re habetur intellectus de qua vivente Cæsare; hodie tamen Cæsar non est Cæsar. Similiter homo nominat aliquid materiaturum ab homine, scilicet humanitate, sed non ex vocis significatione est utrum ex humanitate constante ex decem sive ex amplioribus. Tandem ergo verum est dicere, Socrates est homo, quandiu est materiaturum ab humanitate, ex quantislibet essentiis humanitatis constante."[‡]

The same counter argument is further carried out. The Realists say, if the species is no more than an union

* Œuvres inédites, p. 527.

† Ibid. pp. 529—530.

‡ Ibid. pp. 530—531.

or collection of many individuals, then, so often as that union or collection changes, so does the species also. The collection in fact varies every hour. For example, supposing that mankind consists of ten individuals, and that shortly an eleventh is born, then there is another mankind, for ten individuals and eleven individuals do not constitute the same collection. Again, for the same reasons, mankind is not the same as it was a thousand years ago, or even yesterday. Abélard replies, it is certainly not the same in number, but it is of a similar creation. As animals a man and an ass are the same, though they are not identical in other respects. Socrates, the man, is composed of more atoms than Socrates the child, yet notwithstanding he is the same.

7. "Amplius: species est quæ de pluribus differentibus numero in eo quod quid est prædicatur, id est, quæ pluribus inheret materialiter. Quod si verum est etiam dicere quod omne quod sic prædicatur, sit species, non una tantum erit species humanitas, sed multæ. Ponamus enim decem tantum essentias esse humanitatis quæ illam speciem conficiunt. Dico quod quinque illarum erunt una species et quinque alia. Nam illud confectum ex quinque prædicatur, hoc est inheret materialiter pluribus, id est quinque individuis ab eis materialiter constitutis, et eodem modo illud quod ex aliis quinque efficitur. Nosse debes quod nusquam quid est prædicari plane dicit auctoritas. Nam quod solet dici quod prædicari est inherere, usus est ex nulla auctoritate procedens. Mihi autem videtur quod prædicari est principaliter per vocem prædicatam; subijci vero, significari principaliter per vocem subjectam. * * * * * Revertamur ergo et videamus an illud constitutum tantum quinque essentiis, prædicetur in quid de pluribus, ut dictum est. Cum enim dicitur, Socrates est homo, non prædicatur nisi quod ex singulis humanitatis essentiis constituitur. Neque enim principaliter aliud significatur per hoc nomen *homo*, quod est homo quam tota multitudo, nec aliqua una essentia nec aliquid constitutum ex pluribus essentiis illius multitudinis, juxta illud Boethii quod dictum est, "*humanitas*," etc., utique actualiter significatur. Nec ita accipiendum est in diffinitione speciei prædicari actualiter; alioquin omnibus tacentibus nulla species esset; nam nil significaretur; sed aptum ad prædicandum, id est ad principaliter sig-

nificandum per vocem prædicatam quod convenit collecto ex quinque essentiis. Possent enim duo nomina poni, quorum alterum daret intellectum de uno collecto et alterum de altero, hoc falsum est; per nullum enim nomen talis haberetur intellectus, de illo conjuncto discernens ab alio conjuncto. Non enim conciperet vel diversam materiam vel diversam formam, vel res diversorum effectuum, quod quale sit post dicitur, sed sicut ensis et gladius eundem generant intellectum, ita illa duo nomina facerent. Item opponi potest: illud constitutum ex quinque essentiis aptum est prædicari de pluribus; quare cras forsitan prædicabitur per hoc nomen *homo*. Contingere enim potest ut humanitas quæ hodie ex decem essentiis constat, ex quinque tantum essentiis cras constitutatur; falsum est. Illud constitutum ex quinque essentiis, dum sit in constitutione humanitatis constitutæ ex amplioribus, non est aptum ut de ea habeatur intellectus, quamvis paulo post habebitur cum ad numerum quinque essentialium humanitas redigetur. Sicut enim vox aliqua ante impositionem potest quidem significare, sed tamen non est apta ad significandum, licet post impositionem significat et sicut penna potens est ut per eam scribatur ante incisionem, nec tamen apta est, sic illud constitutum ex quinque essentiis, dum manet pars humanitatis ex pluribus constitutæ, potens quidem est significari, per vocem, sed non est aptum, dum sit pars humanitatis ex pluribus constitutæ. Quod si prædicari quidem pro inherere accipiat, quod et nos concedimus, neque enim bonum usum, abolere volumus, sic dicendum est; omnis natura quæ pluribus inheret individuis materialiter, species est."*

The Realists follow up the same turn of thought. They affirm that the species is what is predicated of several things according to their fundamental character, that is, in other words, it is what is materially inherent in several things. This being so, mankind is not a single species, but several. If ten individuals constitute mankind, five of them only, according to the definition above stated, will form a species. Abélard rebuts this consequence thus—the name *man* in its principal or general sense signifies all human beings together. The two collections of five men each could not have two separate names with distinct significations, for it would be impos-

* Œuvres inédites, pp. 531, 533.

sible to conceive any diversity of matter or form or effect, and the two words would therefore produce only one single conception or idea, like *ensis* and *gladius*.

8. "Quod si quis opponat; ergo constitutum ex quinque essentiis species est; ipsum enim pluribus inhæret materialiter; responde modo: nil ad rem, quia non est natura; hic autem tantum agitur de naturis. Si autem quæras quid appellem naturam, exaudi: naturam dico quicquid dissimilis creationis est ab omnibus quæ non sunt, vel illud vel de illo, sive una essentia sit sive plures, ut Socrates dissimilis creationis ab omnibus quæ non sunt Socrates. Similiter et homo species est dissimilis creationis ab omnibus rebus quæ non sunt illa species vel aliqua essentia illius speciei; quod non convenit cuilibet collecto ex aliquot essentiis humanitatis. Nam illud non est dissimilis creationis a reliquis essentiis quæ in illa specie sunt."⁸

The opponents continue the argument; they object that the collection of five individuals must be a species, since it is materially in several. But, says Abélard, a species must be something essentially different from all other things, which are not of that species. And this partial collection of five individuals is not essentially different from the other individuals comprised in the species.

9. "Amplius queritur utrum omni speciei conveniat predicari in quid, &c. Quod si concedatur, dicunt quod convenit phoenixi quæ ex pluribus essentiis collecta non est, sed una tantum est essentia, sed ista nec pluribus est apta inhærere nec principaliter significari, pluribus existentibus subjectis quorum sit materia, quia cum una indivisibilis essentia sit, pluribus eodem tempore esse non potest. Respondemus. Boethius hanc facit oppositionem, et solvit quia illa diffinitio non convenit omni speciei, sed a majori parte data est. Sed aliter solvit. Multa dicuntur secundum naturam quæ non sunt secundum actum, ita phoenix, quamvis actualiter non prædicetur quidem de pluribus, apta est tamen predicari quod qualiter verum sit non video nisi dicatur: illa materia quæ sustinet formam hujus phoenixis illam amittere et alia accepta forma, aliud individuum constituere; et sic eadem materia quæ species est, diversis temporibus et non eodem pluribus potest inhærere. Ita ergo intelligenda est diffinitio: species est illa natura quæ de pluribus apta est predicari, etc. sive eodem

tempore sive diverso. Forsitan dicetur: cum una tantum essentia sit phoenixis materia, poterit vero dici hæc phoenix sua materia quod non poterit dici inter individua hominis et speciem, hominem scilicet, neque Socrates est illa multæ essentiæ quæ sunt species. Hoc negamus; alioquin haberemus inconveniens, quod singulare est universale, hoc modo; hæc phoenix est phoenix sua materia; sed illa est universale; ergo hæc phoenix est universalis. Generaliter autem dicimus omnem materiam oppositam esse suo materiali, ita scilicet ut hoc non sit illud."[†]

The Realists inquire if this property of being predicated of several things according to their fundamental character applies to every species. If this be granted they object that it is applicable to the phoenix, which is not the result of a collection of several individuals, but is one single individual only which cannot be inherent in many things, nor have a principal (a general) signification. Abélard responds, Though the word phoenix is actually predicated of one only, yet it is capable of being so affirmed of many, and he illustrates this assertion by a reference to the common history of that bird's destruction and immortality. Matter which is the subject of the form of the phoenix, may at different times be in several individuals.[‡]

10. "Amplius opponetur: illa essentia hominis, quæ in me est, aliquid est aut nihil; si aliquid est, aut substantia aut accidens; si substantia, aut prima aut secunda; si prima, individuum est; si secunda, aut genus aut species. Respondemus tali essentiæ nullum nomen esse datum, nec per impositionem nec per translationem. Neque enim auctores dederunt nomina nisi naturis; hanc autem ostensum est non esse naturam. Itaque nec aliquid nec substantia potest appellari proprie. Quod si absurdum videatur, concedimus aliquid vel substantiam esse. Sed hoc non concedimus: si est substantia vel prima vel secunda, hæc divisio non est facta nisi de naturis. Quam si concederemus, diceremur in arcum, scilicet ut vel individuum esset vel genus vel species. Secunda enim substantiæ sunt species et earum genera, ut ait Aristoteles. Nec cui mirum videatur nos concedere non esse

[†] Ibid.

[‡] This will remind the reader of the objection of a later Realist, the Bishop of Worcester to Locke, a Conceptualist, (Essay concerning the Human Understanding, vol. ii. c. 3,) that the essence of the sun was in a single individual, &c.

omnem substantiam vel primam vel secundam; hoc idem alii faciunt; concedunt enim hominem album esse substantiam nec tamen primam vel secundam."*

The Realists next strive to toss Abélard upon the horns of a dilemma. They say the essence of man which is in me is either something or nothing, a substance or an accident. If it is a substance, it is either an individual or a genus; for into these two have the schools divided all substances. Abélard replies, that no name, either directly or metaphorically, has been given to this essence,—that names have been given to natures only, but this has been shewn not to be a nature. It therefore cannot properly be called either anything or a substance, unless by those words you understand something distinct from an individual or a genus.

11. "Et hæc quidem sunt auctoritates quæ maxime huic sententiæ videntur contrariæ. Illas autem omnes enumerare quæ ipsi firmamentum conferunt, grava remur. Dicamus modo aliquas de multis quæ hanc confirmant. Videamus. Porphyrius dicit, 'Collectivum in unam naturam species est et magis id quod genus.' Collectionem vero in alia sententia non reperies. Boethius in secundo commentario super Porphyrium: 'Cum genera et species cogitantur, tunc ex singulis in quibus sunt eorum similitudo colligitur, ut ex singulis hominibus inter se dissimilibus humanitatis similitudo. Quæ similitudo cogitata animo veraciterque perfecta fit species. Quarum specierum diversarum rursus similitudo considerata, quæ nisi in speciebus aut earum individuis esse non potest, efficit genus. Nihilque aliud species esse putanda est, nisi cogitatio collecta ex individuorum dissimilium numero similitudine substantiali. Genus vero collecta cogitatio ex specierum similitudine.' Item in commentario super Categorías: 'Genera et species non ex uno singulo intellecta sunt, sed ex omnibus singulis mentis ratione concepta.' Hoc plane est contra sententiam de indifferentia. Item in eodem: 'Qui primus hominem dixit, non illum, qui ex singulis conficitur, in mente habuit, sed hunc individuum atque singulum cui nomen hominis imponeret.' Aliquem voluit confici ex singulis. Item in secundo commentario super *Peri hermeneias*: "Cum tale aliquid animo speculamur, non in unam quamque personam mentis cogitatione deducimur per hoc in quid est homo, sed in omnes qui-

cumque humanitatis diffinitione participant.' Item in commentario eodem: 'Humanitas ex singulorum hominum collecta naturis in unam quodam modo reducitur intelligentiam atque naturam.' Vix numero comprehendi poterunt firmamenta sententiæ hujus quæ diligens logicorum scriptorum inquisitor inveniet."†

After thus meeting the objections of his adversaries, Abélard proceeds to examine such ancient authorities on the subject as came within his knowledge. He deals first with those which appear to shew a discrepancy from his own views, and then triumphantly closes with an array of friendly quotations, and to these, as the most interesting, I have confined the last extract. We now see those peculiar tenets of Abélard which stamped him as the champion of Conceptualism,—a theory which maintains that the idea evoked by a general name, is composed of the various circumstances in which all the individuals denoted by that name agree.

I have now concluded my extracts from this remarkable and even entertaining treatise. It presents a mass of medieval thought which can be obtained from no other source. It is in fact unique in its kind, and forms the principal link which connects the schoolmen of the 13th and 14th centuries with the philosophers of antiquity. It cannot be denied that some of the extracts display, instead of metaphysical acumen and research, a certain verbal subtilty which, to modern notions, may approximate to quibbling. But even this feature in the argumentation is curious, as it shews the original treatment of the great problem of universals to have been merely logical, the metaphysical and more profound speculations, agreeably to the laws of intellectual development, being reserved for another age and a more refined contemplation. The fate of the philosophy both of Roscelin and Abélard has many points of resemblance. The former, though apparently quashed, not only by the complete and absolute hostility of the Realists, but also through the partial differences of the Conceptualists, was, in a later age, resuscitated into the fullest life by the exertions of William

* Œuvres inédites, p. 534.

† Ibid. pp. 535, 537.

Occham; and in modern days it received a still more philosophic culture at the hands of Hobbes, Berkeley, and Dugald Stewart. The other, though triumphant for a time, also in its turn sunk under the prevailing influence of Realism, which had enlisted into its ranks the talents of Scotus and Aquinas, and, after enduring even a longer slumber than its old opponent, the leading principles of the same theory

were again asserted in the writings of Locke and of Reid. And it must be, I think, attributed to the fact of the two systems both containing more or less of indubitable truth that they still exist, whilst the former object of their mutual attack has long since joined the sphere which Ariosto has assigned to other fantasies equally valueless and unsubstantial. Yours, &c.

Doctors' Commons. H. C. C.

THE FEMALE BIOGRAPHIES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.—No. II.

(With a Plate.)

ELIZABETH DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

ELIZABETH, the second wife of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, was the eldest daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, by Lady Elinor Percy, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland.

The facts of her biography are to be gathered from some letters of her own writing, which furnish materials more abundant than are generally met with, and will also with some study be found to supply those dates without which all biography and all history is incoherent and unsatisfactory.¹

¹ These letters, which are preserved in the Cottonian collection, were consulted by Lord Herbert of Chesham for his History of the Reign of Henry VIII. as will be noticed hereafter, and are printed by Dr. Nott in the appendix to his Life of the Earl of Surrey. They occur in the volume (Titus B. i.) but disarranged, and the three midmost of them are also printed by Dr. Nott in an inverted order. The following list shows their places in the volume, their numbers in Nott (excepting that his xxx. is misprinted xxix), and their true dates.

- 5 xxvii. 1536, Dec. 30.
- 3 xxx. 1537, Oct. 24.
- 2 xxix. — Nov. 10.
- 1 xxviii. 1538, June 26.
- 4 xxxi. 1539-40, Jan. 29.

This order is ascertained by the writer's mentioning in each letter how long she had been separated from the Duke (in that dated Nov. 10, 1537, Dr. Nott has misprinted the words "iiij yers cum Aster (come Easter)" as "four years and after"); and the years are shown by her alluding to the recent execution of Lord Hussey in her letter of Nov. 10,

In one respect her testimony is vague and indeterminate, but it is that on which it is generally accounted unreasonable to expect precise information from a lady in middle life. In 1537 she states herself to be forty years of age, which would place her birth in 1497; but at another time she says she was twenty years younger than the Duke her husband, which takes her birth back to the year 1494.²

The Duke of Norfolk's marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Stafford was very hastily concluded. For two years previously she had been engaged to marry the Earl of Westmerland, an alliance with whom had been purchased for her by her father.³ By this

1537 (and again, June 26, 1538). Besides, Cromwell, to whom the letters were addressed, was not Lord Privy Seal until 1536, and he was beheaded in 1540. The letters were probably among his papers seized at his attainder.

² The use of such round numbers as twenty and forty does not, of course, imply intentional deception or concealment, and might have been passed without remark, had not Dr. Nott stated that "the Lady Elizabeth could not have been more than fifteen years old at the time of her marriage," founding that assertion on the "forty" only; and in this assertion, as well as others, he has been implicitly followed by Mr. Howard of Corby, in his "Memorials of the Howards." It may be noticed, in connection with this point, that Dr. Nott was unable to ascertain the date of the Earl of Surrey's birth, but was inclined to place it in the year 1516.

³ "my lorde my father had bozth my lorde of Westmerland for me: he and I had loved to-gether ij yere." The important word *bought* Dr. Nott has mis-

name we must understand Ralph Neville fourth Earl of Westmerland, who succeeded to that dignity in 1523, and was the Earl living when the lady wrote.⁴ To this person the Lady Elizabeth Stafford would have been married before the Christmas then next ensuing, had not Lord Howard, immediately on the death of his first wife, made suit to the Duke of Buckingham, and stayed that match. At Easter tide following he repaired to the Duke's residence (the place is not mentioned), and there declared he would not accept any other of the Duke's daughters, but only the Lady Elizabeth. The Lord Neville was in consequence obliged to content himself with the next daughter, the Lady Katharine Stafford.

The Duke of Buckingham paid 2000 marks (1333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) with the Lady Elizabeth, beside other charges; and a jointure of 500 marks (333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) was settled by her husband.

Her marriage with Lord Howard was completed soon after Easter 1512,⁵ which was not many months after the death of Anne Lady Howard,⁶ the subject of the preceding memoir: which, remarks Mr. Howard,⁷ "certainly looks like unbecoming precipitancy, and a want of due respect to the memory of his illustrious wife, with whom he seems to have lived in harmony. It may in extenuation be alleged that she had probably long been ill; that he had lost four children, and was without an heir; that his next brother, Sir Edward Howard, had no child; and

that we were actually at war with France; and a war with Scotland, in which he was to have a command, was on the eve of breaking out; and also that he was probably to join his brother Sir Edward in the attack on the French fleet, where he fell the ensuing month."

Lord Howard became Earl of Surrey when his father was restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk in 1514; and Duke of Norfolk on his father's death, May 21, 1524.

During the early part of her married life the Countess of Surrey resided at Court. "I was," she says, "daily waitress in the Court sixteen years together;" during which time her husband was for more than a year away from her on the King's wars.

One of the residences of the Howards in the reign of Henry VIII. was the castle of Sheriff Hutton near York, formerly the mansion of Richard Duke of Gloucester, and other members of the royal family.

"This castel," says Leland, "was wel maintained, by reason that the late Duke of Northfolk lay there x. yeres, and sins the Duke of Richemonde."

Here the laureate Skelton composed his long poem upon "A goodly Garlande or Chapelet of Laurell," one of the most pleasing passages of which describes the working of the "chapelet" by the Countess of Surrey⁸ and her "bevvy of fair ladies:"

Thus talkyng we went forth in at a postern gate;
Turnyng on the ryght hande, by a windyng stayre,
She brought me to a goodly chaumber of astate,
Where the noble Cowntes of Surrey in a chayre
Sat honorably, to whome did repaire
Of ladys a bevé with all dew reverence:
Syt downe, fayre ladys, and do your diligence!

printed *chore*. The fact evidently is that the Duke of Norfolk had purchased of the crown the wardship of the young Lord Neville.

⁴ Nott, *Life of Surrey*, p. viii. unadvisedly says the third Earl.

⁵ In her letter written Oct. 24, 1537, the Duchess states she had been married twenty-five years. Dr. Nott (followed by Mr. Howard of Corby) from some miscalculation fixes the marriage in 1513.

⁶ Dr. Nott (p. vii.) says the Lady Anne was living Nov. 22, 1511; on that day

she had a grant of several manors to herself and the heirs of her body. (Pat. Roll, Hen. VIII. p. 1.) It is now clear that she died shortly after that date, and that Dr. Nott placed her death, as well as the marriage of her successor, a year too late.

⁷ Memorials of the Howard Family, Appendix vi. p. 29.

⁸ I have not thought myself justified to follow my predecessors in styling the Countess of Surrey a "patron of literature," on the slight grounds of this poem, and Skelton calling himself her "clerk."

"Come forth, jentylwomen, I pray you," she sayd;

"I have contryyd for you a goodly warke;

And who can worke beste now shall be asayde;

A cronell of lawrell with verduris light and darke

I have devysyd for Skelton, my clerke;

For to his servyce I have suche regarde

That of our bownté we wyll hym reward.

"For of all ladyes he hath the library,

Ther names recountyng in the court of Fame;

Of all gentylwomen he hath the scruteny,

In Fame's court reportyng the same,

For yet of women he never sayd shame,

But if they were counterfetes that women them call,

That list of there lewdnesse with hym for to brall."

With that the tappettis and carpettis were layd,

Whereon theis ladyes softly myght rest,

The saumpler to sow on, the lacies to enbraid;

To weve in the stoule some were full preste,

With slais, with tavellis, with hedillis well drest;¹

The frame was browght forth with his wevyng pin,

God geve them good spede there warke to begin!

Some to embrowder put them in prese,²

Well gydyng ther glowtonn³ to kepe streit theyr sylk,

Some pirlyng⁴ of goldde theyr worke to enrese,

With fingers smale and handis whyte as mylk;

With "Reche me that skane of tewly⁵ sylk,"

And "Wynde me that botowme" of such an hew,

Grene, rede, tawny, whyte, blak, purpill, and blew.

Of broken warkis wrought many a goodly thyng,

In castyng, in turnyng, in florishyng of flowris,

With burris rowth and bottons surffillyng,⁶

In nedill wark raysyng byrdis in bowris;

With vertu enbesid all tymes and howris.

And traly of theyr bownté thus were they bent

To worke me this chapelet by goode advysemente.

The bevy of ladies which formed this industrious company are afterwards named. They were, in addition to the Countess, the lady Elizabeth Howarde, lady Mirriell Howarde, lady Anne Dakers of the Sowth, mastres Margery Wentworth, mastres Margaret Tylney, maystres Jane Blennerhasset, maystres Isabell Pennell, maystres Margaret Hussey, mastres Gertrude Statham, and maystres Isabell Knight. Many of these could doubtless be shown to be of kin to the ducal house, though the means of their identification are not immediately at hand. Lady Elizabeth is supposed to have been the younger daughter of the second Duke, who was afterwards Countess of Sussex; the

"lady Mirriell" was a "*litell* lady,"

and possibly a daughter of the Countess of Surrey not recorded in the family genealogy; the Lady Dacre was a stepdaughter of the second Duke, being the daughter of his first wife Elizabeth Tylney, by her former husband Sir Humphrey Bouchier. The Duke married a Tylney for both his wives.

To each of the eleven ladies Skelton addresses a short poem. His encomiums have little that is personally characteristic, and form a strange string of allusions to the heroines of former ages; but we must not omit that addressed to the Countess of Surrey:

¹ *Slais*, i. e. sleys, weavers' reeds; *tavellis*, instruments to work with; and *hedillis*, small cords through which the warp is passed. Note by Mr. Dyce.

² Readiness.

³ The meaning of *glowtonn* is unknown.

⁴ Winding.

⁵ *Tewly* was a red colour.

⁶ i. e. surfilling with rough burs and buds. Mr. Dyce suggests that Skelton used *surfle* for *purfle*, i. e. border, embroider; but may he not have meant "filling up," or covering, the surface?

To the ryght noble Countes of Surrey.

After all duly ordred obeisaunce,
 In humble wyse as lowly as I may
 Unto you, Madame, I make reconusaunce,
 My lyfe enduryng I shall both wryte and say,
 Recount, reporte, reherse, without delay,
 The passyng of your noble astate,
 Of honour and worshyp which hath the formar date.
 Lyke to Argyva,¹ by just resemblaunce,
 The noble wyfe of Polimites² kyng,
 Prudent Rebecca, of whome remembraunce
 The Byble makith; with whos chast lyvyng
 Your noble demenour is counterwayng,
 Whos passyng bounté and ryght noble astate
 Of honour and worship it hath the formar date.
 The noble Pamphila, quene of the Grekis londe,
 Habillementis royall founde out industriously;
 Thamer³ also wrought with her goodly honde
 Many divisis passyng curiously,
 Whome ye represent and exemplify,
 Whos passyng bounté and ryght noble astate
 Of honour and worship it hath the formar date.
 As dame Thamarys, whiche toke the kyng of Perce,
 Cirus by name, as wrytith the story;
 Dame Agrippina also I may reherse,
 Of jentyll corage the perfight memory;
 So shall your name endure perpetually,
 Whos passyng bounté and right noble astate
 Of honour and worship it hath the formar date.

It does not appear when the discord of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk first commenced. She bore him five children; and at a period long after the event, she charged him with great cruelty at the time of the birth of the Duchess of Richmond; but this he absolutely denied.

One principal cause of alienation was the Duke's attachment to a lady whom the Duchess terms "that drab, Bess Holland,"⁴ and which attachment commenced, or was supposed by the Duchess to have commenced, nearly seven years before her separation from him. It added to the Duchess's mortification that her daugh-

ter the Duchess of Richmond associated with this person. On this subject the following curious passage occurs in one of the Duchess's letters:

"I know, my lorde, my husbondes crafty ways of olde, that he hath made me many tymes promysys under a color, weche he never performed; I wylle never make more sute to hym, nether for prisonment nor for lasse lyvyng⁵ duryng my lyff. And by sydes thatt my dojter of Reche-monde and Besse Holand ys cummen up wyth hyr, that harlott weche has putt me to al thys trouble; and ytt ys a xi yere synasse my lord my husbond furst fell in love wyth hyr, and yet sche ys but a churles dojter and off no gentyll blode, but that my lorde my husbond hath sett hym up

¹ i. e. Argia. ² i. e. Polynices.

³ It is plain that Skelton, while writing these complimentary stanzas, consulted *Boccaccio De Claris Mulieribus*: there this lady is called Thamyris. Her name is properly *Tymarete*; she was daughter to Mycon the painter: vide *Plinii Nat. Hist.* DYCE.

⁴ In her letter of Dec. 30, 1536, the Duchess says that Bess Holland had been washer of her nursery for eight years. She admits, however, that she was of kin to

the Lord Hussey; and Dr. Nott has shown that her own family was of some rank in Norfolk. Her brother was the Duke's secretary. She retained her influence over the Duke until the time of his attainder, as is amply shown by the inventories of her apparel and jewels, which were seized on that occasion, but afterwards restored to her. See Appendix to Nott, Nos. XLIV. and XLV.

⁵ i. e. neither for fear of imprisonment or reduction of maintenance.

for hyr sake, by cawce he was so nye a kynne to my lord Hussey that was late made, that dyed last, and was by-heddett, and was the hed off that drabbe Besse Holondes blode; and kepys her styll in hys house, and his chylder mayntenne the mater: therefore I will never cum att hym duryng my lyf. Another cauce he sett hys women to bynde me tyll blode came out att my fyngers endes; and pynnacullyt me; and satt on my brest tyll I spit blode; and he never ponysched them, and all thys was done for Besse Holand sake; and he sende me word by Mayster Conysbe¹ that he wolde serve me so, ij yere afore he put me away. I know welle yf I schulde cum home agayne my lyve schude be but schortt."

It was in 1534 that the final quarrel and separation took place.² "It is four years," says the Duchess, writing on the 24th Oct. 1537, "come the Tuesday in Passion week, that he came, riding all night, and locked me up in my chamber, and took away all my jewels and all my apparel." Afterwards the Duke sent the lady proposals, by his two chaplains, master Burley and sir Thomas Seymer, that, if she would consent to a divorce, he would restore her jewels and apparel, together with a great part of his plate, and of his stuff of household. But the lady "rebuked his priests," and returned the like answer to a letter which the Duke wrote with his own hand to her the next day: for, though many counselled her to accept the offer, she would not do so for her children's sake, notwithstanding they were unkind to her.

After this, the Duchess resided at Redborne in Hertfordshire, which she describes as a "hard" or expensive country.³ Her household consisted of

twenty persons; and these she kept on an allowance of fifty pounds a quarter, or three hundred marks a year. It was in order to obtain an increase of this allowance that she addressed the letters to Cromwell, the Lord Privy Seal, which have furnished the foregoing particulars. It appears that both the King and Cromwell took some trouble to mediate between the angry pair, but either party was too proud to yield.

In the summer of 1536 the Duchess repaired to the court at Dunstable, to urge her suit to the King for "a better living," or greater allowance, from her husband. The King recommended her to write gently to the Duke, which she says she did.⁴

Again she went up to the court in London, to try what effect a personal interview with the minister might have. The Duke, hearing of this, wrote to Cromwell the following letter of exculpation:

"My veray gode lord, it is come to my knowlege that my wilfulle wif is come to London, and hath be w^t you intendyng to come to me to London. My lord, I assewe you aslong as I lyve I uolle never come in her company unto the tyme she hath furst wryten to me that she hath untrewly slandered me in wryting and saying that when she had be in chylde-bed ij nyghtes and a day of my doghter of Richmond I shuld draw her out of her bed by the here of the hed aboutes the howse and w^t my dager geve her a wonde in the hed. My gode lord, if I prove not by wytnes and that w^t many honest personys that she had the skar in her hed xv monethes before she was delyverd of my seid doghter, and that the same was cutt by a surgeon of London for a swellng she had in her bed of drawyng of ij tethe, never trust my worde after—reportyng unto yo^r gode lordshipe whether I shuld play the fole⁵ or no, to put me in her danger that so falsly wille slander me and so wilfully styk therby. Sewerly I think there is no man on lyve that wold

don then I do here: ytt may welle be cald Herfotshchyre." The Duchess's pun (apparently) belongs to the word *hard*.

"I have made sute to hym iij tymes with iij gentyll letters; one off them was by the kynges comandement, when I was with his grace at Dunstabulle." Letter of June 26, 1538. Again, in the letter of Jan. 29, 1539-40, she recurs to her interview with the King at Dunstable, saying it was then three years and a half ago.

⁵ Misprinted "felo" by Nott.

¹ Misprinted Cornish (in two places) by Dr. Nott, who has also Rothwell for Southwell (Southwell); and in his letter XXIX has converted the passage "My lorde, Arnolle and hys wyffe" &c. (which Arnoll is also mentioned in letter XXX) into "My lord Arnoll (Arundel)." Indeed, the errors in Nott's copies are so numerous, that the letters should be here reprinted, if space permitted.

² The Duchess must have been separated in 1533 (Nott, app. p. lxx.) a calculation proceeding from the same error as before.

³ Letter of 24 Oct. 1537. Also in that of 26 June 1538: "I lye in Harfotshchyre . . . I colde lye better cheppe in Lon-

handle a woman in childbed of that sort; nor for my part wold not so have done for alle that I am worthe. Finally, my lord, I requyre you to send to her inno wise to come where I am, for the same should not only put me to more trouble then I have (wher-off I have no nede), but myght geve me occasion to handle her otherwise than I have done yet. If she furst wrighte to me confessyng her fals slander and thereupon sue to the kynges highnes to make an ende,¹ I uolle never refuse to do that his majesté shalle commande me to do; but before answerdly never; and thus hertly fare ye welle. From Bontyngford² this fryday before day. Yo^r owne assuredly,

"T. NORFFALK.

Addressed, "To my veray gode lord my lord Pryve Seale."

Sealed with a wafer, the impression a shield of England, three lions, differenced by a label of three points, encircled with the Garter.

The Duchess pursued her suit with the Minister, from time to time, as the letters shew, but apparently making very little progress, for the following is the latest in date:

"After my most hartly weys unto your lordshepe I do commend me, gywyng grette thankes unto yow for your manyfold goodnes unto me grett comfort at all tymes, desyeryng your lordshepp now to remember my last letter, the which I wrotte unto [you] for the howse I dwell in att Redburne,³ wych I trowst your lordshepp wyll be good lord unto me that I myzte have yt, and to knowe nowe your plesser holly theryn, and yn speccyall for the payment I mygyt have some day; the holle rent of all together ys nowe howyng viij^{lb} xliij^s and iiij^d, besechyng your lordshepe to show your plesure to master Poply, your servant, for I have desyryd hym to take payns theryn. I pray yow my lord to take no dysplesure that I do not folow your counsell to go home to my lord my husband agayn, wych I wyll never do duryng my lyffe, nother for prisonment nor for lesse lyweing,⁴ wych I have bene thretened often ynowe syns I was with the Kynges grace at Dunstable iij yers and a halfe agone, and put my maters to hys grace to make an end and to your lordsheppe. Than my lorde my husband refusyd yt. Than I made a promysse that I wold never sue to cum to hym agayn duryng my lyffe. Yt ys vi yers cum Ester that my lord my husband

put me away; and your lordshep knowyth that I have submytted my selfe yn iij letters, wych your lordsheppe have sene, and yn thys iij yers he never sent to me gentyll message, but allweys cruell messages and thretenyngs, and he kepeth that harlott Besse Holand and all the resydue off the harlottes that bownd me, and pynacled me, and sat on my brest tyll they made me spytte blode, and I have bene the worse evar syne; and I reken that yff I shold cum home agayn I shold be posynede, for the lowe that he howyth to that harlott Besse Holand, and wold as well bolldie them yn that as he dyd the resydue of the harlotts wych bownd me as I have rehersed afore. I wyll newar cum at my lord my husband for no fayre promysys nor cruell handdelyng; I had rather be keyte yn the tower off London duryng my lyffe, for I am so well asyde to prisonment I care not for yt, for he wyll suffer no gentyllman to cum at me but master Conysbe and master Roylett and very fewe gentyllwomen. I besече your lordsheppe to take no dysplesure with my wrytting, for yff I myzte for fere off my lord my husband to cum to London to yow, I wold sue to yow and nott trouble yow with no letters. I besech your lordshepe to remember wat you promysyd me iij zere and a halfe a gone, that ze wold help me to a better lywyng. I am sur yff I had any frendes to put your lordsheppe yn rememberans, I shold have had yt er now, ye be callyd so true off your promyse. I besech yow to have pytté uppon me, and remember I am a gentyllwoman borne, and hath bene browte up dentelye, and not to lywe so barley as I do with fyfty¹¹, a quarter, and the one quarter and halfe the other ys spent beffore yt comyth yn; and besydes, that I am vvy-syted moch with sycknes, and speccyally now a late, and many tymys besyds syns I cam to Redburne. And now age cummyth on a pase with me, and besydes that ther was never woman that bare so a ungracyus a eldyst sone and so ungracyus a dawter and unnatural as (I) have done. No more to your lordsheppe at thys tyme, but I pray God sende yow a long lyffe and good helth, and as moche honer as I wold wosshe my selfe. Wryttn at Redburne, the xxix day of January,

"by yours moste bondon to do you any plasser doreng my lyffe,

"E. NORFFLKE."

Addressed,

To my speccyall good lord my lord p^rive sele thys byll be dd.

Soon after the receipt of this letter Cromwell's own career arrived at a fatal termination; and how the Duchess of Norfolk subsequently fared we have

¹ Misprinted "any deed" by Nott.

² Misprinted "Bontyngfere" by Nott.

³ His house had been one of the manors abbey of St. Alban's, and was now down.

⁴ See before, p. 262.

nothing to shew, but it is pretty clear she was never reconciled to the Duke. The influence which "Bess Holland" retained with him up to the time of his troubles in 1546, proves this: but there still remains one act of justice to be paid to Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk, and that is, that she was not guilty of the conduct attributed to her in "HISTORY."

Mr. Howard says in one place, "History and her own letters shew," &c., and in another, "We see in the Duke (of Norfolk's) and Lord Surrey's disgrace, the wife, the daughter, and the mistress concurring in promoting their ruin and condemnation."¹

And so Dr. Nott,

"The Duchess, therefore, remained silently waiting for an opportunity to revenge her injuries; and, thinking she had found that opportunity in the present unfortunate crisis, she again preferred articles of accusation against her husband, impeaching not only his moral conduct, but his fidelity to the King." Nott, p. xiv.

And probably like statements will be found in the pages of other historians who have noticed the proceedings against the Howards.

It is fit, however, that even History herself should be occasionally called to account; and it is not unreasonable to arraign all her statements that are not borne out by contemporary documents or contemporary testimony.

In the present case the testimony is not contemporary: for the first who makes this charge against the Duchess is Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury in his "Reign of Henry VIII.;" and it is clear that the only documents on which he founded it are the very letters which are still before us, where he himself perused them, in the library of Sir Robert Cotton. This is clear from the two following passages of his statement:

"having surmised a long while since two Articles against him, she again in sundry Letters to the Lord Privy Seal, both averr'd the Articles, and manifestly accus'd some of his minions," &c. . . . "the lady his Duchess had now for above four years been separated from him."

Lord Herbert chose to jump at the conclusion that these letters (really

written nine years before) were connected with the period of the Duke of Norfolk's disgrace, and that the "Articles" mentioned were political charges instead of some matters of private difference: but the other documents relating to the Duke of Norfolk's accusation contain no mention of the Duchess's name. It is true his daughter and his mistress were both examined as witnesses against him and Lord Surrey: but his wife probably only heard of these matters afar off.

The Duchess's letters are long, all in the same strain, and containing many repetitions; so that the one already inserted conveys a good idea of the whole. Though evidently dictated by herself, they are not in her own hand, except the closing line and signature, the latter clearly NORFOLKE, a most extraordinary variety of her title. Indeed, when she takes the pen in hand herself, it is after the strangest fashion, and which gives a very low idea of the grammatical ducation of a Duchess in the reign of Henry VII.² The following postscript³ to the second letter is a specimen.

—by yours that hes most bonden to you
doreng my lyffe,

E. NORFOLKE.

"My fary god lord, Her I sand you in tokyn hoff tha neweyer a glasse haff setyl (?) set in selfer gyld in tokake (sic) hoff tha newere. I pra you tak het wort; and hy war hable het sowld be bater. I woll het war wort ha M^l pond. I pra god save you has many god save you has many (sic) god neuyers has I wold my sallf long lyffe has mess honhar. I thanke you my lord for

² In the reign of James the First there were still some high-born Duchesses no better instructed. See a letter of Katharine Duchess of Buckingham, (daughter of the Earl of Rutland,) in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1830, p. 206.

³ This postscript is omitted by Dr. Nott, his transcriber having probably given it up in despair. An orthographical translation is perhaps here requisite:

—by yours that is most bounden to you
during my life,

E. NORFOLK.

"My very good lord, Here I send you in token of the new year a glass of . . . set in silver gilt, in token of the new year. I pray you take it [in] worth; an I were able, it should be better. I would it were worth a thousand pounds. I pray God save you as many good new-years as I would myself, [with] long life [and] as

2 M

¹ Memorials, Appx. p. 30.

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hal your kynesse and I pra to conten so to (sic) god lord to me has my trost hes in you nesste god. I pra you to spake to my lord my hosbond and tha kyng gras for me, that hy ma haff tha bater levg be for he ko norward."

Another letter of the Duchess, "wryten att Redbourne, the xiiij day of August," and addressed "To my very good frende maister secretary, and of the kynges moost hono^rable Counseille," is preserved in the MS. Cotton. Vesp. F. xiii. p. 79. It is chiefly complimentary, on sending some venison; but a postscript in the Duchess's own handwriting entreats the Secretary's influence with her husband, in her usual strain, to obtain her "a better living." It was very probably addressed, like the others, to Cromwell, who was Secretary of State previously to being appointed Lord Privy Seal.

One other letter of the Duchess occurs in the former volume of the Cottonian collection.¹ It is addressed to her brother, Lord Stafford, on a more pleasing subject than the foregoing.

"Good brother of Stafford, I commend me unto you, and wolde be very glad to hier of your helthe, and I preye thatt I may be harty commendyd to my good lady Stafford, and to show hir thatt hir dowtthers Sewssanne and Yane (4) ys yn good helthe and mery, and desyeryng your blessynges. Nevertheless this be, good brother, yf you send me any of your dawthers, I preyou to send me my nece Dorat^e, for I am well acquaynted w^t hir condycion all redy, and so I am nott w^t the others; and s[h]e ys yongest to, and, yf she be juyged therfor she is better to breke as consarnyng hir yowth. Thus I pray God to send your helthe, and as moche onnor (honour) as

much honour. I thank you, my lord, for all your kindness; and I pray [you] to continue so good lord to me, as my trust is in you next God. I pray you to speak to my lord my husband and the King's grace for me, that I may have the better living, before he go Northward."—The phrase "take it in worth" is shown to be what the writer meant by a passage in one of the other letters: "I sende you a pore (this word Nott has translated *fair* instead of *pore*) presente of partrychys, of (xij) cockes and (one) hennys. I pray yowre lordschyppe take yt in worth. Yf I were alle hytt schulde have bene betterr."

¹ Titus B. i. p. 152.

y yold (would) myself. Wretten at Redborne the (blank)

[The preceding is not written in the Duchess's hand; but the remainder is.

"by youre power (poor)

"sister lovyeng

"E. NORFFOLK."

"Brorder, I pra you to sand me my ness Dorety, by kass I kno her, kou desess se sal not lake hass long hass I liffe, and se wold be hord by me at het haless skyat he be hone kyne tha faless drab and tone and not ben I had had her to my confort."

That is, "Brother, I pray you to send me my niece Dorothy because I know her. (Should) you decease, she shall not lack as long as I live, and she would be hard by me, it has . . . he be own kin (to) the false drab and . . . not been I had had her to my comfort."

The letter is addressed, "To my loveyng brother my lord of Stafford."

The Duke of Norfolk died in 1554, and was succeeded by his grandson, the elder son of the accomplished Surrey.

The Duchess Elizabeth survived him. She died Nov. 30, 1558, and was buried in the Howard Chapel, Lambeth, where was formerly the following epitaph written by her brother, Henry Lord Stafford.

"GOOD DUCHESS OF NORFOLKE,
the Lord have mercy upon thee!
who died at Lambeth
the last of November 1558.

"Farewell, good lady and sister dere,
In erth we shall never mete here;
But yet, I trust, with Godis grace,
In heven we shall deserve a place;
Yet thy kindness shall nere depart
During my life out of my hart;
Thou wert to me both far and nere,
A mother, a sister, a frende most dere:
And to al thy frendes most sure and fast,
Whan fortune had sounded the froward
blast.

And to the powre a very mother,
More than was know to any other;
Which is thy tresure as this day,
And for thy sowle they hartily pray,
So I shall do that here remayne,
God thy sowle preserve from payne.

"By thy moste bounden brother
"HENRY LORD STAFFORD."

The female effigy placed on the Duke's monument at Framlingham is, for the reasons mentioned in the previous memoir, p. 152, more probably a representation of the subject of our present notice, than of the Lady Anne



J. B. 1845

ELIZABETH DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, DIED 1554.

In Framlingham Church, Suffolk.

Howard. As few sepulchral figures of the period have hitherto been published, we have copied Mr. Howard's plate of it to accompany the present article.

It has been already noticed that in one of her letters the Duchess states that she had had five children, but the names of two of them are not known. The others were,

Henry Earl of Surrey, the Poet, whose Life has been written by Dr. Nott, and from whom all the existing branches of the Howard family (with the exception of the Effingham branch) are descended.

Mary Duchess of Richmond, the wife of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, K.G. natural son of Henry VIII. (See Chamberlain's Holbein Heads.)

Thomas Viscount Bindon, whose branch became extinct with his younger son the third Viscount in 1610.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 21.

THE attempt to rescue our ancestors in the dark ages from the imputation of indulging *superstitious notions* (see an observation of your correspondent J. P. in the 38th page of your number for January last) were but to contradict a known and acknowledged fact by an assertion utterly groundless and untenable.

The tales of the vulgar relative to spirits and apparitions, to works performed by the devil, to fairies and hobgoblins, to haunted buildings, forests, pools, and streams have been recorded by writers of all ages, and may be traced in their origin even to the classic times. The cause of these fictions is, perhaps, the traditional knowledge of the fact that the creation of Almighty God is peopled by beings beyond the limited power of mortal intelligence and vision—

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
Unseen both when we wake and when we sleep,"*

to entertain which notion is superstitious only when we believe that such agents are permitted to disturb the evidence of our senses "with thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls." It is a safe article of belief to

feel assured that Providence does not suffer the course of nature to be altered by supernatural appearances and effects without some great and general purpose; such was the attestation of revealed truths by miraculous works.

Chaucer makes his Wife of Bath speak of the universality of spiritual agencies in the olden time.

"In the olde dayes of the King Artour,
Of which that Britons speken gret honour,
All was this lond fulfilled of faerie,
The Elf Quene with her joly compaignie
Danced ful oft in many a grene mede,
This was the old opinion as I rede,
I speke of many hundred yeres ago,
But now can no man see non elves mo.†"

It is added, with infinite humour, that these elfin beings have been displaced by the mendicant friars—

"For ther as wont to walken was an elf,
There walketh now the limitour himself."

It is easy to shew that the early ages cannot be vindicated from the charge of superstition, nor is it indeed expedient that they should; for the romance of history would thereby lose one of its most poetical features. Shakspeare himself would be deprived of the magnificent and awful machinery which accompanies so many of his finest dramas.‡

A slight reference to so common a book as Brand's *Observations on Popular Antiquities*, will sufficiently confirm what I have here said on the subject of popular superstitions.

The more immediate object of this communication is to put on its just basis the suggestion of J. P. which, by a singular but altogether fortuitous coincidence, in your last number followed my account of the Devil's Dyke in Cambridgeshire, namely, that the term *Devil's Dyke* was not given to

† Wife of Bath's Tale.

‡ How sublimely is the power of these supernatural ministers described by Prospero in the Tempest!

"——— By whose aid, [dimin'd]
Weak masters though you be, I have be-
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous
winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the azur'd vault
Set roaring war, to the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt; the strong based pro-
montory [up]
Have I made shake, and by the spurs pluck'd
The pine and cedar."

* Paradise Lost, book 14, line 677.

that and other works by the vulgar as ascribing their formation to supernatural agency, but that the term is a mere corruption of the British word *Diphwys*, meaning a steep place or precipice.

Now, to overlook the fact that there is very small affinity in sound in this word where the *w* has the power of the double *o*, with the Saxon word *Deofle*, and the great improbability that a general term should be applied by the Saxons drawn from the old British tongue to objects which they wished to distinguish as remarkable, the utter inapplicability of the word, in the sense of steep, to many of those objects, must be a sufficient refutation of the etymology offered by J. P.

How will the British word signifying a steep precipice or profundity be applicable to upright stones, and other objects by no means to be classed under such a description? Four huge stones, of an upright form, near Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, are called the *Devil's Bolts* or *Arrows*, as having been projected from the bow of the arch-fiend. Three upright stones at Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire are called the *Devil's Quoits*, the disks he is supposed to have used at the game. The term *devil's highway*, given to many roads of the Romans in Britain, is of too frequent occurrence to need particular specification. It may be added to my notes on the Devil's Dyke that there is a huge artificial mound at Thetford, formed, the country people say, by the devil scraping his shoes after he had dug his dyke on Newmarket Heath.

I do not consider the derivation given by your correspondent for the Devil's Punch Bowl on the Portsmouth Road by any means happy, *diphwys*, steep, *piel*, a bowl or hollow place. This huge bowl being found empty, some jovial sailor travelling, I suppose, on the Portsmouth coach, added the *punch*.

Indeed, I have always considered the appellation above mentioned for Hind-head Hill as a mere jest of no remote origin, and never had the slightest suspicion of its British pretensions. J. P. himself recognizes in it some facetious adulteration of his British ingredients.

The coarse appellation given to the

Peak Cavern in Derbyshire, would be reduced to nonsense if for the term devil the word *diphwys* were substituted as an adjective. Instances might be multiplied *ad infinitum* to shew that our ancestors did really apply the term *devil*, in its plain acceptation, to certain remarkable objects, natural or artificial; it is therefore, I suggest, the very hypercriticism of etymology to divert so plain a circumstance into a conjecture altogether hypothetical.

In speaking of Graham's Dyke, I should not have omitted to mention the rampart called Grimsditch, crossing the Roman Road from Old Sarum to Dorchester.

I am happy to observe that in the Additions to Camden's Britannia by Gibson a hint is afforded in corroboration of my suggestion that the Devil's Dyke in Cambridgeshire may be a Roman work. "It is said that in digging through the Devil's Ditch on Newmarket Heath, near Ixning, they met with some ancient pieces. If they are still preserved, it is probable they would afford us some light who were the authors of that vast work. A late author has affirmed that they bore the inscriptions of divers Roman emperors, but upon what authority I know not."*

The day may not be far distant when the Roman origin of this stupendous fortification may be demonstrated to greater certainty; but, however that may be, it will still retain the mysterious appellation conferred on it by popular superstition.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

MR. URBAN, Colchester, Jan. 14.

YOUR Correspondent J. P. has boldly asserted that Arundel is the site of the ancient city Anderida, and that the wood takes its name from this place. I applaud the enthusiasm of the writer, but, through fear that some of the readers of your widely circulated Magazine may place too much reliance on his authority, I will endeavour to invalidate his statement.

J. P. maintains that the word Anderida is synonymous with Arundel, and that the word takes its name from the place. And if I can shew that Arundel and Anderida are derived from

* Gibson's Camden, p. 379.

British words totally distinct from each other, and of different signification, my object will be so far gained.

J. P. says that the British word *haiarn*, iron, gives the name to the river on which Arundel stands; but he forgets that in Sussex the streams which take their names from the colour of their waters, as being tinged in rainy weather by the iron sand through which they flow, are called Rother, from the Saxon *rod-re*, red stream. There are rivers, however, in Sussex which retain their British appellation; such is the Adour, the Adurnus of the Romans; and the Adour in France proves that this is a generic term among the Celtic tribes for a river.

The word Arun is also a generic term used by the Britons for a river or stream of water. And there is a river so called in Cardiganshire, and some of the villages on its banks take their names from it, such as Aber-Ayron, Cilian-Ayron. But in its abbreviated form of Erne this term is found in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; and in some instances we meet with a prefix, signifying their specific character. Such is Severn, *i. e.* *saf*, a station, and *ern* or *erne*, a river, the river of stations, from the chain of posts erected on its banks by the Romans; and again, Neverne, *i. e.* *nef*, heavenly or sacred, and *erne*, meaning the sacred stream, from the residence of the Druids on its banks. Oh! that my feeble pen could rouse some of the bards and gifted sons of Cambria to elucidate the ancient history of the romantic region through which the Neverne flows. But to return from my digression. The word *dol* in British signifies a fruitful pleasant valley on a river's side, and is so frequently used in Wales that I would hazard the supposition that *del* in this instance is derived from it. Arundel, therefore, means the pleasant valley of the river. Whoever has beheld the beautiful expanse of meadows which stretches from Arundel to the sea will accede to the appropriateness of the appellation.

The meaning of the term *Anderida* still remains to be explained. Few words will suffice for that purpose. The authority on which I shall ground my etymology is old Richard, not Richard of Cirencester to whom J. P.

refers, but Richard of Coychurch, the celebrated British lexicographer. He says that *hendre* signifies winter quarters, and *da* signifies cattle. *Hendrey da* means, therefore, the winter quarters of the cattle. And I think it not improbable, but very reasonable, to suppose that in that wood, through its whole length of 120 miles, the Britons sheltered themselves, their families, and their cattle during the winter months, and hence the name of the wood.

I will now proceed to impugn the statement of J. P. that Arundel stands on the site of *Anderida*, and that whoever seeks for that ancient city at any other place will lose his labour.

The arguments by which J. P. attempts to make good his assertion may be resolved into two heads: first, that a Roman road ran from London to Arundel; and, second, that another Roman road ran from Chichester to Arundel. With regard to the first head, the Roman road which J. P. describes as passing through Dorking and Ockley evidently led to Chichester and not to Arundel. It crossed the river Arun at Pulborough, and just beyond was one of the stations at Hardham. Through the middle of this camp could the Roman road be traced till within the last 18 years, when it was removed by the farmers of Hardham to repair the turnpike road. Part of the earthworks of the camp may probably still remain. From thence the road ascended the hill above Bignor, and there it may still be seen traversing the downs in a direct line to Chichester. As correlative evidence of the direction of the road, though it may be thought superfluous, may be mentioned the noble villa at Bignor, the military bath discovered at Duncton, and the general accompaniment of a Roman road, the farm of Cold Harbour, situated on the side of Bignor Hill. But supposing for a moment that the road had gone to Arundel, how would this circumstance in the slightest degree substantiate J. P.'s statement, and identify Arundel with *Anderida*?

Under the second head, J. P. observes that a Roman road led from Chichester to Arundel, and conjectures that the station "*Ad Decimum*" was at Binstead. At Binstead, however,

it will not be found, and for an obvious reason, because it is situated on the hill near the Ruel wood, and above the Duke of Norfolk's park lodge, in the parish of South Stoke. The distance exactly corresponds, and the Roman road still remains in the park leading from the camp to the river. On the opposite side of the river it passed through the parish of Burpham. The ramparts of this camp have, to a very great extent, been levelled within the last twenty years, and converted into arable land and a plantation. A small part, however, of the east bank may still be seen in the park, cut off by the wall, by the side of which, and through the camp, runs the turnpike road. The position of this camp not only secured the passage of the river, but also commanded a view of Glatting Beacon on Bignor Hill, and so kept up the communication with the other Roman line, and also with Chichester. But Arundel, although scarcely two miles distant, cannot be seen from the camp. Can we then bring ourselves to suppose that, if Arundel was Anderida, a military station of only ten miles march from Chichester would be placed so near, and yet out of sight? We are rather warranted to conjecture that this hill station (as can be shewn in so many other instances,) was in after years transferred to Arundel for the convenience of its port and the defence of its increasing population, and that the site of the present castle was then converted into a fortress.

Two other reasons are also incidentally brought forward by J. P. to favour his assertion, namely, that Arundel belonged to King Alfred, and was once encompassed with walls. These statements may or may not be historically true. But, granting them to be true, what inference can be deduced from them respecting the identity of Arundel with Anderida?

Having now shewn the weakness and instability of the ground on which J. P. rests his proof, I will, in conclusion, urge some additional objections against his hypothesis. In the first place we should naturally look for the site of Anderida in the vicinity of the great forest or Weald; but Arundel is at least five miles distant from the Weald, and separated from it by the whole intervening breadth of the South Downs.

Secondly, wherever the city existed, we should expect to hear that some vestiges of so important a place, some memorials of its ancient inhabitants, were occasionally brought to light. But when were coins or urns, or British and Roman reliques of any sort or kind, found at Arundel?

And, lastly, I would suggest to J. P. the probability that the station "Anderida Portu" in the 15th Iter of Richard of Cirencester is a misnomer, and ought to be printed "Adurni Portu." It is well known that Adurni Portus was a Roman station, and at Bramber can still be traced the ramparts of the camp, within which stands the ruins of the castle. The situation of this camp also agrees with the direction of the 15th Iter along the sea-coast. And on reference to the map the station "Ad Decimum" (the hill above South Stoke,) will be found mid-way between "Adurni Portus" (Bramber) and "Regnum" (Chichester), so that the appellation seems remarkably suitable. The long lost site of Anderida, therefore, yet remains to be discovered, and (agreeing with the concurrent opinion of antiquaries,) I should conjecture it must be sought either on the confines of Kent, or on the eastern extremities of Sussex.

Yours, &c. H. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Bydeas Place, near Maidstone, Jan. 6.*

IN reference to J. P.'s Observations respecting Anderida, in your Magazine for January, p. 45, the space he alludes to which is left in the Latin text of Richard of Cirencester's 15th Iter to denote an omission, would appear more than was necessarily required for expressing the number of miles; on the other hand it would not appear sufficient for a station and two numbers, as there must have been two numbers if a station had been omitted. By a comparison with the 15th Iter in the same page, it will be seen that a still greater space is left between Noviomagus and London for the number of miles, though in that instance we know that there was no intervening station. The strong presumption therefore is, that the 25 miles apply to the distance between Anderida and ad Lemanum, (the river Rother,) particularly as there is the important Roman fortress of Pevensey Castle,—

another Silchester almost, at that distance, of which if there were no recorded mention it would be rather strange. In either case, if Chichester is considered Regnum, as generally supposed, the 15th lter, according to any obvious explanation, does not appear favourable to J. P.'s views. More might be said; however, it will be better to forbear doing so, as I have elsewhere further touched upon some points relating to Anderida.

Yours, &c. BEALE POST.

MR. URBAN, *Park Cottage, Havestock Hill, 4 Feb.*

HAVING just read in your Magazine an article upon the red Roman pottery found in this country, in which it is stated, (p. 142,) that I conceive it to be the red ware of Arezzo, as described by Dr. Fabroni, I must correct this part of the statement. In a communication lately addressed to the Society of Antiquaries,* I gave some analysis of Fabroni's work, because the observations of that author are new to our British archaeologists, and tend to connect indirectly the furnaces of Britain and Arretium. At the close of that paper I stated that I considered that the red Roman ware, commonly called *Samian*, was probably copied in the provinces from the Arretine ware, and I distinctly pointed out, that the ware represented in Fabroni's plates was evidently of finer quality than that found in Britain; while the names of the potters differed, and the contractions *op. for officina*, *m. for manu*, and *f. for fecit* or *figulinus*, common on the British ware, were of rare occurrence on pieces found in Italy. I could never conceive, with the evidence of the actual discovery of the very kilns in England, and the general diffusion of this contested red pottery, that it was entirely an importation from Italy.

There is, however, some reason for supposing that the relief ware was originated by the inhabitants of Italy and Etruria; for early vases found in the Etruscan sepulchres are of a heavy massive black clay, so coloured throughout and decorated with bas-reliefs, which, even at that period,

were produced from a stamp; perhaps, in some instances, a cylinder of metal with the subject in intaglio was passed round the vase. Such are the black wares of Cervetri, the old Agylla, an Etruscan town, older than the foundation of Rome. Vases of a light red ware, not glazed like the Samian, exhibiting the same peculiarity of work, are found at the same place. This seems the prototype of the red Roman ware, and is to be traced through these secondary vases of the style found in Apulia and the Basilicata, occasionally decorated with bas-reliefs, varnished, fabricated between the period of the second Punic and the Social war, B.C. 220, down to the age of Roman art. From this period vases of red ware decorated with subjects in bas-relief are found all over Greece and the isles of the Archipelago. They differ according to the locality where found, which favours the idea of a local manufacture; while the styles of neighbouring countries much resemble each other, there being scarcely, if any, real perceptible difference between the red ware found in England and that in France. The exportation mentioned by Roman writers must have been comparatively trifling, and only for the use of the wealthier classes, or introduced till the provinces had made sufficient progress in the arts to manufacture for themselves.

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL BIRCH.

MR. URBAN, *Leves, 22nd Jan.*

THE old moated manor-house of Horselunges, in the parish of Hellingly, co. Sussex, is well deserving of a visit from the antiquarian tourist. From evidence given below it appears to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII. and during the primacy of Archbishop Morton. It occupies a low site on the little river Cuckmere, which feeds its moat. Externally the building, which is now tenanted as a farm-house, presents nothing remarkable. The front is timber-built, and, for a house in the style to which it belongs, is remarkably destitute of ornament. Some of the doorways of the interior have the flattened arch of the period, with foliated and other ornaments in the narrow spandrels. Several of the windows contain armorial bearings in good preservation.

* See Report of the Society's proceedings in p. 178.

As remains of the last-named description are constantly disappearing under the devastating hand of time, or being swept away by the still more ruthless hand of modern *improvement*, I venture to place on the permanent pages of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, for the information of future antiquaries, a record of the blazon.

In the room now occupied as the farmhouse kitchen, but which appears once to have been the principal apartment, are two windows of large dimensions, each containing three shields.

EAST WINDOW.—Shield No. 1. Quarterly, gules and ermine, in the first and fourth a goat's head argent, *Morton*; impaling in the sinister the arms of the see of Canterbury. This shield has evidently been reversed.—No. 2. Ermine, a bordure engrailed azure, on a chief dancettée of the second three crowns or, *Lytton*; impaling quarterly, 1 & 4, Azure, a fesse between six cross-crosetts or, *St. Omer*; 2 & 3, Quarterly sable and argent, *Hoo*.—No. 3. As No. 1. but in its proper position, *Morton Archbishop of Canterbury*.

SOUTH WINDOW.—No. 1. Or, a saltire engrailed between four cross-crosetts fitchée argent, a fleur-de-lis for difference. The field should be *vert*, for *Devenish*.—No. 2. Devenish, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a cross moline ———; 2 and 3, Azure, a fret or.—No. 3. Devenish, impaling *Hoo*.

In the kitchen chamber :

FIRST WINDOW.—No. 1. (Much mutilated) Or, a lyon rampant sable, *Welles*, impaling the quartered coat of *St. Omer* and *Hoo*. At the lower part of this shield some ignorant glazier has added a fragment of another, containing a repetition of the quartering of *St. Omer*.—No. 2. Quarterly, Devenish and *Hoo*, impaling *Lytton*.

SECOND WINDOW.—No. 1. Devenish; No. 3. Devenish impaling *Hoo*; No. 2 is a roundel, composed of fragments so jumbled that the collective wisdom of the Heralds' College would be at fault in attempting to describe it. An admirable piece of glaziers' marshalling!

HELL CHAMBER.—No. 1. Arms of Abp. Morton; No. 2, the same.

Horselunges was the residence of Sir John Devenish in 33 Hen. VI,

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, by Eleanor, daughter of Lionel Lord Welles; Sir Richard Devenish, his son, married Faith, daughter of Sir Robert Lytton; Thomas Devenish, his son, was of Horselunges and of West-hampnett, co. Sussex. The latter estate he acquired *jure uxoris*, viz. Anne, daughter and coheir of Wm. Tawke, of that place. After this marriage the principal branch of the family resided in Western Sussex, until its extinction in the reign of Elizabeth. Two younger branches (unnoticed in any genealogical account of the family I have seen) established themselves at Burwash and at Brede, in the rape of Hastings.*

St. Omer is one of the quarterings of Lord Hoo, but some of the other bearings I cannot bring into the Devenish pedigree. The arms of Archbishop Morton occur no less than four times, and are not in any instance marshalled with the Devenish arms or quarterings. I am desirous of being informed why they are introduced into a mansion built by and for this family, or why they occur at all in connexion with Hellingly, which is not one of the Archbishop's *peculiar*s. A friend suggests that these coats were brought hither from one of the many palaces of the Archbishops in Kent and Sussex which were dismantled at the Reformation; but a strong argument against this hypothesis presents itself in the resemblance which they bear in execution and in the style of the surrounding foliated ornaments to the others, which were unquestionably painted expressly for the position they now occupy.

Were there any evidence that Sir Richard Devenish, the probable founder of the mansion, was an aspirant after court favours, we might fairly suppose that he placed this achievement in his windows as a compliment to the presiding genius of the Seventh Henry's court—the "wise and eloquent, but harsh and haughty,†" John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England.

Yours, &c.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

* Their wills are registered at Lewes.

† Athen. Oxon.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Poetical Works of Charles Lesingham Smith, A.M.

WE believe that we reviewed a few years since a smaller edition of the poetical pieces of this author, and therefore we have little more at present than to confirm our former judgment, and to add that the present collection is both enlarged and improved. Giving our opinion as it were *en masse*, we may say that the volume will well repay the perusal. The poetry, though of no very high flight, is correct and elegant,—sometimes serious, sometimes sportive—composed in various metres, on all subjects high and low, romantic and domestic, while the notes will engage the attention of the scholar by the beautiful extracts they afford from the Greek and Italian poets; nor will any one competent to judge rise from the perusal, without feeling that he has been reading the production of a person of much accomplishment in literature, and of poetical taste. The translation of part of Tasso appears to us to be more accurate and closer to the text than any other *modern* one; but we think so highly of Fairfax that we never wish to read any other; and yet the notes with which Mr. Smith has accompanied his text have afforded us much gratification. *Poets live on one another*, and it is both useful and amusing to trace their imitations and improvements on each other. So confined, after all that may be said, are the limits of invention and of language, that the later born must repeat the ideas of the elder. He may shift the scenery, new name the characters, alter the arrangement of the plot, but the groundwork will be the same. An eminent poet of the present day told us, on our expostulating on his long silence, “*I am ready and willing to write, but I can't find anything to say.*” And well do we remember our old friend Mr. Morton the dramatist saying the same thing, “*My invention is worn out, emptied; I cannot say anything that is new.*” We consider this truth—the increasing difficulty of in-

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vention or poetical creation—to be silently felt and acknowledged by the poetical brotherhood of the present day, as shown in their attempts to avoid or remove it; for, finding the old Parnassian farm entirely occupied by their predecessors, they have turned their attention to enlarge its boundaries and bring more land into cultivation; some, like Wordsworth, in carrying into poetry the pictures of humble life, and giving an ideal colouring to the representations of objects which were previously reckoned too low, too obscure, and perhaps too uninteresting, to be clothed with the beauty of art. Crabbe has done the same in his vigorous and effective sketches, and has by them justly claimed the honour of being one of the most original poets of later times. Others meanwhile, with Mr. Wordsworth still their leader and guide, have taken another path, little frequented by the poets of ancient days, which is that of subtle analysis of the mental processes, investigation of the *causes* of the different feelings, associations, and actions of the mind,—a philosophical examination of the reasons of the various emotions and pleasures which affect us, and an analysing of our impressions; in short, what we may call a *subjective* poetical system, as opposed to that which preceded it, and which had been seldom broken into, except in a very few instances in our own country, when in the days of Elizabeth poetry rose with surprising rapidity of growth and power from the deep emotions and interests on which it rooted. This, however, never became the general style of thought; and what a little subsequently Johnson called the metaphysical poets, were quite of another class, and the best commentary on *them* are the writings of the divines of their own age. These observations, however, though they have been accidentally suggested by a perusal of the notes of Mr. Smith's volume, have taken us away from the book itself, and we should do very unfairly by the ingenious and learned

2 N

author if we did not let his poetry supersede our prose, as more welcome to our readers, and more deserving of their attention. In such a miscellaneous volume as his, it is difficult to give any *short* specimens (and these alone we have room for) that will enable the reader to form his judgment on the style and manner of the whole. *They are good as far as they go*; and all we can say is, if they are pleased with these, they will not be dissatisfied with the remainder. If he is a lover of the picturesque, he will select the Italian sonnets and odes to the Swiss mountains. If the scholar, he will press to his heart the address to Bentley, and the translations from Simonides and Catullus. If he adds to the "soldier and scholar" the character of the "courtier" also, he will peruse some very graceful offerings to the talents and beauty of Lady Maynard; and if he is, as more probably he is, a thorough Englishman, he will give undivided attention and honour to the three following poems, which he will find in the respective pages noted carefully by us, to spare any interruption to his digestive processes: viz.

To a Roast Pig, p. 71.

On Sherry, p. 72.

To a Roast Leg of Mutton, p. 73.

On the first of which a friend now looking over our shoulder, desires us to say,

"Oh, little Pig! when you were very young,
Charles Lamb in ecstasy your praises sung.
But many years have passed, dead is Charles
Lamb,
And little Pig you're now become—a Ham,
Again you live in verse; but, as before,
In your old shape you charm, and cannot be a
boar." (*bore*?)

On the second poem he dictates thus:

"A glass of Sherry's good, promotes placidity,
And, if the guests are dull, relieves *acid*ity.
(*acid*ity?)

And, lastly, on the third,

"Ne'er be a poet's board by Mutton graced;
Bad, roast or boil'd, and worse by far when
laced:

This dangerous subject let the muse decline,
And recollect the old comedian's line.*"

The following poem pleases us as

much as any in the volume. It is written in the "*stylus mediocris*," and reminds us of the manner of Charles Cotton—a manner in which common images and thoughts are selected with taste, and expressed with ease and correctness of language.

MY MOTHER'S SENTIMENTS.

A little brook that's never dry
When summer suns are glowing,
That when the wintry storm sweeps by
Is never overflowing;—
Such is the wealth that I implore,
And God he gives me such, and more.
Daughters more excellent than fair,
A son not great but good,
Servants with whom I've learned to bear,
Whatever be their mood.
In peace with these, in love with those,
I calmly live, and have no foes.
A house for comfort not too small,
Nor large enough for pride;
A garden and a garden wall,
A little lake beside.
In these I find so sweet a home,
That not a wish I have to roam.
A little land to graze my cow,
Whose milk supplies my table,
A warm sty for my good old sow,
And for my nags a stable;
All have their space for food or play,
And all are glad, both I and they.
I feed the poor man in his cot,
The beggar at my gate,
And, thankful for my quiet lot,
I envy not the great,—
But rather praise my God on high,
Happy to live, prepared to die.

Mr. Smith has indulged his taste in writing many sonnets which he has given us, and of which we transcribe one, partly because it is one of the best, and partly because it honours one whom we have ever delighted to honour. But after all the sonnet is not much adapted to our stiff and inflexible language. It was an useful chain to repress the abundant luxuriousness of the Italian language, but it confines ours too closely. A few great men, such as Milton and Wordsworth, have succeeded in it; but the chief praise of the rest is to have overcome the difficulty with tolerable success. There is one remark we have on it, that if a thought is to be expressed or subject described in *fourteen* lines, we can see no reason why these lines should be in rhyme, of the most

* "Ο δ' ἡλίθιος, ὥσπερ πρόβατον, βῆ
βῆ, λέγων βαδίζει.

difficult construction. Why not in blank verse? It would be equally harmonious, and would not require such unnatural inversion of language or introduction of merely supplemental words. Can anything be more harmonious or varied with finer pauses than the inscriptions of *Akenside*? They are sonnets in blank verse, and have a finer and richer flow than rhyme could give. But this is a digression that a poet ill can bear, who is thinking all the while of *his* sonnet we promised to quote. *En voila!*

ON SEEING THE BUST OF BENTLEY.

I who have drawn from tomes of ancient lore
Knowledge and equal joy, here musing pause
Before thine image, Bentley! My applause,
Though vain, shall add to myriad tongues one
more,

Hailing thee Prince of Critics! How the ore
Of richest price, long dimmed by cankering
flaws,

Reglittered at thy touch! How sleeping laws
Sprang, when thou badst, to puissance as of
yore. [strung,

The Grecian lyre, whose chords were all un-
Thou didst retune, till most melodious verse
Fell on the ear, as sweetly as were sung
By its own maker. Good men, too, rehearse
How, fearless of the mad free-thinker's curse,
Over insulted faith thy shield was flung.*

Among the other poems to which we give a preference are the Address to W. E. Lawrence, Esq. at p. 17, and parts of Abberton Hall. Of the Scotch poems we are not fit judges. As to the Greek translations, we think such language as that of Sappho and

* In spite of what we have said, we once attempted a sonnet, and were rash enough to publish it, and we give it here only as a foil to the superior excellence of Mr. Smith's, which is very candid in a Reviewer.

LINES WRITTEN AT WELWYN, IN YOUNG'S GARDEN.

Mourn not a leaf that strews the linden shade
Of Welwyn's faded bower; and if the year
Has touched its sunny foliage with the sere
And yellow look of autumn, it has made
A siltier residence for her the maid,
Divine Urania! So let nought appear
Of the world's transitory glories near
This consecrated roof; nor thou upbraid
With thoughtless speech Time's ministers with
wrong

Done to the Muses' dwelling. Not a thing
But blooms immortal here. To all belong
Perennial verdure, and an endless spring,
Fetched from the poet's pure celestial song,
In amaranthine beauty glittering.

Simonides not transferable into any modern tongue, so much of the beauty being dependant on the exquisite delicacy and sweetness of the original words; and for this reason, though executed with ability, the translations from the *Anthologia* by Messrs. Bland and his friends have never given us much delight. The originals are among the things inimitable, and are like those precious stones which are said to lose their lustre as soon as they are torn from their parent bed. From this particular point, in turning to the general execution of the whole of the present poems, we should find much to praise, and something also to censure. A poet ought to be able to say, "Show me one word that I have introduced into my verses for the sake of metre or of rhyme, and which was not in sense required, and I will grant you that it is so far bad poetry." It is of no use turning round on us and saying that Shakspeare and Milton and Dryden and Pope have admitted such things; for to this we answer, that wherever they have, there is a fault and imperfection. All these great poets, and greater we never knew, have at times written badly, in thought inconsequent, in language incorrect; but their beauties, their superior excellence, have more than compensated for occasional errors. But he who does not possess their genius should at least endeavour to avoid their faults. That these observations would apply to the present volume we are not prepared to say, as it would require more time than we can command to go through it with the necessary attention. But, on a cursory inspection, what but the necessity of a rhyme could make the poet say,

"Thou wilt not thy one talent bury,
As they their ten, but makest it fruitful very."
p. 10.

Is that the common construction he uses? If not, why here?

Again, in the same poem, "digging his garden narrow," which, at the expense of the idiom of the language, makes a very good rhyme to "barrow."

Further on, p. 16,

"As if reflected back from clouds of amber."

Why *amber* more than anything else; but because it rhymed to *chamber*?

Again, p. 29,

"Which purifies his earthly *elime*."

Now "slime" is not the word conveying the exact sense that the poet wanted; it is, besides, a bad and disagreeable word. Would he have said his earthly *mud*? But he was forced to use *slime*, as it made the necessary rhyme.

P. 37, in an Address to a Lake,

"The more I gaze I love thee more,
Thou sweetest page of Nature's *tome*."

Who ever heard talk of "Nature's tome?" We sometimes read in a philosophical treatise "of the whole *volume* of Nature being opened, and so on, before the eyes of the sage;" but this in poetry would be a flat and displeasing metaphor. But when this miserable synonyme "*tome*" is brought from the French language to enable us to make a rhyme in ours, it is little less than shocking to our ears. Mr. Smith, we dare say, never tells his Rural Dean that his library is filled with *tomes*; and how easy to have found other words to fill its place, as,

"The more I gaze I love thee more,
O'er thee my eyes unsated roam," &c.

At p. 125 we also object to the word "will-enwreathing," as being obscure. P. 149, "*Rolled* the sixth year," for "passed away, gone." This is not good English surely. One might say, "six years had rolled away," but inelegantly. Fairfax has, "Six years were runne." At p. 158,

"And rid the Christians from the *yoke* *indign*."

This may be good English for what we know, but it is not good poetry, nor would it have been here but for the words "design" and "Palestine," which required a rhyme. At p. 192 "*fountain-slucice*" is a bad compound of two different things; the latter word only introduced for the sake of *juice*. Would it not have been better thus:

"While in each fountain pure, and crystal
spring, [fling?]"
His miscreant hand doth baneful poisons

But enough of this, which is a task neither agreeable to ourselves, nor interesting to the reader, nor probably very satisfactory to the author. And here we must conclude, only further observing that when Mr. Smith (p. 135) translated the lines from Buon-delmonte, he surely could not be aware that they had been previously translated by Horace Walpole,—see his

Works, vol. iv. p. 154,—and most elegantly by Mr. S. Rogers,—see his Poems, p. 165. Gray's *imitation* in Latin verse is so prettily and poetically expressed that we cannot help giving it, thus leaving off with something better than our own lucubrations.

"Lusit amicitie interdum velatus amictu,
Et bene composita veste fefellit amor.
Mox iræ assumpsit cultus, faciemque mi-
nantem
Inque odium versus, versus et in Lacrymas,
Ludentem fuge, nec lacrymanti aut crede fu-
renti,
Idem est dissimili semper in ore Deus."

The Chronicles of the White Rose of York. 2nd Edition.

IN the words of the second part of the title page, this volume consists of "a series of historical fragments, proclamations, letters, and other contemporary documents, relating to the reign of Edward the Fourth." Two things about the book are remarkable—so remarkable as to induce us to notice it, although it is stated to be a second edition, the first impression having been published in 1842.

One of the "remarkables" to which we have alluded occurs in the dedication. "This volume, recording the deeds of.... King Edward the Fourth, is inscribed"—to whom? Will our readers guess? They would be sorely put to it to guess rightly—"To His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales! by His Royal Highness' obedient and obliged servant, the publisher!" What, Mr. Publisher! Could you not find any way of testifying your obligations to the hopeful heir of England (whatever those obligations may be) save by holding up to his youthful example the treacheries, cruelties, and profligacies of one whom you describe as his royal highness's "illustrious ancestor," but whom the more impartial pen of historical truth pronounces to have been one of the most worthless of our monarchs? The vices of a Sardanapalus are those towards which, by the present state of our political constitution, our monarchs are peculiarly liable to be enticed, and it is the duty of every man who wishes well to the peace of our country to teach our youthful prince, that such vices lead inevitably to worthlessness and contempt, and

that amongst his "ancestors" the three whose example he ought especially to shun are the "illustrious" Edward IV. and two others in whom those vices predominated. Better have given the young prince a new edition of Tom Thumb.

And now to the other "remarkable." This book for the Prince of Wales is made up thus:—*thirty pages* consist of a verbatim reprint of Hearne's Fragment; *sixty-six pages* of a verbatim reprint of the text of the History of the Arrival of Edward IV. first published by the Camden Society in 1838; and *forty-four pages* of a similar reprint of Warkworth's Chronicle, first published by the same Society in 1839. Besides this wholesale plunder, the volume contains, The Manner and Guiding of the Earl of Warwick, printed by Sir Henry Ellis in his Original Letters; the account of the Siege of Bamborough Castle, here professedly taken from a MS. in the College of Arms, but, without doubt, really derived from the appendix to Warkworth's Chronicle; various proclamations and other papers from the same appendix; the Narrative of Lord Grauthose's visit to Edward IV. communicated by Sir Frederick Madden to the 26th volume of the *Archæologia*; and other recently published documents and papers of various kinds. These papers fill up two-thirds of the volume; 28 pages of what is termed "a copious index," and a *quasi* historical narrative, a compilation by the editor from printed books, without a single endeavour to add a new authority or to verify an old one, completes the work.

Not finding in the book itself any acknowledgement by the editor of permission to reprint the Arrival of Edward IV. and Warkworth's Chronicle, we applied to the gentlemen by whom those works were edited, to know if any such permission had been given by them. The answers of both of them are to the same effect:—That they have never been applied to either by the present editor, or by the publisher. We then wrote to the secretary of the Camden Society, to know whether any permission had been given by the governing body of that institution. His answer is,—Not any, either given or applied for. In all probability the

case is precisely the same with the other gentlemen whose papers have been reprinted, but we have not had an opportunity of asking them. Now, leaving out of consideration all legal questions respecting the right of any man to appropriate to himself the labours of others, we beg in the name of literature and of literary men strenuously to protest against a course so entirely disreputable, even if it be possible that it is legal.

The case of the two gentlemen, and of the Society, to which we have alluded is simply this:—By the exercise of a particular description of knowledge, which the present editor probably does not possess, these gentlemen brought to light two important historical works, written in characters which, if we mistake not, the present editor cannot read. The gentlemen alluded to transcribed them, which the present editor probably could not do, and, without fee or reward, bestowed pains and study in setting them forth in such a way, and with such notes and other illustrations, as might be most advantageous to the historical student. A Society, which has the same object in view as the individual editors, expended its funds in publishing these works with the appended notes and illustrations. These publications, and the continual publication of works such as these, constitute that proof of the usefulness of the Society, without giving which it would not long exist, or deserve to exist; and the reputation which it acquires through such publications conduces to fill its ranks, and enables it to go on in a course of honourable usefulness. But the present editor sees nothing of all this. In the knowledge of the previous editors, in the credit of the Society, he beholds nothing but a means of putting money in his purse. He shuts his eyes to the right which all men have to the credit and emolument (if there be any) resulting from their labours, and to the duty of literary men to support a Society which exists only for the benefit of literature—of such feelings he exhibits no sign. The more useful the books, the higher their price in the market, the more respectable the standing of the Society, the better for him; he just omits and

alters enough to gipsify these children of other men, and then forth they come in a work dedicated by the publisher to the Prince of Wales! Heaven send his Royal Highness better teachers of the doctrine of *meum et tuum*!

We rejoice to be able to add that we are ignorant of the name of the editor whose doings we reprobate. Of course, no man would put even initials to such a book, and we have no desire to unearth the culprit in his concealment. It is the fact, rather than the man, that we would condemn.

A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford.
Pt. II. Deanery of Woodstock.
Part III. Deanery of Cuddesden.
Ride 1.

THESE productions constitute a further portion of the design of the Oxford Architectural Society of illustrating by brief notices the churches within twelve miles of the University.

The work when completed will form a most useful and pleasing companion to the inquirer, rather increasing his desire to investigate the subjects noticed than superseding the necessity of a personal visit.

The wood-cuts, though upon a small scale, are executed with great fidelity and good feeling; many of them will afford valuable hints to architects engaged in building new churches, or in restoring ancient ones.

The Deanery of *Cuddesden* is so rich in architectural subjects that it has been necessarily divided into several portions, termed by the author Rides, for convenience of publication; the portion before us is the first of these divisions.

There are several pleasing examples of the smaller village churches in this deanery; these humble temples, built for the poor of Christ's church, are no less characteristic of the spirit of piety which animated the founders of churches in the ages of faith, than the splendid cathedral or abbey; there is a sweet harmony of proportion and a delicacy of finish in all their ornamental parts, which shew that the best work which could be produced was ever bestowed upon the House of God, whether its humble bell called together a few villagers, or the note of praise rose to the lofty roof from

the full choir. The church of *Elstfield* is a pleasing example of the class, though, like so many of these early examples, it has lost its original bell-turret, a feature which, when it does remain, always adds so much importance to the smaller edifices, and which, by its absence, gives to the unpractised eye a barn-like appearance to the edifice. The simple timber roof of the church is well worthy of imitation.

The church of *Kidlington*, in Woodstock Deanery, possesses a simple and well-proportioned spire, of decorated character, rising immediately from a square tower, a pattern worthy of the notice of modern architects, who are too fond of encumbering the base of their spires with windows or pinnacles. *Handborough* spire, at p. 144, is of the same character, and evidently by the same architect. The poppy head at p. 99, is very fine, and worthy of imitation; although so late as 1500, it exhibits foliage approaching to the decorated character. We were much pleased with the inscription on an almshouse in Kidlington parish; it is worthy of attention from the churchmanlike feeling in which it is composed:

"TO GOD AND THE POOR OF KIDLINGTON, AND TO THE PIOUS MEMORY OF THE VIRTUOUS LADY ANN MARTIN, AND HER DECEASED CHILDREN, SIR WILLIAM MARTIN, KNIGHT, LATE ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DEDICATES THIS FOUNDATION, ANNO DOMINI 1671."

The arch in *Tackley* chancel, with its more recent tomb, at p. 73, we have no doubt was designed for the Paschal sepulchre. The small triangular window given at p. 127 might be rendered eminently useful in many new designs for churches in populous parishes; a window of this description used with judgment might avoid many of the sacrifices which an architect is sometimes obliged to make to convenience.

The nave of *Stanton Harcourt* has a good plain parapet of the fourteenth century, a feature rare in modern designs, where it is either paneled or cut up into battlements, or injured by the addition of useless pinnacles. The rood-screen of this church closely resembles that at Northfleet, Kent,

a fine remain, but most shamefully mutilated within the last three years by the removal of the holy doors.

In the view of the church of *Stanton St. John*, at page 225, appears one of those windows of the decorated period, which are remarkable for having tracery in straight lines, forming lozenges and triangles; of this sort were the windows in what was called the Bishop's chapel at the priory church of *St. Mary, Southwark*, but in that structure the arches of the windows were triangular, as well as the tracery.

The church of *Woodperry*, long destroyed, and its site formerly known only by tradition, furnishes two plates of paving tiles, from originals which have been preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, as well as a representation of three stone coffins, which modern research has brought to light.

The plans of the churches noticed are in most instances given, and form one of the most useful features of the work; their value is great, as they afford at a glance a more correct idea of the structures than a more lengthened description could convey.

We apprehend the date of 1420 given to the effigy in *Waterperry* church is an error for 1320, with which period not only does the armour of the knight, but the form of the canopy, more perfectly agree than the assigned period.

The architectural antiquary is indebted to the Oxford Society for the publication in a condensed form, and at a reasonable price, of so large a fund of valuable information on ancient structures and ecclesiastical antiquity.

Elevations, Sections, and Details of St.

John Baptist Church, Shottesbroke.

By William Butterfield, Esq.

St. Bartholomew's Chapel, near Oxford.

By J. Cranstoun, Esq. Architect.

St. Peter's, Wilcote. *By J. C. Buckler, Esq. Architect.*

Designs for Churches and Chapels in the Norman and Gothic Styles, by various Architects. Part I. Design for a small Church, in the Decorated Gothic Style. *By Stephen Lewin, Architect. Fol.*

Font, Newenden Church, Kent. Fol. sheet.

Pulpits, St. Giles and Coombe, Oxford.

Ditto.

Pulpit, Beaulieu, Hants. Ditto.

Screens, Dorchester and Stanton Harcourt. Ditto.

THE three first subjects at the head of this article are architectural drawings of several churches, which, in the judgment of the Oxford Architectural Society, presented good models for imitation, or furnished hints from which the present generation of church builders might derive instruction. The church of *St. John, Shottesbroke*, is perhaps one of the most appropriate which could have been selected; being simple and chaste in its design and harmonious in its proportions, requiring no aid from a display of ornament. The only pinnacles were the twelve, now lost, which clustered at the base of the spire, a lesson to modern architects, who, though generally enjoined to avoid superfluous ornament, seldom produce a design without an excess of such appendages.

We observe the descriptive portion of the letter-press appended to the plates of this church is extracted from the account originally published in our pages by our correspondent E. I. C. (*Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1840). The damage which the spire sustained from lightning was then forcibly brought into notice, and we again recur, with painful feelings, to the subject of this injury, which still exists unrepaired, and we hope the publication of the church by the Oxford Society will have the effect of obtaining some assistance to the church so much needed, or the next time we have to notice this elegant structure will, it is much to be feared, be to record its ruin.

St. Bartholomew's Chapel is a well-known structure, near Oxford. It is a nave only, without a chancel, and consists but of two bays of building; it is however a well-proportioned edifice, with a high pitched roof and neat windows; it has no bell turret, the bell having been swung from a niche in the western gable, now walled-up; it is round-headed, but the form was no doubt the effect of alteration.

St. Peter's Church, Wilcote, another small structure, but more important than *Bartlemas Chapel*, in respect of its having a regular chancel; it is shewn in several architectural drawings, made by Mr. Charles Buckler, now well known as the joint author with his father, Mr. J. C. Buckler, of the

"Essay on Wayside Chapels." It has, in common with the building last mentioned, lost its bell turret, but it contains some good features, and, though but 50 feet by 19½ in the clear, possesses a well-defined nave and chancel.

The object of the Society in publishing these two small edifices is to shew the real expense at which a humble chapel of good architecture and materials, possessing an ecclesiastical character, might be erected; and they have made out a good case, on the evidence of Mr. Henry Thompson, surveyor, from whose "Detailed Quantities and Estimates," it appears that a fac-simile of St. Bartholomew's might be produced for 228*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, exclusive of sittings; and that a church on the same scale as Wilcote might be erected for 364*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The latter structure would accommodate one hundred and fifty persons.

It is remarkable that the chancel-screen of St. Bartholomew's bears date 1651, and has the initials of Oliver Cromwell upon it!

Mr. Lewin's design partakes too much of the modern character. After looking at Shottesbroke, and such like spires, we are not prepared for a steeple of 130 feet, with a lantern interposed between the square tower and the spire; in very lofty spires of large dimensions, like the Coventry examples, such an arrangement may be necessary, for the sake of reducing the apparent length of the spire and breaking an elevation of great loftiness into parts. In a comparatively low spire the introduction of the lantern is as unauthorised as it is unnecessary; and the gables and pinnacles of the lantern give a bulky appearance to the base of the spire. In Shottesbroke the pinnacles were merely accessory and of no importance in the main design; if they existed, they would add to its beauty, but their absence is not felt; in the present and most other modern designs they are made to give a character to the composition which would suffer materially by their absence. The raking frieze on the west front of the nave has a modern appearance, and the west doorway is of too much importance for the size and character of the building. The screen work is very elaborate in its ornaments,

and exceedingly showy, the entire design conveying the idea of more being attempted than can be well executed. Contrast the spire with Shottesbroke, and the screen-work with Stanton Harcourt, both published by the Society, and the simplicity of the ancient models will appear to the greatest advantage by the side of modern showiness. We do not like the term "Lobby" applied to a portion of a church, and the sacristy should have been at the north side of the chancel, instead of the nave. The estimated cost is stated to be 9,000*l.* We hope to see Mr. Lewin produce his next design in a more chastened taste; we do not object to his estimate, and we should not quarrel with the amount if the paneling and screen-work were much subdued, and a plain and solid spire were to be seen rising from a square tower without the aid of a lantern.

The font of Newenden church, Kent, is a large square Norman design resting on a central pillar and four subsidiary ones of a circular form; the sculptures are remarkable for the introduction of gnostic emblems in the sculpture, as at Darenth, carved probably from tradition by the whim of the sculptor, when their meaning was probably forgotten.

The three pulpits and the screens are on a small scale, but very neatly engraved as models; let architects imitate their neatness and solidity, and they will better succeed in reproducing ancient designs than in producing florid ornament at a cheap rate.

A Grammar of the Icelandic, or Old Norse Tongue. Translated from the Swedish of Erasmus Rask, by George Webbe Dasent, M.A. 8vo.

Every admirer of our nervous Saxon tongue—every one who would see our public writers and public speakers draw their language from the "pure well of English undefiled," must feel grateful to that small, but trusty, band of scholars who are now busied, each after his own way, in developing the structure, richness, and energy of that language, either by the publication of the literary remains of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and the yet more numerous relics of the Middle-English period; or, as in the case before us, illus-

trating its construction from the grammatical forms of kindred tongues.

It is unnecessary, at the present day, to point out to the well-informed reader, how little soever his attention may have been directed to philological inquiries, the importance of a knowledge of Icelandic, to all who would really become thoroughly acquainted with their native tongue. Such knowledge is, in short, indispensable; and Mr. Dasent has consequently conferred no trifling obligation upon all students of English, by the publication of this version of the learned Rask's Icelandic Grammar—a translation undertaken in the first instance to further the translator's own studies in the old Norse, but now re-written, and "offered to the English reader in the hope that it may excite attention towards a language and literature of vast importance to the English student, but hitherto little understood or valued in England."

In this hope we heartily concur, and in the justice of the following remarks from the translator's preface, in which he claims that as much attention shall be paid to the study of our native language as is now bestowed upon acquiring a critical knowledge of Greek or Latin:

"In good truth, it seems hopeless to expect that Englishmen should ever get to understand their native tongue till they are taught it, and by teaching I mean, till they study its structure and literature, just as they study the structure and literature of any other language of which they are wholly ignorant. Hitherto, on the contrary, it seems to have been assumed as granted, that we take in our mother's tongue along with their milk; our instruction in English rarely reaches beyond the nursery, or, if continued, is conveyed to us under the dreary auspices of Lindley Murray.

"To me it seems plain that such learning by suction is very unfitting; it is not too much to demand that the people of England be taught English; that at any rate there should be found in all public schools and universities men sufficiently acquainted with their native tongue, from its rise till the present day, to instruct our youth in the speech and literature of their country. To some this may seem an easy task; if it be so easy, I would it were done; but perhaps it is harder than many think; in my opinion, a man who could teach English with comfort to himself and profit to his hearers—a man, in short, who

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will earnestly do his day's work, and not make a job of it—should have a thorough knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman, of our old, middle, and new English, besides a considerable proficiency in the old Norse and early German tongues. There are men in England capable of doing this, but, as yet, they are few and far between."

There is so much truth in these remarks, so much propriety in the views advocated by Mr. Dasent, that we cannot believe the day to be very far distant which shall see this glaring defect in our system of public education fully supplied. What has been accomplished at Eton—what it has been proposed to accomplish at Oxford—for the modern languages of the Continent, cannot long be refused to the language and literature of our fatherland. Time brings roses. Mr. Dasent has sown good seed—may he live to pluck the flowerets.

Old Windsor Sermons. By the Rev. W. G. Cokesley, M.A.

THESE sermons seem formed upon the judicious principle of being intelligible to the capacities of all who will attentively listen to them, and yet of possessing such qualities in the conduct of the reasoning, and the structure of the language, as will satisfy and please the intelligent and educated. It is not very easy in such volumes as these to make a selection, when the merit is so equal. But we may mention the 3rd sermon, on "The Sin against the Holy Ghost," as one we read with much satisfaction; and may say the same of the 13th, "On the Descent of Christ into Hell." We ought to give an extract: let us take one from the first Discourse, on a subject precluding novelty of remark, but admitting explanation and commentary, at once to satisfy the understanding, affect the feelings, and act on the will. The Preacher's subject is—"The Children of God." At p. 12, he says,

"What is the man of the world? He is a troubled sea never at rest; building up hopes which the accident of an hour may overthrow; plunging into the turmoil and scramble after wealth and honours or distinction; turning too steadfast an eye towards his own advantage and aggrandisement, that he becomes selfish, hard-

hearted, and vile ; intriguing, envying, supplanting others ; contriving and planning even to the days of old age, so that death comes upon him in the midst of his schemes for increasing his riches, extending his power, or enlarging his honours ; and his dreams of ambition are no nearer to realization at the end than they were at the beginning of his career. He has been the prey of sleepless anxiety, and perpetual care, about a prize which after all has escaped from his grasp ; but in the meantime his affections have been totally settled on things below : he began with neglecting—he soon came to forget : he ended in despising and deriding religion. And so that voice that should always speak peace to the soul, is heard only by some in the last hour as a voice of rebuke and dismay, and menace and despair ; reproaching him for his folly and sin ; reminding him how often he had resisted the suggestions of a better spirit—how often he had sinned against knowledge—how strange and mad had been his infatuation in sacrificing body and soul in the painful pursuit of a transitory and unreal good : whilst he had forfeited and renounced an immortal blessing, which, so far from occasioning pain in the pursuit, promises nothing but happiness to him who strives to obtain it. Think not that I am drawing an imaginary picture ; I tell you I am giving you the history of every one who is merely a man of the world. Summon from their tombs the most famous captains, the most renowned heroes, the men whose voice has shaken nations, the great ones of the world—they will all proclaim with one voice, that a life unsanctified by religion, unguided by its precepts, and unblest by its consolation, is a life in its course without satisfaction and contentment, and in its end full of confusion and dismay," &c.

Angel Visits. Poems by Miss Anna Savage.

WE are so pleased with this little volume of poetry that, had we room, our extracts would be of much greater extent than they are. Who the fair authoress is we do not know. We picture her to our mind's eye as a kind of sylphid in a white muslin frock and satin slippers, sitting under acacia trees, and listening to murmuring brooks and fountains, like the nymphs in the Pastor Fido, while she is inscribing on ivory tablets the delightful inspirations of the muse. However this may be, or whether, when winter drives poetesses and all such pretty creatures from the fields and woods, Miss Savage may condescend to make

her habitation among the dwellings of men, "in populous city pent," this is certain, that she has a great share of poetical genius, very correct taste, and a very pleasing manner of composition ; her versification shews an excellent ear, and her language is such as belongs only to those who have looked to the best models for study and imitation. She has in this volume shown her command over many kinds of metre, and in two very clever and amusing little poems (p. 40—46) she has passed from "grave to gay" with admirable success, and has proved she has as intimate a knowledge of the inside of a gentleman's heart as if she had one in her own possession. We have been obliged to make our scanty extracts from those poems which are the shortest in the volume, and not from those the merit of which would have claimed priority in selection ; but we can recommend what we cannot transcribe, and advise our readers to turn to p. 81, for the poem called "Love and Reason, and at p. 160 for "Kuan-foo-yuen, an elegy on the death of a wife, from the Chinese;" the former for its elegance and well expressed thoughts and imagery ; the second for the most pleasing specimen of the elegy ; and really, if gentlemen at Peking and Nankin can lament over their domestic bereavements in strains "so musical and melancholy" as these, we shall for the future look with more reverence on what Charles Lamb called the true nation of the Celtes (*sell-teas*). We now proceed to our extracts :

LAGO DI COMO.

Is there a spot to bid the heart forsake
The memories of the past, and there to make
The spirit bask in beauty, till she bless
So sweet a lethe of forgetfulness,
'Tis Como's sunlit wave ! whose ripples dance
As if rejoicing in their radiance.
It is bright summer, at the close of day,
Ere from the lake one beam has passed away,
While mount, and grass, and dell, and trellis
fair,
Gleam in the glory of the sunny air,
Each feathery tree seems dipt in golden light,
The marble vase shines yet more purely white,
And lofty towers, that point to yon bright sky,
Flash forth beneath their azure canopy.
While the still air, as if each breath was spent,
Makes the soft silence yet more eloquent.
Oh ! scenes remembered ! fairest still ye seem,
Like the regretted vision of a dream,
Ye cross my memory ! my heart forsakes
The weary world's dull paths ; again it takes

Its flight o'er years long gone, and on thy shore,
Fair peerless Como, rests awhile; once more
I hear the murmur of the lake's calm flood
Beneath the walls of dear Bellagio.

THE EMERALD RING.

In times of old I might have deemed
This little gem had changed its hue,
To whisper of thy coming death,
Or that thou art no longer true.
But I will heed it not; the bond
That years of friendship long have twined,
Oh! tell me, could it change like this,
Nor leave one lingering trace behind?
The truest feeling I have proved,
Alone that smiled unchanged thro' years,
That stood the warmth of fortune's smiles,
And bore the test of grief and tears.
No, no; I still believe that thou,
More faithful than thy emerald's ray,
Will gladden still my lonely path;
Away, false prophecy, away!

THE NAMELESS GRAVE.

Oh! let no sculptured marble tell
That here the weary rests below,
But let the flowers she loved so well
Around that spot of verdure grow.
And teach around her grassy home
The clematis' white spray to twine;
She loved it for the sake of me,
And thou wilt place it there for mine.
Let spring bring forth her violets there,
They were the flowers she loved the best;
In summer let the roses fair
Blossom upon her place of rest.
Let no word of our deep regret
By cold indifferent eyes be read,
We need it not—can we forget
The loved—the lost—"the early dead?"

THE FAWN.

I paused awhile beneath the leafy glade
Of the old forest monarchs, 'twas a shade,
The wild trees with their branches thickly
wove,
That almost hid the azure vault above.
The golden sunbeams quivering danced be-
tween
The waving foliage of the murmuring screen,
Lighting with chequered ray the woodland
glen,
Then leaving all as dark as night again,
As if each lovely thing beneath the sun
Must have its shadow e'er the day be gone.
I lingered where the hawthorn's branches flung
Their blossoms o'er the brook, that gaily sung
And danced to its own music; all was fair,
As if sweet peace had made her dwelling there.
A favoured haunt for gentle spirits' home,
Where neither sin or sorrow e'er might come,
To mar its beauty—if earth owns a spot,
However fair, where sin and grief are not.
A child's sweet voice, in sadness wandered by
And broke upon the forest's melody.
Why were those tones less glad? How could they share
Earth's destined trials? Envy, strife, and care,
With the heart's struggles, and its bitter tears,

Were a strange language to their guileless ears.
My merry laughing playmates had from birth
Known but the sunshine of home's happiest
hearth,

And life to them had been one summer day;
Tho' childhood hath its sorrows, and the way
Hath paths of trials,—paths alas! whereon
The orphan'd rarely feel affection's son.

Gently I moved the branches; bending there,
Above a dying fawn, with tender care
Two children sought to lure it, but in vain,
To rise and gambol in their sports again.
The weeping girl had sought its bed to deck
With dainty moss, and round her snowy neck
Had twined fresh flowers, that her hand had
wreathed,

Gathered from field and forest, but it breathed
Its little life away. The boy stood by,
And on the quivering limbs gazed mournfully,
"Look up," he said, "sweet Fairy, for I bring
The dainty grass you love, and from the spring
The freshest water,—long you've weary lain,
Come, idle Fairy, let us play again."

Thus spoke the boy, as tenderly he gazed
Upon the closing eye, or softly raised
The drooping head; at every gasping moan
He checked his sobs, in fond endearing tone
He called its tender names. The gentle thing
Raised its soft eyes to theirs, still glittering
With stifled tears, then turned its head aside
To lick the tiny hands it loved—and died.
Yet did they not their anxious care forsake,
And watching for the pretty fawn to wake
They smoothed its snowy neck, nor would they
go, [low,
From their lost playmate, whispering soft and
As if a sound could break that slumber. Then
I told them Fairy would not wake again,
That he was dead. They stopped each whis-
pered breath,

And anxiously they questioned—what is death?
Silent they listened, while I spoke of one
Whose hand had made us, by whose will alone
We still lived on—that God whose mercy made
A better world, where fair things would not
fade,

And where he reigned in glory; there should we,
Who loved him here, that world of glory see.
That all must die, and some as young and gay
As the blithe playmate they did weep to day,
As they once led that young and gentle thing
Thro' greenest pastures to the purest spring,
Sheltered its tender limbs from winter's storms,
So would their father guard them in his arms,
And guide them to his fold if they should
stray,

And lead them in a pure and perfect way,
To springs that never fail, and there above
Receive them to his home of heavenly love.
A fair, a changeless world, where death is not,
Where peace is perfected, and tears forgot
Dim not its joy. The fair boy raised his head,
And shaking back his sunny curls, he said,
While looking in my face with puzzled air,
"But tell me, will my pretty fawn be there?
Without his merry gambols it would be
A lonely place for little Blanche and me."

Oh! it is thus that we of older growth
Cling grovelling unto earth, and ever loath

To look above it, or e'en heaven to share,
Because our idols are not shrined there.
Have we not all some fair und fragile thing
We love beyond our God? poor—perishing.
We make our heaven where our idol is,
And the bright world beyond a wilderness,
Scorning the flowers scattered on our way,
And making worship of a thing of clay.
Scarcely can death the shadowy dream dispel,
We deem that earth holds not its parallel,
As fancy framed it. When Time's icy hand
Hath claimed its own, we weep that glittering
sand

Formed the false basis of the shattered shrine
At which we bent and worshipped as divine,
In proud idolatry—a voice of mild
But deep reproof recalls the erring child,
And as the broken prayer is raised above,
He owns the hand that smote him fell in love.

We advise Miss Savage to persevere
in cultivating that rare and charming
faculty which has been bestowed on
her, with that confidence and delight
with which poetry blesses its posses-
sors, and to consider the present praise
she receives as the due token of her
future fame.

And should she ever chance to meet
Her humble servant, her reviewer,
Perhaps she 'll condescend to greet,
At least to call the culprit to her.

"You ask for some reward no doubt,
'Tis but a trifle you have fixt on;
A pretty toy—come, come, don't pout,
Wait—and we'll settle all at Flixton."

*History of the Oregon Territory and
British Free Trade.* By John Dunn,
8vo.

THE Oregon territory is a subject
of curiosity for two reasons. The one,
from its forming at present a point of
dispute between ourselves and the
Americans as to the right of possession.
Secondly, because it is said to be the
only remaining portion of the globe
where lies an unoccupied territory,
suitable to receive the emigration from
populous countries; and that, sup-
posing it to be filled, there is no re-
maining spot that can be found to
receive the overflowing tide of human
increase. This work is written by a
person well competent to give informa-
tion on the subject, for Mr. Dunn was
eight years a resident of the country,
and belonged to the Hudson Bay Com-
pany. On the American claims to the
whole territory of Oregon as being *Ame-
rican*, he observes, "That up to 1814
they never claimed more than the right
of joint occupancy (with the English);
that after the Florida treaty they took

a bolder tone, and claimed *exclusive*
right; that in 1827 they never ven-
tured to claim beyond the 49th degree,
but now they claim up to the Russian
frontier!" In his eighteenth chapter,
Mr. Dunn considers the relative claims
of the two countries, as founded 1. On
prior discovery. 2. On taking formal
possession after discovery. 3. On set-
tlement, and he shows (p. 276—304)
that "Great Britain stands on her pri-
mitive rights of discovery, possession,
and settlement, and that these rights
she has maintained without one hint
of concession up to the present hour.
Since 1790 she has made no new claim,
because her claims are as strong as
justice could make them." It appears
that the pretensions of the Americans
became the subject of diplomacy so
early as 1807; but it was in 1818,
when the Florida treaty with Spain
was made, when that country gave up
all her claims to territory north of the
42nd degree of latitude; it is on this
cession on the part of Spain that
America partly rests her *sole* right to
the territory of Oregon, and partly on
the discovery of the Columbia by Gray.
Mr. Dunn shows that these grounds
are untenable, but he says the object
of the Americans is to have dominion
of the whole continent, from the
Atlantic to the Pacific, and to exclude
all Europeans, especially the English,
from them. This they do not disguise;
indeed, they are every day growing
bolder and more exclusive in their tone.
The 49th degree of latitude was the
extremest northern limit that the Ame-
ricans ever set formerly, even in 1827,
to their claims, in their boldest as-
sumption of right; but now they have
transcended all their former preten-
sions by many degrees, for they claim
as far north as the 54th degree. The
President, in his formal message to
Congress, on the 5th December, 1842,
says, "The United States have *always*
contended that their rights appertained
to the whole region of country lying
in the Pacific, and embraced within
42° and 54° 40' of north latitude."
"Commentary (says our author) on so
false and monstrous an assertion as
this is thoroughly useless. If con-
cession be made on this claim, they
will by and by claim as far as the pole.
In a word, nothing will satisfy them
short of the extinction of British power

and influence throughout the northern coast of America, and it only remains for the British Government and the British people to consider whether they will tolerate this." This work contains, independent of the main subject, a very interesting account of different tribes of the native Indians, as also of the trappers, or beaver hunters; of the latter we will extract an anecdote, as displaying in a particular instance the spirit, and courage, and daring in difficulties, that animates the whole:

"Many stories are told of the feats, of the strange adventures, and hair-breadth escapes, of the "free mounted" trappers, but it may be worth while to mention one which Richardson, a Kentucky man, well known to the servants of the Company, as one of the most astute and *dare-devil* traders of the mountains, used to tell. It is his boast that he never carries provisions on his journey on the most dreary and distant journeys. His good horse, his trusty rifle, his pistols, and his knife, his steel flint, his traps, a coil of cord, and wallet, are his only accompaniments, and his only trust is in Providence. Furnished with these, I have heard him say he fears nothing, over river, or frozen lake, or mountain, or barren plain. Sometimes he attaches himself to a party, and sometimes forages and hunts alone. He was once out alone, hunting buffaloes, and at the close of day was retiring to his tent, when he heard a clattering of hoofs behind him, and, upon looking back, observed three Black-foot Indians, well mounted, in hot pursuit of him. He immediately threw off his cargo of meat to lighten his horse, and then urged onwards the animal to his utmost speed, in hopes to outstrip his pursuers, but discovered that the enemy were gaining rapidly upon him, and would soon have him at their mercy. He then adopted an expedient as singularly ingenious as it was desperately bold. Drawing his long scalping knife, he plunged it into his horse's neck, and at once severed the spine. The animal dropped instantly dead, and the determined hunter, throwing himself behind the fallen carcass, prepared to meet his pursuers. In a moment one of the Indians came within range of the rifle, and was shot through the heart. The other two,

seeing the fate of their companion, halted for a moment, and then prepared to surround the enemy, but as the first man had sent his ball whistling by the ear of Richardson, he himself dropped from his horse from a ball from one of Richardson's long pistols. The third, seeing this rather a dangerous game to play, whipped his horse and was soon out of sight. Richardson had then only to gather the fruits of his victory. He caught the two Indians horses, mounted one, loaded the other with the discharged cargo of meat, and returned home with two spare rifles and a good stock of ammunition."

Of the *half-breeds*, i. e. those born of marriages between the lower of the Company's servants and the native women, he says:

"They are a well-featured race, and the men are remarkably ingenious, athletic, and vigorous. In horsemanship they are singularly adroit; nor is this to be wondered at, for, in fact, they have been trained from their extremest youth to the management of the horse, accompanying their parents generally in their trapping excursions on the plains and hills on horseback. One of these practised half-breeds would receive applause from Alexander of Macedon himself, or the best tutored equestrian at Astley's. He would mount the boldest and most high-mettled Bucephalus of the plains, give him full play over level and rough, high and low, river and hill, until he brought him back as tame as a mouse. The cleverest fellow of this school I ever saw was Joseph McLoughlin, a natural son of the present governor and a half-bred woman. He was a person of some little distinction from the accident of his birth, independently of his astonishing equestrian capabilities. In seeing his feats, when managing a wild stallion that galloped and plunged to desperation, clinging to the animal as if he were an inseparable part of him, playfully tossing his bare head over the upreared head of the horse, while his breech clung to his back with the tenacity of wax, and his heels seemed glued to his ribs, with his hands fastened in his mane, he completely explained to me the fabulous stories of the centaurs; for I at once saw that there was some ground for the old fictions of poets and painters, in drawing a compound animal—man and horse."

The Gambler's Wife. By the Author of "The Old Dower House." 3 vols.—Excellent as are works of fiction in the present day, the one before us deserves

especial notice among those of its class, not only for the deep and thrilling interest of the tale, but still more for the admirable and skillful manner in which the course

of that dreadful and most destructive vice, gaming, is traced out through all its various turnings and windings, until it brings its unhappy subject to sure and certain ruin. Few sermons, and many excellent ones have been written against this unhappy vice, could convey a more instructive lesson, or a more striking moral.

The Cross of Christ: or Meditations on the Death and Passion of Our Blessed Lord and Saviour. Edited by Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., *Vicar of Leeds*, 12mo.—This devotional manual consists of several sections, each comprising a portion of the Passion of our Lord. Each commences with a chronological narration in the words of Scripture taken from the four evangelists, and containing an account of that division of the subject by which it is headed, with references at the side of the page to the chapter and verse of the gospel from which it is drawn. This is followed by meditations from different authors, chiefly of older date, including Hooker, Bishop Andrews, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Hall, Barrow, Bishop Wilson, and Bishop Horsley. The selections are made with great judgment, and are exactly of the length suitable for the occasion. The volume is printed in a style somewhat similar to the religious manuals of the seventeenth century, with a double black line enclosing each page, within which are placed the scripture references, and the names of the various authors from whose works the selections are made. Altogether, we think the public are indebted to the distinguished editor for a book very well adapted, from its portable form and the admirable matter which it contains, for general use.

Parochial Sermons preached in the parish church of Heversham, Westmoreland. By the Rev. Robert Wilson Evans, B.D., *Vicar of Heversham*, author of "*The Rectory of Valehead*." 12mo.—There is a great deal of originality, both in matter and style, in these sermons, and there is, moreover, a degree of earnestness and fervour in most of them which carries the reader along with the preacher, and, what is far better, causes the truths which they are intended to convey to sink deep into the heart. Treating, for the most part, on practical subjects, there are few points relating to man's conduct in this world, as waiting for that which is to come, which are not explained and enforced in this volume. Among those which we would point out as particularly good is the sermon entitled, "The Year's Last Day," and that entitled, "The Christian not of the Crowd."

Agincourt: a Romance. By G. P. R. James, esq. 3 vols.—The pen of Mr. James is as unwearied and, what is still more surprising, as fresh as ever, notwithstanding the continual demands made upon its productive powers. In describing the manners and customs of chivalrous times, in painting the magnificent pageants, the rude splendour of the knights and nobles of olden days, it need scarcely be said that the author has succeeded, for how could he do otherwise on this which may be called his own ground.

Nursery Rhymes, Tales, and Jingles. Small 4to.—This is the age of illustrated books, and we are very glad to see it, as it works an increasing taste in the public for works of art. The little volume before us is quite equal, if not superior, to many of its predecessors of the same class. The design and the execution of the embellishments, which either surround the page or are placed as head-pieces and tail-pieces, are both equally excellent, and the matter which they are intended to illustrate—the old nursery songs which have amused our childish days—is too well known to require any comment on our part. As a charming picture-book to induce the very young to read, and to gladden the eyes of children of a larger growth, it may be safely recommended.

Description of an Improved Plan for Managing the Roots of Grape Vines. S. Clement Hoare.—This is the best, most practical, and most scientific treatise, we think ever written on the subject. It at once abolishes established errors, and advances reasonable methods in their stead. We have long been convinced that planters of fruit trees do not sufficiently consider the coldness of the earth in England during the Spring months, when vegetation first begins to move, and when, consequently, the branches and roots of a tree are in very different climates. This is one main point to which Mr. Hoare has directed his attention, and his proposals for forming borders which shall be warmer than those of manured earth, and more congenial to the roots of the vine in particular, are such as must be convincing to every one who feels an interest in the subject. There are also other very valuable instructions given as to other departments of the cultivation of the same plant; the guide to the whole being "*To place the vine, as far as you can, in a climate congenial to its native one.*"

Who is my Neighbour? A Poem.—The author mentions that this poem has been written to engage the attention and

lighten the affliction of a mind oppressed by bereavements; and he also informs us that the profits of it are to go to the Hull Penitentiary. It is simple in its structure and execution. The versification reminds us of Cowper, in his smaller poems. The following stanza may be taken as a specimen of the general style:—

And as the early primrose peers
From out its bower of green,
To grace the border when it grows,
And light with joy the same,
So did she o'er her rural home
A moral beauty throw;
Breath forth sweetness like the flowers
Whose chaplet graced her brow, &c.

An Account of Carlisle during the Rebellion of 1745; to which is added a Speech (supposed to have been) delivered by Thomas Cappoch, "the Rebel-Bishop," at his Execution at Carlisle, for High Treason and Rebellion, Oct. 12, 1746. 8vo. pp. xvi. 22.—Cappoch was an adventurer of loose conduct and bad reputation, whose character appears to have been seized upon as a means of reflecting disgrace upon the party to which he had attached himself. He was actually executed for High Treason; but his "Speech" was admitted, even at the time, to be at best merely founded on facts, or upon the rumours of his career. His claim to the title of Bishop of Carlisle is thought to be little more than a soubriquet given him by the regiment of the Rebels which he accompanied from Manchester; for it is scarcely thought that Prince Charles Edward could have seriously encouraged his aspirations for preferment. The pamphlet is a curious addition to Mr. Jefferson's series of Carlisle historical pamphlets, though less valuable than some of its predecessors. The introductory matter is selected from former publications. It was perhaps unnecessary to supply the names indicated by initials, as they are generally sufficiently obvious; but the Editor should have ascertained and told who that person was to whom the Prince promised the Bishopric of Chester and Wardenship of Manchester, and is consequently particularly laid open to ridicule as having played a like part with the degraded Cappoch.

The Virgin Martyr. By Philip Massinger. *With six Designs,* by F. R. Pickersgill, Esq.—The Virgin Martyr of Massinger is a drama recommended by the dignity of its subject, and by a purity of diction by which our old dramatists are too seldom characterised. It is therefore well deserving of the elegant attire in which Mr. Burns has here arrayed it. The volume is a small quarto, a size very suitable

to long-lined poetry. The margins are ornamented with engraved borders. Mr. Pickersgill's designs have the merit of simple elegance in the sculptorial style, without any attempt at costume. Though wanting the interest and coherence which Retsch excites by his costume and other accessories, they are good of their kind, enough so to make us wish they were more in number.

Lays and Ballads from English History, &c. By S. M.—These poems, written by a parent for his (or her) children, are composed with a simplicity suited to that object, but at the same time with much elegance and poetic fancy. The inculcation of some moral or honourable sentiment is always kept in view, though perhaps too much merit is assigned to the martial virtues of the olden time. Some poetic licence may be granted when history is transfused into the romantic ballad; and such must be the author's apology when delineating Richard the Second as the "good King Richard" and his youthful Queen Isabella as a pattern of conjugal affection; as well as in some other instances. The author's chief guides have been Miss Strickland's "Queens of England," and Mr. James's historical works. The first part of the volume consists of seventeen pieces relating to English History, from the Conquest to the reign of Richard II; the second Part, of twelve pieces relating to Scottish and foreign history. As a short specimen we will quote a few lines from "The Tournament."

Now shout ye for the victor!
The warrior to whose sword
Lady, and prince, and herald
The prize of Fame award!
Doubt not his heart is thrilling
Thus on the turf to kneel,
While lovely hands unloose the bands
That clasp his helm of steel!
While every lip is busy
With the honour of his name,
And with glowing cheeks each good knight
The glory of his fame! [speaks
Dear are thy gifts, O glory;
Dear is thy crown unstain'd,
When the true heart bears witness
That it was nobly gain'd!

The Gospel Narrative of the Holy Week. By Rev. H. Williams.—In this volume we find the different Gospel accounts of the transactions of the Holy Week are harmonised, and such reflections added as the events, or the language of the Scripture narratives, were calculated to inspire; while numerous quotations from the fathers are introduced as explanations of those passages which

needed illustration; or when the facts appeared to contain some spiritual allusions not altogether obvious. Those who do not agree altogether in the spirit of the entire work may yet be interested by it, for it exhibits much scriptural knowledge, and theological reading, with that profoundly reverential tone and manner which may be said to distinguish the writings of Mr. Williams and those connected with him in their scriptural views and theological systems.

Piety and Intellect relatively Estimated. By H. Edwards, Ph. D. 2nd Ed.—That this work has been popular its success shews; it is very rich in quotation and illustration and examples, and thus its moral precepts, and religious instruction, are as it were painted before the eye, and embodied with a brightness of effect that seems to make the impression permanent. It is a work that will be found equally instructive and interesting.

History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. By S. Wilberforce, A.M.—This will be found a very useful and well arranged history of the Church of England, as transplanted to America, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present; it gives a lucid statement of the various changes it met with during that time, prosperous and adverse, with some account of the pious and eminent persons who have devoted themselves to its stability and increase, and it ends with the satisfactory statement that it has of late years gained on the rapidly increasing population of the United States, for, between 1814 and 1838, whilst the population of the Union has little more than doubled, it has *quadrupled itself*. Should its increase continue at this rate, it would in fifty years outnumber the Mother Church, and before the end of a century would embrace a majority of all the people in the West.

Sermons. By S. Wilberforce, A.M.—These sermons will recommend themselves not only by their sound divinity and well-conducted arguments, but by a spirit and elegance in the style and language that from the pulpit would produce a due effect on the audience. We were much pleased with S. VI.—*Personality an awful Gift*; S. XI.—*The Presence of Christ with his Disciples after the Resurrection*; and SS. XIII. and XVII. They appear to have been all preached before the Queen at Windsor or Claremont; in style they are such as would be adapted for enlightened congregations, and yet not above the comprehension of one lower in rank and education.

Diary of a March through Scinde and Affghanistan, &c. By Rev. J. N. Allen.—Mr. Allen occupied that portion of the army that was under the command of General Sir William Nott in their homeward march from Kandahar to the Indus as chaplain to the field force, and he has given a clear compendious narrative of the events which fell under his eye, so that to the future historian of these memorable campaigns his volume will afford its proper share of authentic materials.

The Sequential System of Musical Notation. By Arthur Wallbridge.—The ready reading of music is of such difficult acquirement that it can hardly be desirable to have two methods of writing it, and therefore one would not willingly receive an entirely new one, such as is Mr. Wallbridge's, unless it had such advantages over the old one that it would make amends for the first inconveniences of its abolishment, and soon take place of it every where; and we cannot see that Mr. Wallbridge's method has such advantages. It seems to us better adapted to vocal than instrumental music; for, as he says that "the note immediately below the staff always represents the dominance-quality" (or key note) "whatever that may be," his system must break the now almost constant correspondence, with players of many instruments, of the written notes and the fingers by which their tones are produced. The mind of a violin player, for example, habitually gives the execution of a note in the third space to the second finger on the second string, while a note on Mr. Wallbridge's middle line would be played in different sequences by different fingers on different strings; and, when we recollect that to a young musician knowing only Mr. Wallbridge's system all music of the existing notation would be illegible, and all our organs and pianofortes would want "a new description of key-board," we could hardly take his notation as a substitute for the older unless it were superior to it in all respects.

The Sabbath Question Illustrated. By a Roadside Inquirer. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 207.—Those who are in favour of a Sabbath legislative protection ought to read this volume, to have their principles confirmed; those who are opposed to such a measure should read it that they may give the subject a fuller consideration. The author takes his inquirer among railwaymen and boatmen, where the evil of Sabbath perversion appears in its worst forms, as well as other scenes. The dialogues which are interspersed are very fair specimens of argument in a good cause.

Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. Vol. IV. By James Cowles Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.—Dr. Prichard's labours are too well known, and too highly appreciated, to need any praise of ours, and therefore we shall content ourselves by announcing the volume before us, as containing researches into the history of the Asiatic nations, and affording therefore to us, with our existing relations to the nations of the East, much highly interesting matter.

Difficulties of a Young Clergyman in Times of Division. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 285.—We have one objection to make at the onset to the title of this volume, namely, that every generation, from the age of the Apostles inclusive, has been a time of division; and, however earnestly we may wish, we can hardly expect that succeeding ages will be more favoured. The subject of division to which this volume refers is Tractarianism. The story is well told, and the characters are ably drawn; and,

what is of no little importance, they are *characters*, and not *caricatures*, as Hogarth uses the terms.

A Few Plain Words suggested by some recent proceedings in the Diocese of Exeter, addressed to Members of the Church of England. By the Rev. William Bentinck Hawkins, M.A. F.R.S. of Exeter College, Oxford, Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.—The author of this pamphlet has considered the late proceedings at Exeter in the proper point of view, and one under which we are rather surprised they have not as yet been noticed. He has placed the whole question on its right and legitimate foundation, and has asserted the just authority of the Clergy with regard to the observance of the ritual against lay interference with remarkable strength, force, and clearness of reasoning; and with an eloquence of expression not often found in controversial tracts. We strongly recommend this little work to the notice of all churchmen.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Feb. 13. A Convocation, which was very numerous attended, was held in order to consider a proposition made for the degradation from the degrees of B.A. and M.A. of the Rev. William George Ward, in consequence of certain passages in his book, entitled "The Ideal of a Christian Church considered," which had been marked out for condemnation by the Hebdomadal Board, and which are to be found at pp. 45 (note), 473, 68, 100 (note), 479, 565, and 567. Mr. Ward, having been specially permitted to address the Convocation in English, did so, at considerable length, in very temperate

language, but maintaining the correctness of his published opinions. After the house had been addressed in Latin by Dr. Grant of New College, Mr. Denison of Oriel, and Mr. Bode of Christchurch, the question was put to the vote, and the members were declared to be, For the condemnation 777; against it, 386. Again, for the degradation of Mr. Ward, 569; against it, 511. A third question was then proposed, for the condemnation of the Tract for the Times, No. XC. when the Senior Proctor arrested further proceedings, by rising and saying "Nobis Procuratoribus non placet."

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 12. Among the presents were received, a set of drawings of God's House, Southampton, from the Rev. W. Grey, Magdalen hall; two drawings of Hugh Sexey's hospital, (temp. James I.) at Bruton, Somerset, from the Rev. E. Hobhouse, Merton college; a drawing of Leicester's Hospital, Warwick, from the Rev. E. Hobhouse, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.

Merton college; an engraving of a rich Norman Font in Ingleton church, Yorkshire, from the Rev. Dr. Bliss; a collection of rubbings of brasses from churches in Suffolk, from the Rev. Dr. White, Magdalen college; an engraving of St. John's church, Marchwood, in the early-English style, from the architect, Mr. Derick; two drawings of St. Mary's church, Leicester,

from Mr. Freeman: a drawing of the west window of the nave at Mersham, Kent, from Joseph Clarke, esq. architect; and a drawing of a door at Staplehurst, Kent, with the iron-work wrought in very elaborate patterns, representing, among other things, birds and fishes, from J. S. Lumsdaine, esq. B.A. Oriel college.

A letter was read from the Dean of Wells, descriptive of a pastoral staff, found near that cathedral, of which he presented a drawing.

Another letter was read from Joseph Clarke, esq. architect, addressed to Mr. Parker, giving a description of the embroidery on an ancient cope remaining in East Langdon church, Kent.

A splendid brass from Seville, presented by the Rev. H. S. Burr, M.A. was exhibited to the Society: it was removed from one of the lately desecrated conventual churches in that city to the University chapel. Its subject is Don Peralon de Ribara, duke of Alcala, and viceroy of Naples, who died in 1571, represented in complete armour. Mr. Burr presented a pedigree of the duke, traced up to Alphonso the Good, King of Castile, through his second natural son by Leonora de Guzman, Don Fadrique or Frederick, Master of St. Jago, who was murdered by his half-brother, King Pedro the Cruel, in 1358. See Lockhart's Spanish Ballads, "The Murder of the Master."

Several drawings of the projected school at Magdalen college, together with designs for several new churches, lent by Mr. Derick, were handed round the room.

A paper was read by Mr. Patterson on "The Application of Colour to the Internal Decorations of Ecclesiastical Buildings." He observed that there were evidences of some use of gilding and colour even in the earliest ages. After mentioning examples in Constantinople, Rome, and Venice, he observed that he might name a majority of the churches of Italy, from the fourth to the fourteenth century, as affording specimens of internal coloured decoration by means of mosaic. He proceeded to notice the early introduction of painting to the same end, in Italy, Germany, and France; and then went on to mention some facts regarding the history of polychrome in England. By a canon of the Second Council of Calcuth, held in 816, every bishop was enjoined to paint the saints to whom a church is dedicated, either on the wall, on a board, or on the altar, before consecrating it. Gervasius (de Vit. St. Dunst.) describes St. Dunstan as a skilful painter; and the same writer, in his *Chronica*, mentions the "*coelum egregie depictum*" of the old cathedral built

by Lanfranc, at Canterbury. Mr. P. then read an extract from Mr. Dawson Turner's work on the topography of Norfolk, in which the author throws out a hint that the position of that county may have given rise to the decided resemblance to the elder Dutch school which characterises many of these works. He proceeded to enumerate various frescoes from several churches figured in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England*. As an instance of the ancient practice of colouring monumental brasses, he pointed out a remarkably fine one in Eising Church, Norfolk, given in Carter, and noticed the traces of colour remaining on the lectern in Eton college chapel. He also noticed the use of tapestry in decorating churches, adopted in most countries to this day. In conclusion, Mr. Patterson coincided with a remark which fell from Mr. Freeman at the last meeting of the Society, that Overbeck, Cornelius, and the Munich school should be our models, as affording, to his own mind, a combination of the best characteristics of the later ecclesiastical style, with those of the great secularisers, Raffaele and his successors; he would go so far as to deprecate any but a sparing use of half-tints, and even of *chiaro-oscuro*, in any attempts to restore polychrome to its legitimate position in this country.

Mr. Freeman presented some drawings of St. Mary's, Leicester, giving an account of the church, which is a highly interesting one, originally of Romanesque character, of which style the old chancel, with its magnificent sedilia, a rare feature at that date, (engraved in our Magazine, for Feb. 1843, p. 155.) is a valuable specimen. In the nave, early-English arches have been cut through the Romanesque walls, and a very large aisle added to the south. He called the attention of the Society to the church at the present time, on account of some restorations being in progress, which he could not approve, although he would attribute their deficiencies rather to the want of skill and funds, than to any lack of good spirit on the part of those concerned. Among other errors, he more particularly alluded to the patching the noble oak roofs with deal, and to the intention of setting up a fine porch screen. (already taken down,) as a *reco-dos* to the altar, which is about to be moved from its present position in the great south aisle to its correct place in the chancel. He implored all members who had any influence in Leicester or its neighbourhood to use it without delay in endeavouring to rescue a venerable and already much abused building from further disfigurement.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society, held on the 13th Feb. commenced with the election of twenty-six new members, including the colonial Bishops of Newfoundland and New Brunswick. The report of the Committee announced that a grant of 10*l.* has been made towards the restoration of the decorative paintings in the chancel of St. Mary le Crypt, Gloucester. The fifth part of "*Instrumenta Ecclesiastica*" has been published during the vacation, as also the paper on the History of Christian Altars, which were read at the last meeting of the Society. The Committee have assisted the Bishop elect of New Brunswick in procuring designs for churches and details for use in his diocese. An application has been received for designs for a church in the settlement of Hong-Kong. Among the presents received since November, are an interesting series of coloured full-sized drawings from the stained glass in the Sainte Chapelle, Paris, received from Professor Dyce, and the late publications of the Oxford Architectural Society.

The learned President (Archdeacon Thorp) then addressed the meeting, and after advertising to the recent retirements from the Society of the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Chancellor of the University (the Duke of Northumberland), and the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Phelps), announced that the Committee had, as "an example of cheerful obedience to these authorities," come to the unanimous resolution THAT THE SOCIETY BE DISSOLVED. This recommendation can only be carried into full effect at the anniversary meeting in May. Till then the ordinary meetings will be held *pro forma* for the despatch of necessary business, but no further papers will be read, and the interval will be occupied in winding up the Society's affairs.

The Rev. B. Webb then read an interesting paper on the origin, in the different nations of the East and West, of the Pointed style in Gothic architecture and its progress, until it was stopped in Southern Italy, by the Romanesque; summing up the investigation by an inquiry as to the adaptability of the Gothic style (modified by arctic or antarctic climate, or tropical locality, but preserving inviolate the essential elements of nave and chancel,) to Colonial sacred architecture.

The Cambridge Camden Society will have existed exactly six years: it now numbers nearly 900 members. We cannot regret its dissolution. During its whole career, it has been characterized by a series of extravagances which have shown that the conduct of its most active members was not controlled by the influence of

matured judgment or practical experience. Its very first step, the assumption of a name which was already occupied, and the fancied connection of which with the objects proposed we never heard in any way explained, was most inconsiderate and indeed unjustifiable. Its early publications palpably showed how much its members had to learn of the art which they undertook to teach; and subsequently, whatever may have been its services in directing the attention of the clergy to the preservation or restoration of their churches, it has more than negated all its merits by playing the jesuitical part of masking a theological war under the veil of scientific objects. Its last offence, which occasioned the withdrawal of the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, was the adoption of a seal, in which the images of the Virgin and Saint Etheldreda were restored to the honours of the unreformed times. We trust the next *Architectural Society* established at Cambridge will both be founded under an undisguised name, and be conducted with a determination to confine it strictly to its legitimate objects, which we conceive to be a due respect for relics of ancient art, and a correct taste in modern design, without compromising in the beggarly elements of stone and oak, glass and tile, those weightier matters of our Christian law, purity of faith and simplicity of worship.

STONE ALTARS.

On the 31st Jan. Sir H. Jenner Fast delivered in the Court of Arches a very elaborate judgment in the cause of Faulkner against Lichfield and Stearn, the former the vicar, and the latter the churchwardens, of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge. The matter in dispute was the erection of a stone altar-table and credence during the recent repairs of that church under the superintendence of the Cambridge Camden Society. It was previously tried in the court of the Chancellor of Ely, and judgment given for the defendants. On the present occasion the learned judge decided that at the Reformation all altars of stone were ordered to be taken down, and moveable tables of wood put in their places, and this fact was alone material in reference to the present question. He therefore decided against the stone altar, together with its accompanying "credence," or side-table, which he had not found sanctioned by any law, canon, or constitution of the English Church. He therefore reversed the decision of the court below, and also condemned the respondents in costs.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION.

We are sorry to find that an unfortunate difference has arisen in the Committee of the British Archæological Association, the facts of which are simply these.

Mr. Wright, during the period when he was known to be the chief editor of the "Archæological Journal," became the avowed editor of the "Archæological Album," a new periodical publication of the same general character as the "Journal;" and which from the similarity of its denomination, and from its having on its title-page and cover the name of Mr. Wright as editor, was foreseen as a work likely to injure the circulation of the Journal, and with it the noble principles for which the Association has been carried on. In addition to this similarity of title, &c. the name of Mr. Fairholt, known also as the draughtsman of the Association, was put forward as the designer of the cuts and engravings in Mr. Wright's Album, and the whole contents of the work related exclusively to the Proceedings of the Association at Canterbury; so that altogether this "Album" was certainly very likely to induce the public to suppose that it emanated from the Central Committee of the Archæological Association, as a kind of Supplement to its Journal, and which indeed not only very many of the public in general, but even some of the book-selling trade, have really supposed.

In consequence of this, Mr. Wright was requested by the general Committee to retire from the editing Committee. But the President appears to have taken offence at this step, and has in consequence sent in his resignation, which the Committee, though with regret, could not do otherwise than accept. We understand, however, that his office will immediately be supplied, and the business of the Association continue without interruption.

(*Proceedings of the Committee, on Oct. 9, continued from p. 185.*)

Mr. Joseph Fairless, of Hexham, communicated rough sketches of three Roman altars, lately found at Rutchester, the fourth station on the line of the Roman wall westward from Newcastle. There were five altars turned up, lying near the surface of the soil, outside the southern wall of the station. The three altars delineated are in excellent preservation; one of the others appears to be dedicated likewise to the Sun, but the inscription is

nearly obliterated. The last is smaller, about 2 feet high, without any apparent inscription. A statue likewise found was broken up, for the purpose of covering a drain, by the labourers employed; timely intervention saved the altars.

LEG VI. D. P. on the base, a figure holding a bull by the horns.

1.

Within a wreath the word DEO;
beneath

L SENTIVS
CASTVS

2.

DEO SOLI INVIC
TBCL DECVS
CORNEL ANTO
NIVS PRAEF
TEMPL. RESTIT.

3.

DEO INVICTO
MYTRAE P. AEL
TI. VLLVS PRA
VIS LLM.

No. 2. of these inscriptions informs us that a temple of the Roman station, which had from some cause become dilapidated, had been restored by the Prefect Cornelius Antonius, and the dedications on Nos. 2. and 3. show that it was a temple erected to the Sun or Mystras, which deity is implied in the word DEO on No. 1, a votive altar, the gift of a soldier of the sixth legion, named L. Sentius Castus. The altars are probably as late as the middle of the third century, or later.

Mr. Smith exhibited a drawing of a sceatta, the property of the Rev. G. M. Nelson, of Boddicot Grange, near Banbury, showing in a striking manner the way in which the early Saxons copied the Roman coins, then the chief currency of the country. Without comparing this with the prototype, it would be impossible to conjecture what the artist had intended to represent, but, by referring to the common gold coins of Valentinian, it will be seen that the grotesque objects upon the reverse of the Saxon coin are derived from the seated imperial figures on the Roman "aureus," behind which stands a Victory with expanded wings. This practice of imitation is exemplified more clearly by a coin of Cwlvulf, King of Mercia, A. D. 874, engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. v. p. 10.

A letter was read from Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of Dublin, to Lord Albert Conyngham, on an account attached to the genealogy of the Waller family, under

the name of "Richard Waller" upon a roll dated 1625, which refers to the building of Groombridge House, in the county of Kent, for Richard Waller, by the Duke of Orleans, taken prisoner by him at the battle of Agincourt.

A communication from the Rev. Lambert B. Larking stated that "a few weeks since some labourers, in digging for gravel on the hill above the manor-house of Leckhampton, about two miles from Cheltenham, suddenly came upon a skeleton, in a bank at the side of the high-road leading from Cheltenham to Bath. It was lying doubled up about 3 feet under the surface; it was quite perfect, not even a tooth wanting. On the skull, fitting as closely as if moulded to it, was the frame of a cap, consisting of a circular hoop, with two curved bars crossing each other in a knob at the top of the head. This knob, finishing in a ring, seems to have been intended for a feather, or some such military ensign. The rim at the base is nearly a perfect circle, and the bars are curved, so that the entire framework is itself globular. The bars are made apparently of some mixed metal, brass fused with a purer one; they are thin and pliable, and grooved; the knob and ring are brass, covered with verdigris, while the bars are smooth and free from rust. When first found, there was a complete chin chain; of this only three links remain, those next the cap very much worn. The skull is tinged at the top with green, from the pressure of the metal, and in other parts blackened, as though the main material of the cap had been felt, and the bars added to stiffen it. They are hardly calculated from their slightness to resist a sword cut, but the furrowed surface gives them a finish, and proves that they must have been outside the felt. Nothing else whatever was found. A black tinge was distinctly traceable all round the earth in which the body lay. A Roman camp rises immediately over the spot where this relic was found, and large traces of Roman interment are found within a hundred yards.

Oct. 23. Mr. C. R. Smith stated, that, in compliance with the request of the Committee, he had visited the site of a supposed Roman villa on Lanham Down, in Hampshire. The field in which indications of Roman buildings had been noticed is called Bighton Woodshot, and is situate in the parish of Old Alresford, on the border of the parish of Bighton. Until within about ten or twelve years, that portion of the field occupied by the buildings was a waste tract covered with brushes and brushwood. It is now arable land,

but, in consequence of the foundations of the buildings being so near the surface, is but of little worth to the agriculturist. Some years since many loads of flints and stones were carted away as building materials from the lower part of the field, when it is probable some portion of the foundations may have been destroyed, as the labourers state they found walls and rooms which, from their being roughly paved, and containing bones of horses, they supposed were the *stables*. From irregularities in the surface of the ground, as well as from vast quantities of flints and broken tiles, the foundations appear to extend over a space of, at least, one hundred square yards. Across about one half of this area Mr. Smith directed two labourers to cut two transverse trenches, and to follow out the course of such walls as they might find. In the course of a week's labour they laid bare the walls of two rooms, each measuring 15 paces by 6½, and distant from each other about 20 paces; an octagonal room distant 26 paces from the nearer of the other rooms, and measuring 9 paces across; portions of a wall near the octagonal room, and of one about 20 paces in another direction. The walls of the octagonal room are constructed of flints, and coped with stone resembling the Selbourne stone; those of one of the long rooms are of flints coped with red tiles. The mortar in all is of a very inferior description, and in a state so decomposed, that in no instance have I found it adhering either to the flints of the walls or to the tiles which have been used in the buildings. The site is eight miles from the splendid tessellated pavements found at Bramean. In the same field is a barrow bearing the significant appellation of Borough-shot.

Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, forwarded drawings of some Egyptian antiquities in the museum of that town; and the Rev. T. Beauchamp presented four lithograph drawings illustrative of Buckenham Ferry church.

Nov. 13. A letter from W. H. Gomonde, esq. of Cheltenham, announced the formation of a branch Committee of the Archaeological Association at that place for the county of Gloucester, of which Mr. Gomonde had been chosen chairman, and Mr. H. Davies had consented to act as secretary.

Mr. Gomonde at the same time forwarded an electrotyped impression of a gold British coin found at Rodmarton. It is one of those hitherto attributed to Boadicea. (See Ruding, fig. 3, pl. 29.) Mr. Gomonde questions the correctness of

this appropriation, and suggests the probability of the inscription *bonvo* referring to the Boduni.

Mr. Way laid before the Committee the following instances of impending desecration:—St. John's Church, Laughton le Morthen, near Worksop, Yorkshire, being used only seven times a year, and on the occasion of funerals in the adjacent cemetery, is left to fall into decay, and is now in a state of great dilapidation. The Trinity College Kirk, Edinburgh, is condemned to be demolished, to accommodate the projectors of a railway in the line of which it chances to be placed. The few remaining traces of Berwick Castle are also condemned, to suit the convenience of a Railway Company.

The Rev. George Osborne, of Coleshill, Warwickshire, reports the discovery of a small brass in the church at that place, which is now detached from its slab, but the indent to which it appertains appears in the pavement of the chancel, and the brass will shortly be replaced. This brass is mentioned by Dugdale, as that of Alice Clifton, widow of Robert Clifton; she died in 1506. Numerous detached sepulchral brasses exist in parish churches in the country, and almost every year we hear of one or more which, for want of being secured in time, are mislaid and lost. Dr. Bromet remarked that some brasses commemorative of the family of Mauleverer, have been within a few years removed from a stone in the chancel of St. John's church near Laughton le Morthen.

Mr. Smith, in reference to the destruction of ancient remains by railway projectors, alluded to the intended destruction by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, of the Celtic circle of stones on the road from Kendal to Shap, of which a view was given in our October number. The attention of the Earl of Lonsdale has been drawn to the circumstances in which this ancient monument is placed, with a view to effect its preservation.

Mr. Wright observed that he had heard that antiquities had been recently discovered in excavating for the Margate and Ramsgate railway, but could not learn what they were or what had become of them.

Mr. James Thompson communicated a sketch of some early masonry in the cellar of a house in Leicester. It is occupied by the sexton of St. Martin's church. It is composed mainly of rough irregular-shaped pieces of stone, principally granite, which are laid together in convenient portions, but not in regular rows. Over the heads of the arches, intended to be round, are rows of tiles, which are similar in shape to those used in the Jewry wall. The

measurements and other particulars are given in the *Archæol. Journal*, p. 390.

Mr. John Dennett, of New Village, Isle of Wight, presented a rubbing of a sepulchral brass of a knight of the fourteenth century, in Calbourne church, Isle of Wight. It was in a slab of Purbeck marble, which covered an altar tomb close to the south transept, which has been pulled down, and the tomb in consequence destroyed, and is now badly embedded in a new stone. It seems that an inscription and date was cut on the marble, but not a fragment of the slab is to be found. Mr. Dennett added an improbable conjecture that it was intended to represent one of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, the ancient possessors of Calbourne, from a female descendant of whom the property came by marriage to the Barrington family. Mr. Smith observed that Mr. J. G. Waller, editor of the "*Monumental Brasses*," from a peculiarity in the execution of this brass, as well as from a striking resemblance of features, believes it to have been engraved by the same artist as one in Harrow church, Middlesex, to the memory of John Flambard, and another to the memory of Robert Grey, at Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire: the latter bears the date of 1387.

Mr. W. H. Brooke exhibited a drawing of a monumental brass just discovered beneath the flooring of the second corporation pew in the chancel of All Saints church, Hastings. It represents a burgess and his wife, the figures being two feet one inch in length. Above them is the word *Ihesus* in an encircled quatrefoil, and beneath an inscription:—"Here under this ston lyeth the bodys of Thomas Goode-nouth somtyme burges of thys towne and Margaret his wyf, of whose soules of your charite say a pater noster and a ave." There is no date, but from their costume the figures may be assigned to the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a document from a chartulary of the priory of Carisbrook, (in the hands of Mr. Rodd of Great Newport-street,) relating to the founding and dedication of Chale church, in the Isle of Wight. Sir Henry remarked that the late Sir Richard Worsley possessed another register of the deeds of Carisbrook priory, from which, in his "*History of the Isle of Wight*," 4to. 1781, p. 244, he gives the substance of this same instrument, but he could not have seen its importance for the present purpose, that of ascertaining with certainty the actual date of one of our old parochial churches, as he has omitted to give us its exact date, viz. 1114, describing it merely as a deed of the time of

Henry the First; and he has said nothing of the age, the structure, or even of the existence at the present time of a church at Chale. It was under this instrument that Chale was made a parish, separate from Carisbrook, and it is evident from it that no previous ecclesiastical structure existed at Chale, so that whatever features of the original architecture are still to be traced in Chale church, however few, they may be of use as tests for comparison in forming an opinion of the age of other parochial churches.

Mr. Smith read an extract from a letter from Mr. R. Weddell, of Berwick-upon-Tweed:—"I was recently at Gilsland, and from thence took several short trips to examine the Roman wall in the vicinity. At Caervoran not a vestige remains. The tenant has recently filled up the baths, &c. and the site of the camp is covered with potatoes and turnips! Notwithstanding all that has been done and said, down to Hodgson, (Hist. of Northumberland) much remains for investigation, and I hope some of the Members of the Association will soon direct their steps to that district. At Caervoran I saw an inscription which I suspect has never been printed. It is on a stone with fluted sides, ornamented on the top with a vase, and reads

	DOBIAN
At Burdoswald another stone	CADRO
has been recently found, but	
the inscription is much de-	VOTVS
faced, and part of the upper side has been	
lost. All I can make out of it is,	

.....OACR..
CO...A.GOS
LICINIUSC..
.....SPI...

The tenant also shewed me a small brass coin of the emperor Licinius, much defaced, which he lately found on his farm. The entrance to the camp through the west wall is distinctly seen, and about midway between it and the wall to the north are several large stones clasped together with iron rods."

The Rev. Brymer Belcher, of West Tisted, Hants, communicated a notice of Roman remains at Wick, near Alton. It appears that many years since a portion of a field in which are vestiges of extensive buildings, was opened, when pavements and walls were discovered, and immediately broken up for repairing the roads; but Mr. Belcher says that the foundations of other buildings are still remaining, and would repay an excavation.

The Rev. E. G. Walford, of Chipping Warden, contributed a brief notice of the discovery of some stone coffins at Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, the

property of Mr. C. W. Martin, M.P. accompanied with a sketch of the most perfect specimen.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Settle, presented, through Mr. Smith, a lithograph of a Norman font, lately rescued from obscurity in Ingletton church, Yorkshire. Mr. Jackson reports that a font of beautiful workmanship is lying unnoticed and nearly covered with grass in Kirkby-Malhamdale churchyard. It is used for mixing up lime for whitewash, with which the arches and pillars of the church are periodically bedaubed. The repeated application of the whitewash has, however, not yet entirely obscured all traces of their elaborate workmanship.

Mr. John Adey Repton communicated notices of discoveries of three skeletons, and weapons or instruments in iron, much corroded, on the site of an ancient camp at Witham, in Essex, called Temple Field, and of urns containing bones and ashes in a field at the east end of the town of Witham. The former were discovered in cutting the railway, the latter were turned up by the plough. A map and drawings were exhibited in illustration. The urns were so much broken by the plough, that, out of the fragments of six different specimens, Mr. Repton and Mr. W. Lucas (who assisted in the examination) were able only to form a single one. It is sixteen inches high, ten inches in diameter at the top, and seven at the bottom, in colour a light gray, with a raised indented rim, about three inches from the mouth. The other fragments are of a dingy red and brown black, and are mostly stamped with circular and triangular holes. The urns have been worked by hand, and are rudely executed; the clay of which they are composed is mixed with small white stones and bits of chalk.

A letter was read from the Rev. Arthur Hussey, of Rottingdean, on peculiarities of architecture in the churches of Corhampton, Warnford, and East Tisted, Hants. Although the quoining of Corhampton church consists not of Saxon "long and short work," but of large stones, such as appear in more modern edifices, the walls are sufficiently characterised as being Saxon by the peculiar kind of stone-ribbing, depicted at p. 26 of the *Archæological Journal*. In the south wall is a square stone, having at its angles a trefoil-like ornament, and engraved with a circle which incloses on its lower half some lines radiating from a central hole. This is said to be a consecration-stone, which, from its little elevation above the ground, it may have originally been, although its lines would lead us to infer that it has served also for a sun-dial. Corhampton

church has no other tower than a modern wooden bell-turret at its west end, above an original window divided by a rude oval balustrade. The chancel-arch, also rude, springs from impost-like capitals, and is of depressed segmental shape. A stone elbow-chair, formerly occupying part of the altar-steps, has lately been placed within the altar-rails; and in the chancel pavement is a rough irregularly oblong stone, rudely incised towards its angles with crosses, denoting it to have been the altar-stone.

The Norman church at Warnford is a long plain edifice, comprising a chancel, a nave, a west tower, and a south porch. Its walls, being very thick, appear still to be in excellent condition, although the church is rendered damp by trees which closely surround it. The chancel and nave, being of equal breadth and height, are externally distinguished only by the juxtaposition of two of the roof-corbels. The tower is square, and, from certain marks on its north and south sides, is probably older than the nave; but it possesses nothing of Saxon character except, as at Barton and Barnack, the absence of an original staircase; unless, perhaps, originality may be due to the existing stairs, composed of triangular blocks of oak, fastened to ascending beams supported by carved posts, and a semicircularly recessed landing place in the south-eastern corner of the wall. Inserted in the north wall, one within and one without the church, are two small stones with inscriptions, evidently of great antiquity; but which have not been decyphered.

At East Tisted, Mr. Hussey saw a hagiogscope with openings in the perpendicular style; but, as a new church is there in course of elevation, this interesting ecclesiastical feature is now, probably, no more.

Dr. Bromet observed that in one part of this communication Mr. Hussey seemed to doubt whether Corhampton church may not have been restored since Saxon times, with some of the materials, and on the plan of a preceding Saxon edifice. But such doubts, he thought, are not admissible; for otherwise they might be applied to every church without a recorded date. Considering it, therefore, as really Saxon, he thought that this church is a monument peculiarly valuable; our few other Saxon ecclesiastical remains being only towers, door-ways, or smaller portions of buildings.

Mr. Thomas Inskip, of Shefford, Beds, communicated an account of Roman remains found a few years since in the vicinity of that town. It appears that for a long time this locality has been productive

of vast quantities of interesting objects of art, of the Romano-British epoch, most of which, discovered previous to Mr. Inskip's researches, have been either lost or dispersed. The first objects preserved were two large dishes of the reputed Samian ware, one of which is ten inches in diameter, radiated in the centre, and having the maker's name crossing it. The other was a beautiful specimen, with horizontal handles, and ornamented with the usual pattern round the edge. The larger dish of the two is doubtless the *lanx*, as its large size, and the prefix to the maker's name, sufficiently indicate—*OFFAGER*. Some time after, a Roman urn, surrounded by eleven Samian vases, was discovered, most of which were in a perfect state. A great quantity of broken glass also was found, together with a whitish-coloured bottle of earthen manufacture. A fresh supply was subsequently found of terra cotta vases, somewhat larger than an ordinary sized tea-cup, with various names impressed across their centres; also a great quantity of greenish-coloured glass, but too much mutilated to admit of restoration. The bottom of one of these glass vases is round, eight inches in diameter, remarkably thick, and wrought in concentric circles; the neck and mouth are three and a half inches in width: the handle being of much thicker substance is preserved entire, and is exquisitely wrought into the device of a fish's tail. At the same time was found a brass dish or pan. On one side is a looped handle, the top of which, representing an open-jawed lion's head, is joined to the upper rim; on the opposite side protrudes a straight handle, terminating with the head of a ram; the bottom is turned in beautiful concentric circles. This is said to be more elegant than the similar vase found at the opening of Bartlow hills, in 1835, and engraved in the *Archæologia*. A coin of first brass was lying close by, much corroded, bearing on the obverse an imperial head, though not coronated or laureated; on the reverse a faint impression of a Roman altar. Not far from these was found an iron stand or case for holding a lamp. Another coin of third brass in fine preservation was found on the same spot. A large amphora, with two handles, its height exactly two feet, and its broadest diameter eighteen inches. Near to this amphora were placed three terra-cotta vases of great beauty, accompanied by a beautiful glass vase,—its size double that of a modern sugar basin, it is radiated with projecting ribs, its shape is nearly globular, it has no handles, is of a fine pale amber colour, and was doubtless used for a funeral purpose. A small glass funnel

was found here, and a broken lachrymatory, or unguentarium. On one side of the vault, and close to one of the vases, a hole had been scooped in the earth, in which was deposited a quart or perhaps three pints of seeds, charred, and still perfectly black; through the dryness of the soil they had been admirably preserved. At a small distance from the three beautiful vases last mentioned was discovered a quantity of blue glass, which from the newness of the fractures Mr. Inskip concluded had been just broken by the spade. He collected the pieces, and, cementing them together, they formed a beautiful jug or ewer, the shape of which is the most chastely elegant that taste could design or art execute. At various times numbers of Samian vases were disinterred from this spot, amounting to more than three dozen, and of great varieties of shapes; the names impressed across several were MACCIVS—CALVINVS—LYPPA--TENEYM—SILENYS—LIBERALIS—SILVVS—OF-COET, &c. &c.

"The ground in which the foregoing relics were discovered (continues Mr. Inskip), like many other places of Roman sepulture, was by the way side, lying on the Ikniel road in a straight line between Dunstable and Baldock, not indeed on the main street which passes through the Ichmiel ford, but (as I judge) on a vicinal way, for which opinion there is strong presumption, from its passing so near to the old military station at Stanford Bury, and which road Salmon has traced as far as Cainho, from whence he says it went on to Baldock; if so, it doubtless passed through Shefford, and close by the very spot where these relics were discovered. This burial ground forms three sides of a square, which has originally been inclosed with a wall of sandstone from the neighbouring quarry; the foundation may be easily traced at the depth of three feet, the present high road forming the fourth side of the square. The depth of these deposits was about three feet from the earth's surface. That the whole of this inclosure contained the ashes of persons of distinction, may be inferred from the great beauty and value of the relics interred with them; some of these are of the most sacred character, such, for instance, as the bronze scena or incense pan, the blue jug or simpulum, and a sacrificial knife found with them. All of these implements belong to the priestly office, the two last of which, with the cyathus, are frequently seen on the reverses of the Roman coins, indicating the union of the imperial and pontifical dignity.

"A considerable time elapsed after the
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before mentioned discoveries, when I conjectured, from the official uses and purposes of many of the remains themselves, the probability of finding a place of pagan worship in their immediate vicinity. I commenced a search accordingly. After much labour and patience, I found the site of a Roman building at the distance of about half a furlong from the cemetery, and, by digging round it, ascertained it to occupy an area of thirty feet by twenty, round which, about the foundation, was deposited a great quantity of mutilated remains of Samian pottery, and other coarser ware, most of the latter having probably been manufactured from the earth of a contiguous spot, which for ages and to this day retains the name of '*Oman's Pond.*' The clay dug from hence is well adapted for the purpose of making such articles, and I have no doubt a pottery once formed a part of the site of this (Roman's) pond. This success induced me to try once more the old scene of my labours. By digging round the outside of the cemetery, I found a silver trumpet of very diminutive size, being only sixteen inches in length; also a curious iron instrument, used as I presume to fasten the nails and pick the hoofs of the horse whose rider's ashes reposed with his bones in this place. Here was formed a trench or cist, about twelve feet in length, filled with the usual deposit of ashes, burnt bone, and charcoal; over this were placed Roman tiles leaning against each other at the top, so as to form an angle and protect the dust beneath. Here also was deposited a denarius of Geta. Another denarius of the above prince was found at some distance; they are both in fine preservation and of exquisite workmanship, and represent the ages apparently of nine and of twelve years.

"Some copper moulds for pastry were also found here, very highly ornamented. Although almost every deposit contained abundant evidence of cremation, yet no discovery has been made of a regular ustrinum. On one occasion the workman employed to dig, &c. found at the depth of eighteen inches a ring adhering to his mattock, which escaped the slightest injury. It is a signet-ring of the age of Henry the Second, and bears a cypher and an ear of corn in intaglio. Immediately beneath this a beautiful Roman urn was found, adorned with elegant scroll-work in high relief; and descending fourteen feet deeper a mammoth's tooth lying on the sandstone rock. These three last articles were deposited beneath each other in a perpendicular line, and no doubt further fossil remains of the mammoth lay contiguous, of which several indications presented them-

selves. The tooth weighs seven pounds and three-quarters. A variety of articles have been found occasionally deposited at the bottom of the urns, such as rusty nails, whips of hay or sedge-grass, bits of iron, pieces of lead, &c.; in others a quantity of the common snail-shell, sea-shells, &c. A bit of lead found in one has the precise shape of a pot-hook. A ball of pitch was found at the bottom of a very large amphora, a vessel capable of containing more than four gallons. Balls of pitch were thus frequently put by the Romans into their wine to give it a flavour, and the insides of amphoras were often pitched throughout for that express purpose. In one urn was found several balls of clay, which appear to have been kneaded by the hand, and are somewhat elongated."

Dr. Bromet read a note from Mr. H. J. Stevens, of Derby, offering to send drawings of some singular fragments of apparently early Norman work in the churchyard of St. Alkmund. They are of that coarse reddish gritstone which, it would seem, was employed even for sculptural purposes in Derbyshire and Yorkshire previously to the use of limestone. Many have been door and window-jambs, and are embellished with the various interlacings and chimerical animals sometimes found on the more ancient churchyard crosses. Two of them have on one side a series of semicircularly-arched panels, divided by short flat columns, with large flat capitals, such as we often see on ancient fonts; and, as these were found in the south-east corner of the chancel, they are possibly parts of the tomb or shrine of St. Alkmund, who was killed A.D. 819. Dr. Bromet suggested, in furtherance of the objects of this Association, that the secretary be requested to communicate with the minister and churchwardens of St. Alkmund's, and the secretary of the Derby Mechanics' Institution, recommending, in the name of the Society, that all the more ancient sculptured fragments found on pulling down the late church of St. Alkmund be deposited either in the said Institution's museum, the town hall, or such other place easily accessible to the inhabitants of Derby as to the minister and churchwardens may seem fit.

(To be continued.)

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 8. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Sir William Betham exhibited rubbings of several sepulchral brasses existing at Yoxford and Theberton, Suffolk.

Dr. Bromet exhibited a rubbing of an

incised marble slab in the museum at Avignon in Provence, representing the Comte de Beaufort who died in 1420. He is in a tabard of arms, with plate armour on his limbs, a sword hanging diagonally behind him, and a dagger at his right side. His hands are crossed upon his breast, and not folded together in the usual manner of English effigies.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a cast from the fragment of a Roman statue found at Sibson near Wansford, co. Northampton, (where the statues mentioned in our Oct. number, p. 413, were discovered,) and now in the possession of a clergyman in that neighbourhood; it is a well-executed hand holding a patera.

Mr. Hollier exhibited a small bronze bust found at Nursling near Southampton. It has been the weight of a Roman steel-yard, of the weight of eight Roman pounds; it is the head of a Bacchante, has silver eyes, and the nipples are also inlaid, we believe, with copper. The interior is lead.

The reading of Mr. Stapleton's paper on the honour of Folkstone and inheritance of the Comtes de Guisnes was then concluded; and another paper communicated by the British Archaeological Association was read, namely, the account by the Rev. Stephen Isaacson of a large deposit of Roman pottery discovered at Dymchurch in Romney Marsh. (See Oct. p. 409.)

Feb. 13. Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P.

Mr. G. Wollaston's paper on the paintings on the walls of East Wickham church, was communicated by the Central Committee of the British Archaeological Association, whose efforts to save them from destruction have been unfortunately without success.

The Dean of Hereford communicated an interesting account, by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, of Acton Scott, of a Roman villa which she has recently had explored at Acton Scott, near Church Stretton, in the neighbourhood of Watling-Street. The most extraordinary circumstance connected with this discovery was the finding among the ruins several coins of the Greek colonies in Asia Minor, &c. among which were coins of Smyrna, Neapolis, and Andros.

The reading of the papers being concluded, Mr. Windus rose and made a few remarks upon the destruction of the Portland Vase. He stated that Pichler, the engraver of gems, moulded the vase at Rome. This mould was put into the hands of Mr. Tassie; and, after a certain number of casts were made, it was destroyed. A few of these casts are extant. The Marquess of Exeter, Mr. A. Pellatt, and he himself (Mr. Windus,) possess copies. His own he intended shortly to

exhibit, together with a cast of the sarcophagus in which it was found, at the Polytechnicon. Sir Henry Ellis stated that the British Museum had also one of these from the original. Sir Henry Ellis also stated that the vase had not sustained so much injury as was expected; that the principal figures were preserved, and persons employed in the Museum would be able to put it together again.

Feb. 20. W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V. P. Exhibitions were made by Mr. Inskip of a Saxon brooch, of bronze and gilt, two flat rings, and a drawing of an elegant Roman vessel of red glass, resembling a bright claret, found near Sheffield, Beds. and in the possession of John Harvey, esq.; by Mr. W. G. Rogers, of the ancient wicket of a door, excellently wrought in iron, in the form of a portcullis, supposed to have been brought from Hampton Court palace; also of a medallion portrait, a masterly carving in box-wood, probably executed about 1550. It is a profile of a middle-aged man, having a beard, gown, and very large cap, reading Homer.

Also a rubbing of the sepulchral brass of a monk of St. Alban's, now in the hands of a private gentleman at that town. The inscription is remarkable: "Hic jacet Frater Robertus Beauquer quondam hujus Monasterii Monachus, qui quadraginta sex annis continuus et ultra ministrabat in diversis officiis majoribus et minoribus conventus monasterii prescripti istius, in officiis Tercii prioris Coquinarii Refectorarii et Infirmarii, et in officiis subrefectorarii et operum conventus. Pro cuius anima, fratres carissimi, fundere preces dignemini ad iudicem altissimum, piissimum dominum ihesum christum, ut concedat sibi suorum veniam peccatorum. Amen." This veteran monk is represented holding a bleeding heart before him, and from his mouth proceeds the motto, "Cor mundum crea in me deus."

Samuel Jolly, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of the discoveries made in excavating some Celtic barrows in Dorsetshire.

Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A. communicated an explanation of the hieroglyphics upon an Egyptian fragment in the museum of the Louvre, which is part of a monolithic colossal statue, of rose-coloured granite, of the pharaoh Amunophis III.

Dr. Lee gave notice of a motion to rescind the custom of the Society of not holding a weekly meeting when a Thursday falls (as it did this year) on the anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom.

NEWCASTLE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 3. The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle held their thirty-second anniversary meeting, Robert Ormston, esq. in the chair. The senior Secretary, Mr. Adamson, read the annual report, in which, after the receipts and expenditure of the society for the year had been stated, he noticed the valuable presents; amongst others the curious inscription which had been placed over the southern portal of the Roman station (*Habitanum*) at Risingham, by Severus as thrice, and Caracalla as twice, Consul, lately discovered by Mr. R. Shanks, and sent to the society by him; as also the altars sent by Thomas James, esq. of Otterburn, recently found in the station at Rudchester; one of these is dedicated to Apollo. Mr. John Bell's rubbings from the Mithraic altars, in Mr. James's possession at Otterburn, and which were discovered at the same time as those presented to the society, and from the Risingham inscription, were put up in the room, and attracted much attention.

After the election of two new members, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., President; Charles William Bigge, esq., the Rev. John Hodgson, Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart., Vice-Presidents; John Hodgson Hinde, esq., M.P., John Clayton, esq., John Fenwick, esq., Rev. James Raine, Dr. Headlam, R. Ormston, esq., H. G. Potter, esq., Dr. Charlton, Messrs. E. Charnley, Thomas Hodgson, Thomas Bell, and M. A. Richardson, the Council; John Adamson, esq. and Mr. Henry Turner, Secretaries. The members afterwards sat down to dinner in their library; John Clayton, esq. presided, supported by Mons. Dillon, the French Consul, a distinguished antiquary, the Vicar of Newcastle, &c. and the vice-chair was filled by John Adamson, esq.

THE PORTLAND VASE.

On Friday, the 7th of February, about 10 minutes before the doors of the British Museum are closed at four p. m., a wanton and disgraceful outrage was perpetrated, by the wilful destruction of the Barbarini or Portland Vase. This celebrated monument of ancient art was deposited by the Duke of Portland, in the British Museum, in 1810, and was exhibited in a small room which is the ante-room to that called Room X. or the Hamiltonian Room. It was placed on a small circular mahogany table, screwed down to the stone floor. On this table was a cube, containing the apparatus for turning the vase, and on this cube,

on a pad and under a high and thick glass receiver of an air pump, was this celebrated vase. This and the next room are constantly watched by an attendant, who, on public days, patrols them both. The perpetrator of the outrage availed himself of an opportunity when the attendant had passed into Room X., and seizing a heavy stone (a Persepolitan monument of basalt), which could not be lifted with one hand, from an adjoining shelf, cast it at the vase. The noise created by the falling of the glass aroused the attention of the officers of the department in an adjoining room, and they immediately sallied out, giving orders to the attendants to close the doors, which were promptly executed, no one being allowed to leave the rooms. The visitors then in Rooms IX. and X. were desired to walk into the Hamilton Room, and the fragments carefully picked and swept up. Mr. Hawkins, the keeper of the department of Antiquities, on his arrival in Room IX. questioned the visitors present, and the four first gave satisfactory accounts of their position at the time of the occurrence; the fifth, a stout young man, in a kind of pilot coat, with both hands in his pockets before him, replied, when questioned, in a dogged and determined tone, "I did it." Sir H. Ellis and Mr. Hawkins gave him in charge to the officer Neale, and he was conveyed before Mr. Jardine, the sitting magistrate at Bow-street. The party proved to be a young Irishman, who refused to give his name, but it was ascertained that he had been living in Drury Lane under that of William Lloyd. The prisoner was remanded, and again brought up to the office on the 11th, when, on account of some doubt as to the jurisdiction in cases above the value of five pounds, he was fined three pounds, the value of the glass shade, and, in default, committed for two months' imprisonment. Two days after, Mr. Jardine received an anonymous letter inclosing 3*l.* and the young man was in consequence released. His real name has remained concealed, but it is believed he was a student of Trinity College, Dublin.

The destruction was effected by lifting the stone up with both hands and dashing it down upon the glass. The stone fortunately lost much of its force in cutting through the white bell receiver, and falling by its greater weight at once on the floor, one of the stone flags of which it indented. The vase is considerably and severely injured, but not so irreparably

so as might at first be supposed. The figures of the obverse side, or that which represents the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, are not much destroyed, it being broken either into large pieces, or else with sharp unsplintered edges in most places, which will, with care, reunite, and give the whole breadth of the story; the face of the Peleus, Thetis, and Nereus, as well as the accompanying Eros or Cupid, are uninjured.

The reverse of the vase has unfortunately suffered more. This, it will be remembered, also contains three figures, supposed by Millingen to represent the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, and by Thiersch that of Jason and Medea. The hair of the male figure has much suffered, and is splintered, and the figures are, on the whole, more injured and in smaller portions. Although graceful and elegant, it is of less importance, both mythologically and in respect to its art, than the obverse.

The bottom, which contains an elegant bust of Atys or Adonis, raising his hand to his mouth in the attitude of Horus, escaped altogether:—it was never visible, but secured by a silver wire on a green velvet pad, and had, when the vase was formerly repaired after its fracture by the Duchess of Gordon, been rejoined and rendered more stout by a circular piece of plate glass which strengthened the back, and at the same time afforded a base to which were cemented the sides of the vase. This part is the only virgin portion of the vase existing in the condition in which it was actually found, never having undergone that scraping and repolishing of surface which characterized the Italian restorations of the 18th century. The neck is much fractured, the handles broken off at their insertions both on the neck and body, and the Pan's heads at the lower part of the handles most severely injured, and it is very doubtful if they can be replaced as they originally appeared. The general subject and its sentiment will, however, in all probability, be quite apparent; but the monument will never be that intact and splendid specimen of Roman glass art which it was, and it will be a difficult task to preserve its form in its original elegance. It will need some slight restoration to render it agreeable to the eye, such as will not mislead the archaeologist, but at the same time produces that effect which is so essential an element of pleasure in inspecting works of ancient art.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 4. Her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person, and delivered the following most gracious Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I rejoice that I am enabled on again meeting you in Parliament; to congratulate you on the improved condition of the country. Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. Trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad, and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers and States assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Court the Sovereigns who in the course of the last year visited this country. The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty most acceptable to my feelings. The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded to me may, I hope, be the means of still further improving those amicable relations which have long existed between Great Britain and Russia. The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been preceded by discussions which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two countries. I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as essential to the best interests of both, and I rejoice to witness that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects on the occasion of his Majesty's visit were entirely in unison with my own.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you. The progress of steam navigation and the demands for protection to the extended commerce of the country, will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have observed with sincere satisfaction, that the improvement which is manifest in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland. The political agitation and excitement, which I have had heretofore occasion to lament, appear to have gradually abated, and, as a natural result,

private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises undertaken through the friendly co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland. I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests. I recommend to your favourable consideration the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education in Ireland. The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after its presentation. The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that country and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention.

"The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you. It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions contained in that report shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects.

"I congratulate you on the success of the measures which, three years since, were adopted by Parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public revenue, and arresting the accumulation of debt in the time of peace. The Act which was passed at that time for imposing a tax upon Income will shortly expire. It will be for you in your wisdom to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a further period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing for the public service, and at the same time of making a reduction in other taxation. Whatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that public credit which is indispensable to the national welfare.

"The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity

and tranquillity, afford a favourable opportunity for the consideration of the important matters to which I have directed your attention, and I commit them to your deliberation, with the earnest prayer that you may be enabled, under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good-will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people."

The Address was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquess Camden and seconded by Lord Glenlyon: that of the House of Commons was moved by the Hon. F. Charteris and seconded by Mr. T. Baring; and both were carried without a division.—Explanations were given by Mr. Gladstone and Sir R. Peel relative to the retirement of the former from the Ministry; when it appeared that the avowed intention of the Government to throw open the public means of academical education in Ireland, and to increase the vote for the College of Maynooth, were so far inconsistent with Mr. Gladstone's published opinions on that subject, that, without declaring a decided opposition to the ministerial measure, he desired to be placed in an independent position.

Feb. 11. Mr. Wallace moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 85, relating to RAILWAYS. The recent proceedings of the Committee of the Board of Trade for Railways was impugned by several members, and defended by Sir R. Peel, but who also said that the final decisions were still freely left to Parliament. After an animated debate, the motion of Mr. Wallace was withdrawn.

Feb. 14. In a Committee of Ways and Means, Sir R. Peel brought forward his financial statement. The first subject they had to consider was the continuance of an Income Tax for a limited period, in order to allow a reduction of other taxes which pressed on the public. On the 5th Jan. last there was a balance of surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 3,357,000*l.* and he thought that on the 5th of April next the revenue would show a clear surplus of at least five millions. Part of the surplus arose from the payments from China, but independent of that the revenue was in a most healthy state. If the Income tax was withdrawn, and the casual payment from China taken into consideration, at the end of the year 1846 it was probable the revenue might show a deficiency, and it was most desirable that such an event should not take place. An increase of 4000 men in the navy would be proposed at a cost of 184,000*l.* and an increase in the steam navy of 187,000*l.* He calculated the

revenue of next year would amount of 53,100,000*l.* and the expenditure to 49,090,000*l.* leaving a surplus, so long as the Property Tax continued in operation, of 3,409,000*l.* Now it was for the Government and the House to consider how this surplus revenue could be applied most beneficially to the public at large, by the reduction of those taxes which pressed most heavily on the community. In the first place he would call attention to the duties on Sugar. He intended to adhere to the same principle as last year, viz. giving a preference to colonial sugars. It is proposed to reduce the duty in brown Muscovado from 25*s.* 2*d.* to 14*s.* being a reduction of 11*s.* 2*d.* He proposed to reduce the duty on British India sugar to 11*s.* 8*d.* It is proposed to impose a duty of 14*s.* on refined, and of 21*s.* on double refined, sugars. The duty on molasses is to remain unaltered. The reduction of the duty on sugar would reduce the price to the consumer 1½*d.* per lb. The duty on the export of coal would be taken off altogether, and on 213 articles in the tariff the duty would be abolished. Among these articles were the fibrous materials of silk, hemp, and flax; yarns of certain materials, excepting woollen; furniture goods; animal and vegetable manures; ores and minerals, with the exception of copper ore; iron and zinc, in their first stage of manufacture; dye-stuffs and certain other drugs; coopers' staves; and cotton wool. The Auction-duty would be repealed, and the auctioneer on taking out one general licence at an expense of 15*l.* to be allowed to sell any article he pleased. He also proposed to relieve Glass from the Excise-duty. The whole loss which the revenue would sustain by these various reductions would amount to 3,338,000*l.* which would nearly absorb the surplus calculated on. He proposed that the Income-tax should be continued for three years further, confidently anticipating that the reductions in prices of articles of great importance which would follow the remission of taxes just recited would prove, if not a complete, at least a great, compensation for its burden.

Feb. 17. In Committee of Ways and Means Sir R. Peel's proposition for the continuance of the INCOME TAX for a time to be limited, was brought forward; and an amendment by Mr. Roebuck to leave out the words "professions, trades, and offices," and thus limit its effect to realized property, was negatived by 263 to 55.

Feb. 18. Mr. T. Duncombe brought a complaint before the House that his letters had been opened at the POST OFFICE, and moved for a Select Committee of inquiry.

The debate was adjourned to the 20th, and again to the 21st; when, on a fresh motion worded by Lord *Howick*, the proposal was negatived by 240 to 145.

Feb. 19. A motion by Mr. *Roebuck* to

extend the PROPERTY TAX to Ireland was negatived by 275 to 33; and the original question, the continuation of the Tax, was then carried by 228 to 30.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Several royal decrees have been issued, one of which creates the Baron de Meer Count de Gra and "Viscount of Loyalty," and appoints him President of the Supreme Tribunal of War and the Marine. A second decree strips General Don Jose Ramon Rodil of his rank and decorations, for refusing to repair to Vittoria and answer the charges brought against him; a third appoints General Manuel Concha Captain-General of Catalonia. The mother of Narvaez has been created Countess de la Conceda.

The Queen-Mother communicated, on the 15th Jan., to the Members of the Committee on the Estimates, the fact of her marriage with M. Munoz.

Zurbano was discovered in a house in the immediate neighbourhood of Logrono, on the road to the Sierra de Camaras, near the spot where his two sons and other partisans had been arrested. The officer who effected his capture was an old comrade known under the *soubriquet* of El Rayo (the Thunderbolt). The latter had been long in pursuit of him, having sworn to take him alive or dead. His brother-in-law, Cayo Muro, a major of cavalry on half-pay, was shot dead, in endeavouring to escape by a window. Zurbano was less fortunate; being taken prisoner, he was led to Logrono, where the governor, Brigadier Aynat, commanded him immediately to prepare for death. He was shot in the back, in the market-place of Logrono, at eleven o'clock, on the morning of the 21st Jan.

TAHITI.

In August, the whole population of Tahiti, and the other islands claimed by the French, were in arms against them, and they were masters of nothing beyond what they occupied in Tahiti itself. They could not move a mile from Papiiti without being attacked by the natives, who were determined to resist to the last. The total French force consisted of about 1,000 men, and of the natives there were, either in Tahiti or the adjoining islands, from 4,000 to 5,000 determined men in arms, resolved to resist them to the last. Already from 200 to 250 of the French had fallen in attacking the strong position taken by the natives, of whom about 100 had also lost their lives. Queen Pomare had refused to have anything

to do with the French. She had joined her subjects in one of the adjoining islands, and was determined either to live or die a queen.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of Zurich has refused to accede to the proposition of the Government of Berne to prevent, by force of arms, the establishment of the Jesuits in Lucerne, but has resolved, by a majority of 9 to 4, to send federal commissions to Lucerne, to recommend, in the strongest possible terms, that the Jesuits should not be admitted. In the canton of Berne, and other parts of Switzerland, public meetings have been held, at which it was resolved to expel the Jesuits by force, if the Diet should not decide upon their expulsion.

Upwards of 250 houses were lately burnt down in Luc. The clergyman's residence and the Town Hall were also reduced to ashes. The church is so much injured that it is not expected to be again available for public worship. The three bells were melted before the fire reached the spire of the steeple. The total damage from the fire is estimated at 100,000*l*.

INDIA.

The whole of India, with some trifling exceptions, is tranquil. The disturbances in Kolapore have subsided. The celebrated fortresses of Punalla and Ponnaghur, near the town of Kolapore, were taken on the 1st of December, by the force under General de la Motte. The only casualty was the death of Colonel Hicks, of the Bombay army, who had one of his legs shattered by a cannon ball, which passed through his horse, and injured the other. Col. Outram and Ovan have been removed from Kolapore, and Captain Douglas Graham sent thither, for the purpose of co-operating with the political resident in introducing peace and good government into those districts.

MOROCCO.

Anarchy is said to reign in a great part of the empire of Morocco. The Kabyles have pillaged several towns. The peace concluded with France had contributed to weaken the authority of the Emperor Abderrahman, who has been represented to the fanatics as incapable of defending the cause of Islamism on the field of battle. It is believed that Abd-el-Kader is not unconnected with the movement.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Jan. 23. An enormous steam-vessel, built at Bristol for the passage of the Atlantic, and named *The Great Britain*, left Kingroad in the Severn to come round to the Thames. Captain Hosken, formerly commanding the *Great Western*, took charge of the vessel. She encountered a heavy gale, and behaved nobly throughout; a heavy sea, which must have contained 2,000 or 3,000 tons of water, seemed for a moment to paralyse the vessel, stove in three of her starboard bow bull's-eyes, a portion of her carved figure-head was carried away, and the wooden fittings of her bulkhead with iron sheathing of both bows split above deck in two places. The engines, however, were uninjured. When off Gravesend, on Sunday, she experienced some difficulty in threading her way through the vessels at anchor there, but she answered the helm as readily as a small vessel. From the time she left the *Holmes* light until she arrived at Blackwall, she made 54,521 revolutions with her engine, and 163,563 revolutions with her screw. Her six masts give her an extraordinary appearance; they are all fitted with iron rigging, adopted in consequence of its offering two-thirds less resistance than hemp, a great point in going head to wind; five of them are binged for lowering, in case of contrary gales. In taking up her moorings at Blackwall, as the tide was flowing, she had occasion to swing round, and in so doing she presented a singular appearance, for, when lying athwart the river, she actually occupied nearly the whole breadth from bank to bank. Some idea of her extraordinary length may be formed, when it is stated that she is upwards of one hundred feet longer than either of our first-rate line-of-battle ships, the *Queen*, *Caledonia*, and *St. Vincent*; the length of these vessels being 205 feet, while the length of the *Great Britain* is 322 feet. She is worked with the Archimedean screw, the invention of Mr. Smith, of Hythe.

Feb. 6. A new war-steamer was launched at Woolwich Dockyard, and named *The Terrible*. She measures 253 feet 6 inches in extreme length, and 226 feet between perpendiculars, exceeding the *Trafalgar*, of 120 guns, by more than twenty feet. Her keel was laid down on the 13th November, 1843, and the architect is Mr. Oliver Lang, junr., late master shipwright of the dockyard (and now of Chatham), whose skill has previously been shewn in the *Black Eagle*, the *Medea*, the *Flamer*, &c. The vessel is to have two engines of 400 horse power

each, to supply which Messrs Maudslay & Co. have contracted at 41,250*l.* In the words of a distinguished naval officer who was present at the launch, "The *Queen of England* has now in her navy the first steamer in the world."

KENT.

Feb. 11. A destructive fire broke out in Chatham dockyard, at the joiners' shop. The buildings, which were brick, and three stories high, were completely gutted, nothing but the bare walls standing. The shop, which was entirely consumed, contained three hundred and fifty different frames, which had been made for the ships *Raleigh*, *Active*, *Bulldog* steam frigate, *Eclipse*, and *Janus*. There were upwards of one hundred chests of tools, the private property of the carpenters, valued at 25*l.* each, which are totally consumed. The dockyard school, with other small buildings, was also destroyed. The total extent of the loss of property is estimated from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*

LANCASHIRE.

Messrs. Ainsworth and Son, cotton-spinners, of Preston, have nearly completed a most extraordinary and extensive power-loom shed. The building covers three-eighths of an acre of ground, and will hold 1650 looms, which will require 825 hands to superintend them, and 75 horses' power to drive them. The shafting connected with this monstrous shed is now finished: its length is 6500 feet of strapping. There are 3000 feet of gas piping, and 825 lights will be required. The roof contains 340 windows, or skylights, and is supported by 325 pillars. When the whole of the looms are in motion, they will turn off 50 yards of cloth per minute.

MIDDLESEX.

The late *Fleet Prison* has been purchased by the Corporation of London from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the sum of 25,000*l.*

Jan. 2. The first stone of a new church for the accommodation of those French Protestants who have been hitherto accustomed to worship in the chapel within the walls of the Savoy Palace, in the Strand, was laid by the Bishop of London, in Charlotte-street (now Bloomsbury-street), Bloomsbury. Besides the Lord Bishop and his chaplains, and the Minister of the French Episcopal Church, M. Mudry, there were present upwards of 30 clergymen. The church is to be built in the Elizabethan style, the front

facing Bloomsbury-street. Its dimensions are to be 68 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 7 inches, affording room for from four to five hundred persons. This church adopts the Liturgy and Prayer Book of the Established Church (translated into French), and was placed by Charles II., when he established the congregation in the Savoy, on his restoration to the throne, under the superintendence and jurisdiction of the Primate and Metropolitan. Its existence is traced as far back as the year 1610, about which time they assembled in or near Whitehall. At the Restoration, the church became conformist, and adopted the established forms. The French Protestant church in St. Martin's-le-Grand is totally distinct and separate. It was established in 1550 by the royal charter of Edward VI., together with its sister church in Austin-friars (the Dutch); but has never been subject to the control of the metropolitan bishop, the two "pastors" or ministers being subject to the authority of a *consistoire* of lay elders and deacons, in the same manner as the reformed Churches in Holland, and it has a Liturgy of its own, totally distinct from that of the Anglican Church.

Jan. 29. The new church at *Notting-hill*, in the parish of Kensington, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London. The resolution to build this church originated in a memorial addressed to the vicar by the inhabitants of Notting-hill; in which they strongly represented to him the spiritual destitution under which they laboured. The parish church contains only 1200 sittings for a population of above 12,000; of these 1200 sittings not more than 80 were open to the poor; the rest being all appropriated to families or individuals, and the applicants for any pews or sittings that might become vacant amounted to several hundreds. The great difficulty to be surmounted was that of procuring an eligible site: the most central position would have cost 2,000*l.* At length a site in Kensington Park, purchased by R. Roy, esq., at a cost of 460*l.* was liberally offered; and a handsome edifice has now been built, containing 1,500 sittings, of which 400 will be free. The population now resident within a moderate distance of the church exceeds 4,000. The new edifice is dedicated to St. John. It stands so advantageously that it may be seen for many miles round. The architects are Messrs. Stevens and Alexander. The style is that modification of the Gothic, termed the Early-English, introduced in the 13th century. The general arrangement is a Latin cross, with a lofty spire rising from the centre.

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The tower is of stone; the ornamental parts, the angles, buttresses adjoining, windows, spire, and weather table, being of Bath or Box freestone, and the remainder of hammer-dressed Kentish rag-stone in courses. The roof is open to the view, and the interior is of singularly bold and simple design. The principal rafters are decorated with illuminated inscriptions. The great number of sittings required, viz. 1,500, rendered galleries indispensable; but they have been placed at the west end, and in the north and south transepts, and so arranged as not to interfere with the main body of the structure, whose columns, arches, and windows are left perfectly free and unencumbered. The organ is placed at the north side of the church, in a chapel appropriated for it, whilst the children are intended to occupy a similar position on the south side. Several of the windows are intended to be filled with painted glass, the execution of which has been entrusted to Messrs. Williams and Warrington. The chancel is also to be paved with encaustic tiles. The sum allotted for the building of so handsome a structure is very small, the contract being 7,500*l.*, which, however, did not include the inclosures, warming apparatus, furniture, and incidental expenses.

At the conclusion of the morning service, the Bishop of London delivered an eloquent sermon, which was listened to with deep attention. A collection was made amounting to 124*l.* In one of the plates, an amber bracelet and a necklace, wrapt up in a 5*l.* note, were deposited. The sum of 1000*l.*, at least, is still wanted to complete the fund.

NORFOLK.

Jan. 28. The church of *Attleborough*, near Norwich, was re-opened after extensive repairs, the Bishop preaching, after which a collection was made, which amounted to 152*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, including 100*l.* sent by the patron, Sir B. E. Smyth, Bart. The total cost of the works is 1200*l.* The roofs of the aisles have been entirely, and that of the nave partially, renewed. The old pews have been removed, and the church is now fitted up with open seats, resembling those in Norwich cathedral, made by Mr. Farrow, of Diss. They will accommodate 660, being an increase of 203. The tower standing at the east end of the church, the belfry has been entirely inclosed from the interior, and a recess formed in its western wall for the altar. The late vestry, called Chanticleer's chantry, has been opened to the church, and a vestry and archidiaconal court formed in Mortimer's chantry

chapel. A pulpit, by Ver Bruggen, of Brussels, from a design by Inigo Jones, has been presented by the rector, Dr. Barrett, and a font by the curate, the Rev. W. W. Poley. An elegant altar rail, carved by Mr. Ollett, of Norwich, has been presented by Mrs. Cockell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A Railway Town.—Wolverton station, on the London and Birmingham Railway, already contains eight streets, seven of these bearing the names of Messrs. Garnett, Cooke, Walker, Glyn, Ledsham, Creed, and Bury, directors and officers of the Company. The number of houses is 199. The population about 1000. The church is a substantial and very neat structure, seating about 850 persons, including a gallery for 200 children. The churchyard includes more than an acre. The parsonage-house is also an exceedingly neat building. The endowment for the clergyman is 2000*l.*, vested in Queen Anne's Bounty, giving an annual stipend of 62*l.* The patrons of the living, which is intended to be a perpetual curacy, with Wolverton station assigned to it as a district (for spiritual purposes only), are the five trustees of the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe. The present clergyman, the Rev. George Weight, M.A., was appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1841. The church and parsonage were built at the expense of the Radcliffe trustees, who also gave the ground. The cost exceeded 4000*l.* The endowment was given by the proprietors and friends of the Company. The Company have given a large room for the use of the Wesleyan Methodists, which is fitted up as a chapel, and a Sunday school is attached to it. The Company's day and Sunday schools are entirely under the charge of the clergyman; they educate about 250 children. All the expenses of salaries, books, &c. are defrayed by the Company. Connected with these schools there is a large lending library, to which the children and their parents have gratuitous admission. Other persons have the use of all the books and magazines by paying 1*d.* weekly. The directors have supplied these schools with various large maps, a globe, geological specimens, apparatus for explaining mechanical powers, &c. The Company have also given the people a large reading room, with an adjoining room for a library, provided with coal and gas. There are upwards of 100 members of the library, viz., 48 at the station, 36 in Birmingham, and 18 in London. The library contains 700 volumes. This institution is managed by a committee of twelve of the mechanics, in rotation. There is also the

"Station Lending Library," the object of which is to furnish a gratuitous supply of books to every first-class station on the entire line, including the locomotive departments at Birmingham and at Camden Town. Boxes, each containing 50 or 60 volumes, are removed from one station to another as often as it is requisite. The company rent to their people several acres of ground for gardens, and they are now applying to the trustees for at least ten acres more for the same purpose.

NOTTINGHAM.

Jan. 29. The public opening of a newly-erected building at *Nottingham*, to be used as a Mechanics' Hall, was celebrated by a grand entertainment, at which upwards of 800 persons were present. The site, 100 square yards, was presented by John Smith Wright, esq., of Rempstone, President of the institution, and is situated on Burton Leys; value 350*l.* He also gave a donation of 50*l.*, and the committee have since purchased 400 square yards, at a cost of 140*l.* The foundation was laid on the 12th of June, 1843. The building is of brick, and surcoated, and the front and side elevations are Grecian. The capitals of the columns are Corinthian, from the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli. The external dimensions of the edifice are 124 feet long, 62 feet extreme width, and 46 feet high. Beneath the portico, upon the right, is the residence of the librarian, and on the left of the staircase leading to the great hall are two commodious class-rooms; and on the other side of the corridor a library and reading-room, 42 feet by 26 feet; a lecture-room, 45 feet by 26 feet; a Natural History gallery, 50 feet by 19 feet 6 inches; with the apartment of the curator, and at each angle a staircase. The one pair is almost entirely occupied by a noble hall, 80 feet by 45 feet, and 30 feet high, with an orchestra and platform capable of accommodating 300 performers. Under the orchestra is an upper gallery for natural history, 50 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 12 feet high; also a committee room, apparatus room, music library, &c.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sir Robert Peel is adding to his mansion, at *Drayton Manor*, a picture gallery, 100 feet in length, for the reception chiefly of portraits of the most eminent men of the present day. His present collection of pictures at the Manor is already among the largest, if not the largest, of modern date in this country, and it is constantly being extended. The new gallery will be fitted up with carved oak and polished marble, now preparing.

SUFFOLK.

Jan. 11. The *Beeches* theatre, purchased about three months since, was opened for the first time as a Corn Exchange. The fittings of the theatre are all cleared away, and the four walls of the edifice form one large room, measuring 63 feet by 34. It is lighted by day by three large sky-lights, and at night by two gas chandeliers.

Jan. 21. The perpetual advowson, with the next presentation to the living of Trimley St. Martin, was put up for sale, at the Auction Mart. The large and small tithes had been commuted at the sum of 500*l.* per annum. The outgoings amounted to about 45*l.* a-year, but which were compensated by the glebe, consisting of about 21 acres. The population, wholly agricultural, consisted of about 500 persons, and the parish comprised 1200 acres; while the incumbent was in his 86th year. The auctioneer stated the value of it to be 7000*l.* It was bought in for 5930*l.*

SURREY.

Dec. 30. The new Police Courts at Stones'-end, Blackman-street, *Southwark*, and Kennington-lane, *Lambeth*, were opened for public business. The old court, Union Hall, is transferred to the former, with the magistrates, Messrs. Truill and Cottingham, and the officers attached thereto. *Lambeth-street* police court is also closed, and the magistrates of that court will, for the future, transact the business at *Lambeth* police court, *Kennington-lane*.

WILTSHIRE.

Nov. 29. The church of *Wyly* was re-opened for Divine service, after having received extensive alterations. Increased accommodation has been afforded to the amount of 102 sittings, all of which are free. The former unsightly gallery has been dispensed with, and the nave and chancel are fitted with open seats. A new roof has been added, the timbers of which are all internally visible, and stained to resemble oak. Stained glass windows have been placed at the eastern end on the southern side of the chancel, executed by Miller, of *Berners-street*, and the gift of the Dowager Lady Pembroke, in whose family the patronage of the church is vested. The cost of the whole amounts to the sum of 1,100*l.*, 200*l.* of which was contributed by the parish, and the residue undertaken by the Rector. The Bishop and Archdeacon, with twenty-three other clergymen of the neighbourhood, attended.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Dec. 5. The consecration took place of *St. Mary's Chapel, Barnard's Green*. The

land for the site was given by E. T. Foley, esq. with a contribution amounting to nearly 1,800*l.* the remainder being raised by subscription. C. Morris, esq. of *Malvern*, has given the sacramental plate; the Rev. Mr. Romney, the Curate, the communion table; Miss Garlike, the font; and the stained glass windows, which are elaborately executed, were provided jointly by the reverend Curate and Messrs. Haines and Areher.

YORKSHIRE.

John Dugdale, esq. cotton-printer, of *Manchester*, has become the purchaser of the *Crathorne* estate, in the North Riding. The price given is 75,450*l.* comprising the baronial manor of *Crathorne*, and 2,200 acres in a ring fence. The property had been in the possession of the *Crathorne* family for a very long period.

A handsome window of stained glass has been put into the west side of the tower of the parish church of *Heale*. The arch connecting the tower with the nave has lately been opened, thereby extending the church to the extreme west, and affording increased accommodation, in free seats, to the parishioners. The window, which is partly after the design of some in the *Temple* church, *London*, has been executed by Mr. Barnett, of *York*.

A fishing bank of great extent has been recently resorted to by the fishermen, at a distance of about 80 miles to the east of *Scarborough*, where large quantities of fish, particularly soles, of superior size and excellence, are now regularly taken; and such has been the effect of this fresh source of supply to the fishmarkets in the interior of the country, that soles are now selling in the *Leeds* and other markets of the manufacturing districts at a reduction of from 4*d.* to 6*d.* in the pound. This newly explored mine of marine wealth has obtained the appropriate name of the *Silver Bank*.

SCOTLAND.

Jan. 19. The cathedral or collegiate church of the *Greyfriars, Edinburgh*, a pile of great extent and peculiarly venerable from its antiquity and historical associations, was almost totally destroyed by fire. It must be understood, that, as in many instances is the case in *Scotland*, the edifice comprised two churches under one roof, the one being separated from the other by a substantial wall of masonry. The eastern half, in which the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee officiated, was called the *Old Greyfriars*; the western, of which the Rev. Mr. Robertson was minister, the *New Greyfriars*. The building, now in ruins, is finely situated to the south-west of the city, overlooked by the *Castle* on its lofty rock within less than half a mile, and the churchyard adjoined the grounds

of Heriot's hospital. The eastern portion, in which the fire originated, is the more ancient, bearing the date of 1612; the western half was erected after the accidental explosion on the 7th May, 1718, of some gunpowder belonging to the city, which had been stored in the steeple; but the site was occupied by a monastic establishment for some centuries previous to the Reformation. The fire was caused by the overheating of a flue of a stove in the south-eastern portion of the building. The session books of the New Greyfriars have been saved; the accounts as to those of the Old Greyfriars are conflicting. All the seating, furniture, and books, have been destroyed, including some highly prized relics—a table once the property of the Reformer, John Knox, and one or two bibles of early and rare editions. Both churches are said to have been insured, but only to the extent of 1000*l.* each.

John Gladstone, esq. of Fasque, has become the proprietor of the estate of *Phesdo* and *Pitnamoon*, at the price of 32,000*l.* This beautiful property lies nearly adjacent to Fasque, and will constitute Mr. Gladstone one of the principal heritors of the parish of Fordoun. The valuable estate of *Rossie*, in the parish of Craig, has also been disposed of by Mr. Ross. The purchasers are the trustees of Mr. Macdonald, of St. Martin's, near Perth, and the price 115,000*l.*

A one-hand clock, all curiously constructed of brass, which was brought some years ago from *Lochleven*, is supposed to have been the principal and ornamental clock of the castle. It has much carving, and the maker's name and the year 1566 are engraven on it. It is enclosed in a very curiously-wrought old oak case. It is at present in fine order, and goes well, in the possession of William Wilson, 14, Shuttie-street, Glasgow.

IRELAND.

The Marquess of Lansdowne has given 3000*l.* to the suspension bridge; 1000*l.* to the market house; 300*l.* to the National school; and 100*l.*, besides a glebe of 20 acres, to the parish priest of Kenmare, co. Kerry.

WALES.

Great improvements are rapidly progressing both in Pembroke Dockyard and in the town of *Pembroke Dock*. Very little more than a quarter of a century since, these two places were a farm called *Pater Church*, with the exception of the "Old Pater Fort," which was commenced soon after the rebellion of 1745. In 1828 the western part of the fort was raised to its present height, making a most formidable battery against an approach on the dockyard. The old town of *Pembroke* is upwards of two miles and a half

to the south-east of *Pembroke Dock*. The inhabitants of *Pembroke Dock* now amount to upwards of 4000 persons. A church is about to be erected, the clergyman having already been appointed to the district, under the recent Act of Parliament. A national school has been built on a large scale on the ground belonging to the Admiralty, and a market-place has been made for the accommodation of the inhabitants. On the heights above the dockyard and town a "defensible barrack" is nearly completed, to contain 400 men. It has been built under the superintendence of Capt. Farris, R.E. There are also near the dockyard at Hobb's Point an extensive pier and premises for the convenience of the Waterford packets.

The improvements and additions to the Dockyard are constantly progressing. There are now twelve building slips, and a dock which will contain the largest class ship, having an average depth of water in it of twenty-three feet. Slips Nos. 1 and 2 are vacant. In Slip 3 the *Lion*, 80, is building. In Slip 4 the *Victoria*, 110. In Slip 5 the *Constance*, 50-gun frigate. In Slip 6 the *Colossus*, 80. In Slip 7 the *Dragon*, steam-frigate. The above slips are fit for building first-rates. Slips 8 and 9 are vacant; they are fit for two-decked line-of-battle ships. In Slip No. 10, the *Sybil*, 36, is building. In Slip 11 the *Inflexible*, steam-sloop, is laid down. In Slip 12 is the *Kingfisher*, 12, brig. Iron roofs are now in progress of erection over slips 1 to 9 inclusive. Their principals are of the same shape as the carpentry introduced by the late Sir Robert Seppings in the construction of his wood roofs. The covering will be corrugated iron; zinc is a perfect failure. There is a steam-engine for pumping out the dock, which also drives a saw-mill, working two frames and a circular saw. Within the last year the dockyard has been increased about fourteen acres, making an area of nearly eighty acres. In the new part, the two large building slips, 1 and 2, have been formed. There is also an extensive pond for the immersion of elm timber, and it is generally thought that much durability would be given to English oak by a similar process. The eastern boundary wall of the sea battery now becomes the western boundary. Large additions are making to the smithery, a building for Nasmyth's steam-lift hammer, &c. These works have had the superintendence of Captain Montgomery Williams, R.E.

A dry dock, of which the foundation stone was laid in April last, has been formed at *Milford* by Mr. Hogan, ship-builder. It is in length 163 feet, and 51 in breadth.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR 1845.

Beds.—W. B. Higgins, of Turvey, esq.
 Berks.—J. B. Monck, of Coley-Park, esq.
 Buckinghamshire—Edmund Francis Dayrell,
 of Lillingstone Dayrell, esq.
 Camb. and Hunt.—John Bonfoy Rooper, of
 Abbotts Ripton, esq.
 Cumb.—T. Fetherstonhaugh, Kirkoswald, esq.
 Cheshire.—Sir W. T. S. M. Stanley, of Hooton,
 Bart.
 Cornwall.—Francis Rodd, of Trebartha, esq.
 Derby.—Thomas Pares, of Hopwell, esq.
 Devon.—E. S. Drewe, of the Grange, esq.
 Dorset.—Edward Balston, of Corfe-hill, esq.
 Durham.—J. W. Williamson, of Whickham, esq.
 Essex.—George Round, of Colchester, esq.
 Glouc.—E. Hopkinson, of Edgworth-house, esq.
 Heref.—J. K. King, of Staunton-park, esq.
 Herts.—Sir H. Meux, of Theobalds, Bart.
 Kent.—Sir Moses Montefiore, of East-cliff,
 Saint Lawrence, Thanet, knight.
 Lanc.—P. Dawson, of Hornby Castle, esq.
 Leic.—W. C. Smith, of Bitteswell, esq.
 Linc.—T. Coltman, of Hagnaby-priory, esq.
 Monm.—W. Phillips, of Whitson-house, esq.
 Norf.—T. R. Buckworth, of Cockley Cley, esq.
 Northamptonshire—The Hon. Richard Wat-
 son, of Rockingham-castle.
 Northumb.—Ralph Carr, of Hedgley, esq.
 Notts.—W. H. Barrow, of Southwell, esq.
 Oxford.—J. S. North, of Wroxton-abbey, esq.
 Rutland.—H. B. Pierrepont, of Knyall, esq.
 Salop.—St. John Chiverton Charlton, of Apley-
 castle, esq.
 Somerset.—J. L. Lee, of Dillington-house, esq.
 Staffordshire—Charles Smith Forster, of Ham-
 stead-hall, esq.
 Southampton.—Sir Richard Goden Simeon, of
 Swainstone, Isle of Wight, Bart.
 Suffolk.—Henry Wilson, of Stowlangtoft, esq.
 Surrey.—Richard Fuller, of the Rookery, Dork-
 ing, esq.
 Sussex.—James B. Daubuz, of Offington, esq.
 Warw.—J. R. West, of Alscote, esq.
 Wiltsh.—Wade Browne, of Monkton Farleigh,
 esq.
 Worc.—T. S. Lea, of Astley-hall, esq.
 Yorks.—Sir W. B. Cooke, of Wheatley, Bart.

WALES.

Anglesey.—R. J. Hughes, of Plas Llangoed, esq.
 Brecon.—W. Williams, of Aberpergwm, esq.
 Carnarvonshire—Postponed.
 Carmarthen.—David Jones, of Glanbrane-
 park, Llandovery, esq.
 Cardiganshire.—J. Lloyd Davies, of Alltyro-
 dyn, esq.
 Denbighs.—Charles Wynne, of Garthmeilio,
 near Cerrigydruidion, esq.
 Flintshire.—Ralph Richardson, of Greenfield-
 hall, esq.
 Glamorgans.—Robert Savours, of Trecastle, esq.
 Merioneths.—W. Price, of Rhiwlas, esq.
 Montgomery.—J. W. L. Winder, of Vaynor-
 park, esq.
 Pembroke.—A. L. Gower, of Castlemalgwynne,
 esq.
 Radnors.—James Davies, of Colva, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 25. The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Joseph Hume, Aaron Chapman, Edward Royd Rice, and Thomas Baring, esqrs. Francis Beaufort, esq. Capt. R.N., or the Hydrographer of the Admiralty for the time being; George Biddell Airy, esq. or the Astronomer Royal for the time being; John

Washington, esq. Capt. R.N.; and Henry John Shepherd, esq. or the Counsel for the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy for the time being, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the harbours, shores, and rivers of the United Kingdom.—Francis Hart Dyke, esq. to be Her Majesty's Procurator in all cases and matters Maritime, Foreign, Civil, and Ecclesiastical.—Lieut. Edward Bold, R.N. to accept the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, conferred in testimony of approbation of his services while commanding a frigate in her Most Faithful Majesty's Navy.

Jan. 28. Henry John Shepherd, esq. Q. C. to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.—Edward Protheroe, jun. esq. M.P. in compliance with the will of Dame Mary Hill, of Turnwood, co. Dorset, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, and formerly wife of Mark Davis, of Turnwood, esq. to take the name of Davis before Protheroe, and bear the arms of Davis in the second quarter.—The Rev. G. H. O. Pedlar, M. A. Rector of Holy Trinity, Exeter, and Ann, only child of the late Adm. Wm. Shield, after their intended marriage, to take the name of Shield only.—William Prior Johnson Richardson, of Bridgend-cottage, near Bexley, Kent, esq. eldest son and heir of James Richardson (afterwards James Richardson William Prior Johnson), of Stock House, Essex, gent. deceased, and grandson of Thomas Richardson, of Lambeth, gentleman, by Hannah his wife, daughter and coheir of William Prior Johnson, of Stock, aforesaid, esq. to take the name of William Prior Johnson in lieu of Richardson.

Jan. 29. Edmund Murray Dodd, esq. to be Solicitor General for Nova Scotia.—Edmund Gabriel, jun. esq. (in the room of Charles Francis Fynes Clinton, esq. deceased,) to be Arbitrator, on the part of Her Majesty, in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, established at the city of Loanda.

Jan. 31. Brevet, Capt. G. B. Calcott, of the 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—John Lewis, gent. and William Lewis, gent. both of Carmarthen, sons of Jonah Lewis, of Ffos-ddufach, in Llanboidy, co. Carm. gent. in compliance with the will of William Phillips, of Carmarthen, esq. to take the name of Phillips only.

Feb. 1. The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. to be Keeper of Greenwich Park.

Feb. 3. The Hon. Sidney Herbert sworn of the Privy Council.

Feb. 4. The Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert to be Her Majesty's Secretary at War.

Feb. 7. 13th Light Dragoons, Major Gen. the Hon. E. P. Lygon to be Colonel.—77th Foot, Capt. T. G. Egerton, to be Major.

Feb. 10. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Feb. 14. 13th Light Dragoons, Capt. W. D. Hamilton to be Major.—Brevet, Captain T. Unett, of 19th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Captain, the Hon. G. F. Hastings.

To be retired Captain of 1840, Comm. George Truscott (1812).

To be Commanders.—John Lunn (1829), George Sprigg (1839) J. T. Caldwell (1834), Edmund Wilson, Henry Chads (1841), John H. Bow-

ker. On the Retired List of 1830; Thomas Crawford, George White, John Orlebar, Saunderson Allen, John Gregory (1808), Mate of *Success*; John Finlayson (1808); Henry Fage Beeson (1808); William John Innes (1808); H. Joseph Philip Proby (1808); and Charles Chappell (1808), Midshipman of *Victory* at Trafalgar.

Appointments.—Vice Admiral Sir F. W. Austen, K.C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America.

Captains.—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence (1824) re-appointed to Royal Victoria and Albert; Michael Seymour (1825) to *Vindictive*; Edw. Collier, C.B. to the *Rodney*.

Commanders.—John Simpson (1840) to the *Holla*, 10, brig at Chatham, for surveying service; W. Crispin (1844) re-appointed to Royal Victoria and Albert; Balchen F. West (1843), to *Vindictive*; James A. Gordon (1842), to *Wolf*; W. W. Hornby to the *Styx* steam sloop; Lieut. R. T. J. Levinge to command the *Dolphin* 3.

Commander James Pullen (1829), to the rank of Captain on the Coast Guard.

Lieut. M'Kenzie (1799) is appointed to Greenwich Hospital.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Chapman, to the Bishopric of Ceylon.
Rev. J. B. B. Clarke, to be Preb. of Wells.
Rev. G. F. Lewis, to be hon. Canon of Hereford.

Rev. H. J. Maltby, to be hon. Canon of Durham.
Rev. C. W. H. Alston, Wembdon V. Som.

Rev. — Bailey, North Laverton R. Notts.
Rev. R. S. Bower, St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gregory by St. Paul's R.R. London

Rev. H. B. Brereton, Suffkey with Morston annexed R. Norfolk.

Rev. D. Bruce, Forryhill P.C. Durham.
Rev. H. Brown, Boreham V. Essex.

Rev. S. Brown, Westbury V. Wilts.
Rev. G. Bryant, Sheerness P.C. Kent.

Rev. D. Campbell, Herrow V. Worc.
Rev. W. M. H. Church, Geddington V. N'p'n.

Rev. J. B. Clyde, Bradworthy V. Devon.
Rev. J. W. Corbett, Wigginton R. near York.

Rev. E. Dennis, Clifton R. Northamptonsh.
Rev. T. Dent, Grindleton P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. C. Evanson, New district of St. Andrew, Montpelier, P.C. Cheltenham.

Rev. G. C. Fenwicke, Stockerston R. Leic.
Rev. J. B. Gabriel, Chepstow V. Monm.

Rev. J. Hayne, Raddington R. Som.
Rev. W. G. Holmes, Beercrocombe R. Som.

Rev. H. Howarth, St. George's, Hanover-Square, R. Middlesex.

Rev. A. H. W. Ingram, Harvington R. Worc.
Rev. T. Jones, Sporie V. and R. of Palgrave, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Lowthian, Wharton P.C. Lanc.
Rev. J. Maynard, Sudbourne cum Capella de Orford R. Suffolk.

Rev. E. Maxwell, District Church of St. John's, Barnsley, P.C. Gloucestershire.

Rev. R. J. Meade, Castle Cary V. Som.
Rev. W. Mee, Hayton V. Notts.

Rev. B. Neill, Shillington R. Beds.
Rev. T. Nunn, Trinity Church P.C. Leeds.

Rev. F. Owen, St. Thomas's Church, Crookesmoor, P.C. near Sheffield.

Rev. F. C. Parsons, Gouthurst R. Som.
Rev. J. M. Pratt, St. Paul's P.C. Derb.

Rev. A. Pulley, Whipsnade R. Beds.
Rev. R. Sarjeant, Spetchley R. Worc.

Rev. R. C. Savage, Nuneaton V. Warw.
Rev. W. Seaton, New District Church, near Templegate P.C. Bristol.

Rev. J. H. Sharwood, Walsall V. Staff.
Rev. T. Sheepsheanks, Arkendale P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. J. B. Skipper, Marden V. Heref.

Rev. J. Shooter, Glasson P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. Stovin, Beckingham V. Notts.

Rev. W. Sutcliffe, Neefon, near Kirkham P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. W. S. Symonds, Pendock R. Worc.

Rev. W. Taynton, Barton St. David P.C. Som.

Rev. T. Townsend, Aston Blank V. Glouc.

Rev. E. T. Vaughan, St. Martin's V. Leic.

Rev. A. R. Webster, Bothamsall P.C. Notts.

Rev. J. C. Wilkins, Barton R. near Penrith.

Rev. H. P. Wright, St. Mary's R. Leeds.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. M. P. Dudgeon, to Lord Keane.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Francis Hart Dyke, esq. to be Registrar of the Province of Canterbury.

John E. Batty, esq. to be Counsel to the Irish Office.

The following gentlemen are raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel:—Messrs. Lee, Parry, and Wood, of the Equity Bar; and Messrs. Humphrey, Hayward, Butt, Russell Gurney, and Mountagu Chambers, of the Common Law Bar.

Thomas Uwins, esq. Royal Academician, to be Surveyor of Pictures in ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. W. Dobson, M.A. to be Head Master of the Proprietary College, Cheltenham.

Lorenzo Smith, esq. B.A. to be Master of the Lower School, Manchester.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 10. At Hollingbourne, near Maidstone, the wife of Charles Duppa, esq. a dau.—15.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, a dau.—16. In Hyde-park-square, Mrs. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, a dau.—18.

At Downham, the wife of the Rev. S. Houghton Sherard, a son.—19. At Roebuck Hall, Nenagh, the wife of Capt. George Daniell, R.N. (daughter of the Master of Rolls for Ireland), a son and heir.—20. At Hannington Hall, Wilts, the wife of Col. Henry Freke, C.B. a dau.—At Saleby Grange, near Alford, the wife of J. S. Lister, esq. a son.—At Torquay, Mrs. Brodie, of Brodie, a son.—21. At Ickworth old hall, Suffolk, Lady Arthur Harvey, a dau.—22. At Colchester, the wife of the Rev. James T. Round, a son.—23. In St. George's-pl. the Lady Ernest Bruce, a son.—In Portland place, the wife of Mons. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, a son.—At Cossington, Somerset, Mrs. Sutherland Græme, a son.—26. At Tifford-house, Farnham, the wife of Major Edward Franchlyn, a son.—In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Maclean, a son.—27. At Woodcote, Lady Louisa Cotes, a dau.—29. At Bodrhydden, co. Flint, the wife of the Hon. R. T. Rowley, a dau.—30. The Countess of Clarendon, a son.—At Darting, co. Monaghan, Lady Cremorne, a son.—At Glazenwood-house, Essex, the lady of Sir John Page Wood, Bart. a dau.—31. At Wallaston-house, Dorchester, the wife of Arthur H. Dyke Acland, esq. a son.—The wife of W. Orde Powlett, esq. of Bolton Hall, a son and heir.—At Welford park, the wife of Charles Eyre, esq. a dau.—At Bath, the wife of the Rev. R. V. Law, a son.

Lately. At Baldovan-house, Lady Jane Ogilvy, a dau.—In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. the wife of Sir Geo. Baker, Bart. a son.—In Ireland, Lady Armstrong, a son.—In Upper Grosvenor-st. the wife of E. W. Hogg, esq. M.P. a son.—At Bradston Brook-house, near Guildford, the wife of Geo. Gibson, esq. a dau.—At Muntham-house, Sussex, the wife of Thomas Fitzgerald, esq. a dau.—At Munich,

the wife of J. R. Milbanke, a dau.—At Shirenewton House, the wife of J. H. Morris, esq. of twin daus.—At Ebley, the wife of Moira Maclean, esq. a dau.—At Quebec, the wife of Phipps J. Hornby, esq. R.E. a dau.—At the Vicarage, Lutton, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Beadon, a son.

Feb. 1. At Brooklands, Hants, the wife of Spencer Smith, esq. a dau.—At Bitteswell-hall, Leic. the Hon. Mrs. Corbet Smith, a son and heir.—At Blackheath-park, the wife of Joseph Underwood, esq. a son.—2. At Manston-house, Dorset, the wife of Harry Farr Yeatman, esq. a son.—3. At the Earl of Bradford's, Belgrave-sq. the Viscountess Newport, a son.—5. At Gallen-priory, Scotland, Lady Armstrong, a son.—7. In Belgrave-sq. her Grace the Duchess of Montrose, a son and heir.—At Stradsett-hall, Norf. the wife of W. Bagge, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Denham Fishery, Mrs. Harvey Drummond, a son.—8. At Hackthorn, Linc. the wife of Weston Cracroft, esq. a son and heir.—10. In Curzon-st. May Fair, Viscountess Jocelyn, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 4, 1844. At Jersey, John S. Gaskin, esq. of Bushy-park, Barbadoes, to Mary-Matilda, third dau. of Thomas S. Protheroe, esq. of Clifton.

Oct. 7. At Delhi, Robert Bridge, esq. 73rd Reg. N. 1. to Maria-Appellina, relict of the late Brevet Capt. Pocklington, L. I.

8. At New Brunswick, Alfred Reade, esq. third son of the late Frederick Reade, esq. of Portland-pl. London, to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of his Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K.H.

Nov. 19. At the Cathedral, Canterbury, William Gardner, esq. of Beaksbourne, to Jane-Angelica, second dau. of George Austin, esq. of the Precincts, architect.

21. At Calcutta, Captain H. B. Weston, of H. C. schooner Spy, and of Tenterden, Kent, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Capt. Vanderlure Mills, also of Tenterden.

Dec. 2. At the Cape of Good Hope, Farquhar M. Campbell, esq. Capt. the 4th King's Own Regt., and son of the late Lt.-Col. Ronald Campbell, of the 72d Highlanders, and Adj. Gen. at Jamaica, to Charlotte-Isabella, fourth dau. of the late Major R. L. Dickson, of the 1st Life Guards.

7. At Agra, Hervey Harris Greathead, esq. political agent of Jodhpore, second son of the late Edw. Greathead, esq. of Uddings-house, Dorset, to Eliza-Frances, dau. of I. J. Turner, esq. senior member of the Board of Revenue at Agra.

12. At St. Christopher's, Robert Murray Ruimsay, esq. Col. Secretary, to Louisa-Frances, third dau. of the late Hon. William Wharton Rawlins, member of Her Majesty's Council in that island.

17. At Coddalore, the Rev. George Knox, of Madras, to Frances-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of T. F. Reynolds, M.D. of Wallington, Surrey.

19. At Antigua, Edward Rycout Shordiche, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Lindsay, esq. Assistant Commissary-General.

Jan. 24. At Dorchester, Sprott Boyd, esq. M.D. Weymouth, son of John Boyd, esq. Broadmeadows, Selkirkshire, to Catharine, only dau. of the late Henry Cutler, esq. Secretary of State's Office, Colonial Department.

26. At Wootton Bassett, William, second son of the late William Watts, esq. of Wroughton, Wilts, to Eliza, eldest dau. of T. Hawkins, esq.—At Finchley, Andrew Hollingworth Frost, esq. B.A. of St. John's coll. Cambridge, son of Charles Frost, esq. of Hull, to Cora, dau. of Richard Dixon, esq. of Oak Lodge, Finchley.

—At Thanet, Edmund Boyle Church, esq. second son of the late Rev. William Church, of Hampton, Middlesex, to Annabella-Maria, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Clarke, C.B. late of the Scots Greys.

27. At Ashton-under-Lyne, Frederick Lowten Spinks, M.A. of Magdalen coll. Cambridge, and Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Edward Brown, esq. of the Firs, Ashton-under-Lyne, and of Oldham, Lancash.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Pierce Sweeting Brisley, esq. Solicitor, of Gray's-inn, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late James Lewis, esq. of Great Russell-st. Bedford-sq.

28. At St. Margaret's, Lothbury, William Butler, eldest son of Dr. Langmore, of Finsbury-sq. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Alderman Moon.—At Bradpole, Dorset, George Frederick Ferdinand Dammers, esq. 5th Hanoverian Inf. Regt. eldest son of the late Gen. Dammers, to Emily, fourth dau. of Thomas Collins Housell, esq. of Wykes Court, Dorset.—The Rev. Edward Henry Armitage, B.A. only son of Edward Armitage, esq. of Fainley Lodge, Cheltenham, and Fainley Hall, Yorksh. to Emma, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Cosby Jackson.—Charles R. M. Jackson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Jane, eldest dau. of Edward Armitage, esq. of Fainley Lodge, Cheltenham, and Fainley Hall, Yorksh.

30. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, T. M. Wequelin, esq. to Catharine, sixth dau. of Charles Hammersley, esq. of Park-cresc.—At Wexford, Lieut. W. K. Shoveller, R.M. to Georgiana-Lucinda, youngest dau. of the late Henry de Rinz, esq. of Wexford.

31. At Colden-common, the Rev. Edward Kilvert, B.A. Curate of Binsted, to Elizabeth-Emma, second dau. of the late Major J. E. Gabriel, Hon. East India Company's Service.—At Wedmore, Somerset, William, second son of John Golding, esq. Ditton-place, near Maidstone, to Sarah, third dau. of John Barrow, esq. Manor House, Wedmore.—At Speldhurst, the Rev. George Tyndall, Rector of Lapworth, late Fellow of Merton college, Oxford, to Jane-Powell, dau. of the late Joseph Kaye, esq. of Wandsworth Common.—At Oxford, the Rev. G. Th. Spring, M.A. Rector of Hawling, Gloucestershire, and one of the Masters of the Islington Collegiate School, to Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Hill, B.D. Vice-Principal of St. Edmund's Hall.—At Rustington, Sussex, the Rev. J. Edwards, M.A. King's coll. London, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. C. Green, M.A. Vicar of Rustington.—At Worcester, the Rev. R. H. Harrison, Incumbent of Builth, Brecon, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Walcot, Rector of Pitchford, Salop.—At Ruish-ton, Somerset, the Hon. Sir Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony, of Ochterlony, N.B. Bart. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. P. Tribe, of Liverpool.

Latly. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Samuel Wilkes Waud, M.A. Rector of Rettendon, Essex, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen coll. Cambridge, to Martha, dau. of the late Capt. Williams, Hon. East India Company's Service.—At Canterbury, the Rev. Hugh Willoughby Jermy, B.A. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Edward Scudamore, esq. M.D. Canterbury.—At Plymouth, the Rev. E. Beauchamp St. John, Vicar of Ideford, Devon, to Mary, third dau. of the late Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq.—At Dublin, the Rev. John Selby Watson, of Stockwell, Surrey, to Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Armstrong, esq. of Inchicore, Dublin.

Jan. 1. At Radborne, John, only son of Sir John Buller Yarge Buller, Bart. of Lupton, Devon, to Charlotte, second dau. of E. S.

Charles Pole, esq. of Radborne Hall, Derbyshire.—At St. Pancras, Joseph James Foot, esq. eldest son of Joseph Foot, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Rose-Parker, second dau. of Charles Harris, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq. and Fenchurch-st.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Edward Charles Hampton, esq. to Elizabeth-Sarah, eldest dau. of John Butler, esq. of Dublin.—At Charlwood, Surrey, T. M. Moos, second son of Henry Moon, esq. of Horsham, to Susannah, eldest dau. of Joseph Flint, esq.—At Hackney, Edward, son of the late Charles Child, esq. of Warnham, Sussex, to Elizabeth-Stutfield, dau. of George Irvine, esq.

2. At Heavitree, Devon, Charles Davers Osborn, esq. second son of Sir John Osborn, Bart. of Cucksaunds Priory, Beds. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Arthur Atherley, Vicar of Heavitree.—At Kensington, the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, to Sarah-Elizabeth-Catharine, eldest dau. of Lord Henry Gordon.—William James Hixon, esq. of Hatcham, Surrey, to Jemima, dau. of the late Robert Browning, esq. of the Bank of England.—At Worcester, William-Yate, son of Thomas Yate Hunt, esq. of the Brades, Staffordsh. to Catharine-Mary, eldest dau. of George Farley, esq. of Henwick House, near Worcester.—At Camberwell, Walter-Horatio, only son of Walter Barton May, esq. of Hadlow Castle, Kent, to Eliza, second dau. of the late John Jackson, esq. of Elm House, East Dulwich.—At Yardley, the Rev. W. J. Kennedy, Secretary of the National Society, to Miss Kennedy, dau. of George Kennedy, esq. of Shenstone.—At Headingley, James, son of the late David Shaw, esq. of Huddersfield, to Eliza, dau. of the late James Hargreave, esq. Headingley Hill.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Henry Stoker, M.A. Fellow of the University of Durham, and Second Master of Durham School, to Charlotte, second dau. of Mr. E. Pierce.—At Donnybrook, John, eldest son of James Jameson, esq. of Mont Rose, Dublin, to Isabella-Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Harry Jones, Royal Engineers, of Flora Vile, Dublin.—At Bultagh, Londonderry, John Crosbie, esq. second son of the late Rev. John Crosbie, of Ardert Abbey, Kerry, to Marianne, eldest dau. of Marcus McCausland, esq. Fruit Hill, Londonderry.

4. At St. Pancras, Alexander Redgrave, esq. to Mary, dau. of George Hodgkinson, esq. of York-terr. Regent's Park.

6. At Leekhampton, J. Henry Tonge, esq. of Alveston, Gloucestersh. Capt. 14th Light Dragoons, to Harriette-Catharine, only child of John M. Connell, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Stoke, next Guildford, William Henry Wood, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Anna-Penelope, eldest dau. of Capt. William Pulteney Dana, and grand niece of the late Lord Kinnaird.

7. At St. Mark's, Myddleton-sq. the Rev. Robert S. Tabor, B.A. Incumbent of Christ Church, Enfield, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Francis Dollman, M.A. Incumbent of St. Mark's.—At Reading, the Rev. T. Troughton Leete, eldest son of the late Rev. John Leete, Rector of Bletsoe, Bedfordsh., to Eliza-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Harry Harwood, esq. of Reading, and formerly of Wilmington House, Kent.—At Chelsea, William Marshall, esq. of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, to Elizabeth, only dau. of John Nugent Barberie, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Major Barberie, of Lewes.—At Highbury, the Rev. John Davie Eade, Vicar of Aycliffe, Durham, to Augusta-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Aylmer, of Watworth Castle.—At Bridlington, Edward J. H. Tucker, esq. R.N. youngest son of Lieut. Tucker, R.N. to Mary-Caroline, eldest dau. of Capt. Curlewis,

R.N.—At St. George's, Brandon-hill, the Rev. Bartholomew Blenkinsop, A.M. Vicar of Little Coates, Lincolnsh. to Harriet H. Hudson, eldest dau. of Cam Gyde Heaven, esq. solicitor.

8. At Dover, Francis-Henry, only son of the Rev. Francis Laing, of the Mythe, Glouc. to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Razely, R.N.—At Stoke, D. H. Alexander, esq. of Sandfield House, Stoke, next Guildford, to Marianne, dau. of Capt. Pyner, H. P. 58th Regt.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George Turnbull, esq. civil engineer, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Pope, esq.—At Carshalton, the Rev. Frederick Thackeray, of Caius college, Cambridge, to Georgiana-Maclean, second dau. of the late J. Aitken, esq.—At Brompton, George, third son of John Taylor, esq. of South parade, Huddersfield, to Agnes-Ruth, fifth dau. of the Rev. John Day, of North Tuddenham, Norfolk, and of Pelham-crescent, London.—At Astley, the Rev. S. R. Waller, youngest son of the late Rev. Harry Waller, L.L.B. of Farmington, co. Gloucester, and of Hall Barn, co. Buckingham, to Harriet-Eliza, eldest dau. of T. Simcox Lea, esq. of Astley Hall, Worcestersh.—At Ramsgate, the Rev. C. H. Godby, B.A. of Lincoln college, Oxford, to Mary-Anne-Sigery, eldest dau. of Thomas Whitehead, esq. of Chatham House, Ramsgate.—At Kensington, Major George Chapman, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Charles Hammond, esq.—At Cambridge, Thos. Coward, esq. M.A. of Queen's college, to Alice, widow of M. H. R. Gulston, esq. of Grosvenor-sq. and Knuston, Northamptonshire, late Capt. 80th Foot.—At Preston, Lillithgow, Thomas Ives, second son of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Maplesley, Nottinghamshire, to Isabella Baillie, youngest dau. of the late James Campbell, esq. of Dunmore, Argyleshire.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Norwich, James Cud-don, esq. of Norwich, to Mary, dau. of the late George Gardiner, esq. of Thetford.

9. At Clapham, the Rev. Edmund Thomas Waters, B.A. of Worcester College, Oxford, only son of Major-Gen. E. F. Waters, C.B. to Anna-Eliza, second dau. of Daniel Taylor, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Frederick Corfield, to Sarah Weller, youngest dau. of the late George Channer, esq.—At Exeter, the Rev. Philip Lewis, M.A. eldest son of James Lewis, esq. of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Lucy, second dau. of Hugh Myddelton Ellicombe, esq.—At Bishopstone, the Rev. Walter Ker Hamilton, Canon of Salisbury, eldest son of Archdeacon Hamilton, to Isabel-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Archdeacon Lear.—At Kinnethmont, Capt. George Gordon, Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. F. Lindsay Carnegie, esq. of Boysack.—At Hove, near Brighton, the Rev. Henry Branker, M.A. to Ellen, only child of the late Rich. Langton, esq.—At Sunnyside Lodge, Lanarkshire, Joseph Stainton, esq. of Biggarshiels, to Grace, second dau. of Alexander Gillespie, esq. of Sunnyside.

11. At Islington, William Wallace, esq. Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, to Caroline, eldest dau. of J. T. Simes, esq. Highbury.—At Camberwell, Mr. John Wild, of Southampton-street, only surviving son of the late John Wild, esq. of St. Saviour's, Southwark, to Maria-Henrietta, only dau. of Benjamin Lovell, esq. of West Ham, Essex.

Feb. 22. At Hammersmith, by the Rev. W. C. Berkeley, M.A., Thomas Griffiths, esq. surgeon, of Montague House, Hammersmith, to Emma-Oneby, second daughter of J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A. of Parliament-street, and the Chancellor's, Hammersmith.

OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. JACKSON, C.B.

Jan. 16. At Bognor, Sussex, in his 73d year, Rear-Admiral Samuel Jackson, C.B.

He was the son of Charles Jackson, esq. of Tweedmouth, co. Durham; and had seen a great deal of active service. When mate of the *Romulus* he was present at Toulon and Bastia. At Lord Hotham's actions, in 1795, he was lieutenant of the *Egmont*, and in 1797 at St. Vincent's, where he was wounded. He commanded a boat of that ship in the gallant affair before Cadiz, under the great Nelson. In 1801 he was senior lieutenant on board the *Superb*, and evinced the greatest bravery in the action with the Spanish squadron in the Straits. He subsequently held the commands of the *Autumn* and the *Musquito*, employed on the coasts of France and Holland, in which duties he ably distinguished himself. He was appointed to the command of the *Superb* in the Walcheren expedition, and afterwards frequently rendered important service when commanding the *Lacedemonian*, on the coast of America. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in Dec. 1815. His commissions were dated as follows:—Lieut. 3rd Nov. 1796; Commander, 18th Aug. 1801; Capt. 5th Nov. 1807; and Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 23d Nov. 1841. Previous to his promotion as Rear-Admiral he was superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, when Capt. Sir W. Owen Pell succeeded to that appointment.

Admiral Jackson married Dec. 6, 1817, *Clarissa-Harriet*, second daughter of Capt. William John Madden, R.M.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had the following issue, 1. *Charles-Keats*, born 2d March, 1819, now a Lieut. R.N.; 2. *Clarissa-Ann*, born 9 Aug. 1822, and died 21 April, 1823; 3. *George-Edward-Owen*, born 24 Dec. 1824, now a Second Lieut. R.M.; and 4. *Outram-Montague*, born 17 Dec. 1826, Ensign in the 26th Bombay N.I. who died at Malligaum, in that presidency, 17 March, 1844.

REAR-ADMIRAL BOGER.

Dec. 19. At Lipson, near Plymouth, aged 69, Rear-Admiral Edmund Boger.

The deceased had been in the naval service of his country above fifty years. In 1795 he was in Lord Hotham's action, being at that time a midshipman. He was Lieutenant of the *Inconstant* when *L'Unité*, of 34 guns, was captured. At

the siege of Castiglione he rendered particular service by the manner in which he commanded a detachment of seamen and marines. In 1801 he commanded the *Cruelle* cutter at the landing of the British forces in Egypt. For the gallantry he displayed while engaged on that official duty he was rewarded with the Turkish gold medal, amongst the other officers who received that decoration. His commissions were dated as follows:—Lieutenant, 16th March, 1795; Commander, 27th January, 1803; Captain, 22d May, 1806; and Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 23d Nov. 1841.

LIEUT. E. N. KENDALL, R.N.

Feb. 12. In his 45th year, Edward Nicholas Kendall, esq. R.N. Marine Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Southampton.

Mr. Kendall had been thirty-one years in Her Majesty's naval service. He was one of the officers who accompanied Capt. Lyon in the Polar expedition, and afterwards was selected by Capt. (now Sir John) Franklin to accompany him in the last Arctic expedition, when he much distinguished himself. He received his commission 30 April, 1827. Lieut. Kendall was afterwards selected, at the recommendation of the Royal Society, to assist in the pendulum experiments carried on by the *Chanticleer*, and next conducted the survey, in the *Hecla*, of the western coast of Africa. In 1830 he satisfactorily executed the survey of the boundary line in North America, under circumstances of great difficulty; and at last, after the above and many other important duties in the service of his country, he has of late years superintended the Peninsular and Oriental Company's business in Southampton, and the justly-admired efficiency of these splendid ships best shows how completely he carried out the views of the managing directors. His death, after two days' indisposition, from an affection of the kidneys, has thrown a gloom over the whole of the town, the attachment and respect of the inhabitants of all classes being strongly held towards him. Lieut. Kendall has left a widow and several young children to deplore his loss.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CAMPBELL.

Dec. 13. At his residence, at Creech, in Sutherland, aged 70, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, late of the 79th regiment.

Colonel Campbell was a native of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness, which he left at an early age to fight the battles of his country. He entered the army as Ensign in Sir John Sinclair's Fencibles, some time previous to the Irish rebellion, during which eventful period he accompanied and continued with his regiment in that country. Some time afterwards he obtained a commission in the 79th, in which regiment he served in Egypt. He was present at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807; accompanied Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, and fought in the battle of Corunna, where his brave General fell. In 1809, he accompanied Lord Chatham into Holland, and afterwards returned to the Peninsula, until the battle of Toulouse, in 1814. He returned to his native country in 1817, where he has ever since remained. About eight years ago he was raised from the rank of Major to that of Lieutenant-Colonel.

His character as a soldier placed him in the highest position as brave and undaunted; and as an officer he was looked up to by those under him with respect and esteem. Although engaged in about thirty battles, he never received a single scar. Once a ball penetrated his saddle, and on another occasion a ball went through his cap, and in neither instance did the least injury occur to him.

LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS SKINNER, C.B.

The late Lieutenant-General John Skinner, 16th Foot, (the father of the officer whose name is prefixed to this article,) served in the army fifty-five years. In the American campaigns of 1779, 1780, and 1781, he was at the actions of Beaufort and Stone Ferry; the celebrated defence of Savannah against the French and Americans under Count D'Estaing; the successful siege of Charles Town; and commanded a troop in General Tarleton's legion at the battles of Black Stocks, Cowpens, and Guildford. In 1795, reducing the revolting Maroons to submission, he saved Jamaica from the fate of St. Domingo. In 1804, he commanded the 16th regiment in the expedition against Surinam; and afterwards, while Major-General, acted as Governor, in succession, of St. Martin's, Santa Cruz, and Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, at the capture of which latter island, in 1810, he commanded a brigade, and for that service received a gold medal. Three of his sons have since spent their lives in the military service of their country;—

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Skinner, C.B., H.M.'s 31st regiment of Foot, who,

July 26th, 1842, at the battle of Mazeena, Afghanistan, the first triumph of the Army of Deliverance and Retribution, under Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B., led the advance, and Sept. 12, 1842, at the crowning victory of Tezeen, first in action on the heights of the Huft Kotul, he covered the right of the advance under Sir Robert Sale. It was also his fortune, Oct. 10, 1842, to command the troops employed to do retribution on the people of Cabul, by the destruction of their celebrated bazaar; thus, as it were, commencing and consummating the object of the expedition. He received for these services the Cross of the Bath, and the beautiful silver Medal of Cabul, inscribed, "Victoria Vindex," but did not long enjoy his honours, as he died on the 5th of May, 1843, from disease brought on by privation and fatigue during the preceding campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner was the author of two agreeable Books of Travels, published some years ago—"A Walk over the Himalaya Mountains," and "Adventures during a journey overland to India."

2. Ensign John Skinner, of H.M.'s 58th regiment of Foot, who died Nov. 28, 1821, of yellow fever, while on service in Jamaica.

3. Captain James Skinner, 61st Bengal Native Infantry, Chief Commissariat Officer at Cabul, who in ruin, as Lieutenant Eyre writes, solicited the authorities to inclose the stores in the cantonments,—by adopting which wise council, the destruction of the army might have been averted. Surprised and captured on the outbreak in November, 1841, he endured captivity until the 29th of December. Liberated on that day, he exerted himself to save others, and, January 9, 1842, securing to the ladies and wounded officers, by his influence, that reprieve from immediate death which has resulted in their restoration to their friends, he refused the asylum urged upon him by Akbar-Khan, regarding life preserved by voluntary imprisonment as the price of honour. He fell, Jan. 12, mortally wounded, by the hand of an assassin, while in the active discharge of a duty not properly his, but which there was none other to execute.

Mrs. Skinner, the mother, has recently taken possession of apartments assigned to her in Hampton Court Palace. Her elder daughter is the lady of Captain Sir Henry Vere Huntley, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and her only surviving son is Allan Strachan Skinner, esq. M.A., barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit.

ILTID NICHOLL, Esq.

Lately. Iltid Nicholl, esq. of Llanmaes, co. Glamorgan, her Majesty's Procurator General.

Mr. Nicholl was nephew to the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the son of Iltid Nicholl, esq. of Llanmaes, by Jane, daughter of Henry Morgan, esq. of Bristol.

The will of Mr. Nicholl has been proved by Mr. Henry Iltid Nicholl, Doctor of Laws, the eldest son, and one of the executors. The deceased gives to his wife his carriage, horses, plate, &c. and the sum of 1200*l.* a year. To each of his unmarried daughters and sons the sum of 10,000*l.* each. To each of his married 100*l.* each (accounting for the smallness of the latter sum by alluding to their portions advanced by him on their marriage). He also gives to his wife his house in Portland-place; to his son John, his house in Godliman-street, where his business has been carried on. The residue of his property, after payment of legacies, &c., together with his estates in Glamorgan, he bequeaths to his eldest son. The personal property has been sworn under 160,000*l.*

His eldest son is married and has issue.

Another son, Frederick Iltid Nicholl, esq. married on the 20th August last, Eliza-Louisa, daughter of William Bode, esq. of Stoke Newington.

His third daughter was married, two days after, to Charles Rivers Freeling, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart.

P. W. MAYOW, Esq.

Dec. 28. At his residence, 54, Guilford-street, Russell-square, in his 74th year, Philip Wynell-Mayow, esq. of Bray, in Morval, Cornwall; Hanworth hall, Norfolk; and of Gray's Inn; for many years solicitor to the Board of Excise.

Mr. Mayow was the eldest son and heir of John Salt Wynell-Mayow, esq. of Saltash, Cornwall, (who died in 1802,) by Mary, second daughter of Robert Doughty, esq. of Hanworth, Norfolk.

He first entered upon the duties of professional agent to the Excise about the year 1804, and acted as assistant-solicitor in that department up to 1829, when, upon the death of Mr. Carr, the chief solicitor, he was appointed his successor. The office to that period had been held by letters patent from the Crown, and the chief solicitor paid by fees; but an alteration took place on Mr. Mayow's appointment, and a salary of 2,000*l.* a year was substituted in lieu of the emoluments previously attached to it.

Mr. Mayow was possessed of large estates in Norfolk and Cornwall, (the latter by descent from Philip Mayow, esq. who lived in the reign of Elizabeth,) but from his official connection with the Excise was principally resident in town. He was very charitable and benevolent, and on several occasions has been known, when a needy offender against the revenue laws had been committed to gaol in default of payment of penalties imposed, out of his own resources to become a private donor to the family thus deprived of their ordinary means of support. Both in public as well as private life he was much respected and esteemed, and his loss will be deeply felt by a numerous circle of surviving relatives and friends. His end was unfortunately hastened by the alarm occasioned on a recent fire in the neighbourhood of his residence (at a Mr. Fairey's, who resided opposite), from which shock he never appeared to rally. He had been an invalid for some time previous, and attended by Dr. Latham, but his illness was not considered of an alarming nature.

Mr. Wynell-Mayow married July 22, 1806, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Charles Dease, and by that lady, who died a few months before him, he had issue three sons and three daughters. The former are: 1. George, Captain in the dragoons, who married in 1842 Jane-Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D. Bishop of Cork: 2. the Rev. Mayow Wynell-Mayow, Vicar of East Lavington, Wiltshire, to which living he was presented by Christchurch college, Oxford, in 1836; and 3. the Rev. Philip Wynell-Mayow.

The will of the deceased, dated in 1830, has been proved by his sons, the executors, with a codicil dated in 1843. The personal property was sworn under 7000*l.*

JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M.D.

Nov. 14. At Edinburgh, John Abercrombie, M.D. Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

This eminent surgeon was the author of two valuable treatises on "The Intellectual Powers, and the Investigation of Truth," and on "The Philosophy of Moral Feeling," and several other clever works. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the University of Oxford having conferred on him, in 1834, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The order of his publications was as follows:

Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Brain and the Spinal Cord. 1828. 8vo. Of this a French translation by A. N. Gendrin was pub.

lished at Paris, and came to a second edition in 1835.

Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Stomach, the Intestinal Canal, the Liver, and other Viscera of the Abdomen. 1828. 8vo.

Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth. 1832. 8vo.

The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings. 1833. 8vo.

Address delivered in the Hall of Marischal College, Aberdeen, Nov. 5, 1835. 8vo.

The Harmony of Christian Faith and Christian Character. 1837. 12mo.

The Culture and Discipline of the Mind. 1837. 12mo.

The family of Dr. Abercrombie have presented his valuable professional library, amounting to nearly 1000 volumes, to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, of which he had been a member since 1804.

JAMES ELLIS, ESQ.

Feb. 9. At Barming, near Maidstone, aged 75, James Ellis, esq.

The son of a small farmer at Burwash, Sussex, Mr. Ellis began life in a comparatively humble position, and with few educational advantages; but by great physical and mental energy, strong natural talent, and indomitable perseverance, he surmounted every obstacle to his progress, and ultimately became the largest hop-grower in the world, besides acquiring considerable landed property.

Mr. Ellis lost his father when he was but four years old, and remained at Burwash, on the Southover and Winter's farms, which were owned or rented by his family, and ultimately were enjoyed by himself, until he removed to Barming, about 43 years ago. Since then his career has been almost wonderful. He is said to have made and lost more fortunes in agricultural pursuits than any man in existence. One year realising upwards of 60,000*l.*, and in a few subsequent years (from the very precarious and fluctuating state of the growth and sale of hops) losing nearly as large an amount. He was unquestionably the largest hop-grower in the world, and at one time had in cultivation nearly 900 acres of hops alone, besides arable and pasture land. At the time of his decease he held 600 acres of hop ground, 200 of which were in Essex and the remainder in Kent; while the land owned or rented by him, in addition, consisted of 900 acres in Essex, 1,110 in Kent, and about 200 acres in Sussex, making a total of nearly 2,700 acres. The number of labourers he employed is almost incredible. The average number

weekly was not fewer than 600, and in the hop-picking season at least 3,100 were the recipients of his wages. Kind, humane, and considerate, his old servants were the particular objects of his care, and he never parted with any without some powerful motive. While making inquiries for this brief sketch, we encountered an old labourer, who said, with great feeling, "Master was a kind, good man, sir. He would have his work done well, but we were always certain of our reward." From circumstances that would have depressed many, Mr. Ellis appeared to arise with renewed strength—not merely to combat the difficulties that surrounded him, but to overcome them. He was one well qualified to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm" of agricultural distress or spoliation. His efforts for remedial measures were not selfish, for he was ever anxious to promote, on general grounds and with most liberal feelings, what he considered essentially for the benefit of the agriculturists; more especially for the labouring portions of it, as was evinced in his struggles to the last for the abolition of the malt tax.

In person Mr. Ellis was above the middle height; in manners he was urbane and perfectly accessible to all who had the slightest claims upon his valuable time. Notwithstanding the great extent of his plantations, he personally superintended the whole of them to the last, and few men of his years have either the physical ability or the aptitude and inclination for business, which, up to within a few weeks of his death, Mr. Ellis displayed.

ROBERT SMIRKE, ESQ. R.A.

Jan. 5. At his house in Osnaburg Terrace, Regent's Park, in his 93rd year, Robert Smirke, esq. R.A.

Mr. Smirke was born at Wigton, near Carlisle, in 1752. His family had removed to that place from the North Riding of Yorkshire, and was supposed by him not to be English in its origin. We find the name, however, of Smere or Smert, in Yorkshire, as early as Edward II. He was brought to London by his father, when he was thirteen years of age, with the view of better developing those talents for his art which he then manifested. But his father died soon after his arrival in the metropolis, and our artist was left to pursue his profession without that parental superintendence which had been so useful to him. As a student, at the age of nineteen, he entered the Royal Academy, itself then only three years old. The first works he presented to the public appeared at the Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain, in

1775, and he was soon after elected a member of that Society.

The young artist married at the age of twenty-four, and had a family, of whom four sons and two daughters have survived him. He had the blessing of witnessing the prosperity and eminence of his sons in their respective professions. His eldest surviving son is Sir Robert Smirke, the architect of the General Post Office, the British Museum, and other considerable works. Mr. Sydney Smirke, his youngest son, has also attained a high position as an architect; and Mr. Edward Smirke, the third son, has been recently promoted to the post of Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales.

It was not until the year 1786, that Mr. Smirke became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. His pictures for that year were *Narcissus*, and *The Lady and Sabrina*, from Milton's *Comus*. He was then living at No. 65, Charlotte-street, Rathbone Place. His name does not occur again in the Academy Catalogues before 1791, when he sent for exhibition a picture called *The Widow*. In the spring of 1792, the year in which Sir Joshua Reynolds died, he was elected an Associate of the Academy; and in the summer of the same year an Academician. His exhibited pictures for 1792 were, *The Lover's Dream*, from Thomson's *Spring*, and *Musidora*, from the *Summer* of the same poet. His diploma picture was *Don Quixote and Sancho*. In 1793 he sent a picture of *Lavinia*, from Thomson's *Autumn*, and in 1796 *The Conquest*, *Katharine and Petruchio*, and *Juliet and her Nurse*. These pictures passed into the hands of the late Alexander Copland, esq., of Gunnersbury house, Middlesex, whose widow still possesses a large number of Mr. Smirke's works. No one acquired his rank in the Royal Academy with fewer works upon its walls than Mr. Smirke. The works he exhibited for the year 1797 were, 1, *The Countess Dolorado* discovering the cause of her grief to *Don Quixote*; 2, *Sancho's Audience of the Duchess*; 3, *The Fortune Tellers*; and 4, *The Discovery*, a kind of scandal picture—a walk of art in which his strength peculiarly consisted.

In 1798 he exhibited *Shakspeare's Seven Ages*, now or recently at Holland House, Kensington. In 1799, *The Friendly Reception of Captain Wilson at Otaheite*, *The Ceremony of Beard-washing* performed by *Don Quixote* at the Table of the Duke, and *Mrs. Peachem fainting* at the idea of her daughter marrying for love.

He began the new century well, and sent six pictures, the greatest number he

exhibited at one time. Their titles were, 1, *The Combat between Don Quixote and the Giants* interrupted by the Inn-keeper; 2, *Don Quixote* addressing the Princess *Dulcinea*; 3, *The Angel justifying Providence*, from Parnell's *Hermit*; 4, *The Gipsy*; 5, *Musidora*; and 6, *The Plague of the Serpents*. Three pictures after this period conclude the catalogue of his exhibited works, *The Infant Bacchus* in 1801, *Psyche* in 1805, and *Infancy* in 1813.

One or two of his best works, painted for the Shakspeare Gallery, were possessed by the late William Smith, esq., M.P. for Norwich. Our readers may see a large domestic picture by him in a room at the Guildhall, London, which is sometimes occupied by the Court of Exchequer. His sons, particularly Sir Robert, have many of his works painted late in life. Probably the last is a charming little cabinet picture which he gave to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edward Smirke. Its subject is a Mother to whom Angels are revealing her lost child. Other late pictures are *Abraham* preparing to sacrifice *Isaac*, and *Hagar*, both of them painted when he was ninety-two years of age.

Speaking generally, his pictures may be said to have been of an historical or imaginative character. A few very rare portraits are believed to exist which he painted; but his favourite subjects were from Scripture, Shakspeare, English History, Arabian Nights, and *Don Quixote*. There were several subjects which he often repeated with slight variations—as Parnell's *Hermit* and the *Angel*, *Hagar in the Desert*, the *Story of Naboth's Vineyard*, &c. Some of the earliest and most popular of his works were scenes of shipwrecks—of which engravings are occasionally met with. *Don Quixote* was a favourite work. He not only illustrated an edition of it, in four vols., by Cadell, but also superintended the translation made by his daughter for that work, and wrote the preface. The illustrations of "*The Hunchback*," engraved by Daniell, are in his happiest manner. Mr. Smirke was an admirer of the paintings of Hogarth, whose mixed pathos and humour were congenial with his taste. He was not easily satisfied with his own productions. If they returned to him for repair or varnishing after any long lapse of time, he was generally rather severe in his criticisms upon them, and much disposed to alter or repaint them: though his alterations might not always be admitted by a third party to be improvements. Two small pictures were submitted to him not many years ago by the owner, in order to verify the authorship; he returned them

entirely repainted, with an observation that if the owner was dissatisfied with one of his *latest* works, he could easily remove the surface with a little turpentine, and again would become possessed of one of his *earliest*.

His reluctance to exhibit was perhaps owing to his sensitive feelings. He seems to have been shy of publicity at all times. His latest productions intended for the public eye are believed to be the series of designs for the bas-reliefs in front of the Oxford and Cambridge Club in Pall Mall, of which his sons were the architects. He also designed the bas-reliefs for the Junior United Service Club, in Charles-street, Haymarket.

Though he always felt the greatest interest in the welfare and success of the Royal Academy, he very rarely attended its meetings after the death of Sir T. Lawrence. He must indeed have survived too many of his early friends to experience much pleasure in such re-unions, even if age and health had permitted him to join them. He had been the contemporary of Reynolds, of West, of Wyatt, of Lawrence, of Opie, and Northcote.

In common with many others, he regarded with great suspicion a large proportion of the reputed connoisseurs and admirers of ancient masters—not because he was insensible of the real merit of old works, but because he considered such amateurs to be generally incompetent judges of them, and felt the depressing influence of their criticisms upon modern art. He was, accordingly, one of those to whom was attributed the authorship of a work of some noise in its day, called a *Catalogue Raisonné* of the exhibition of ancient masters—but there was certainly no ground for this. It is pleasant to record in behalf of Mulready's much-abused design for the postage stamp, that he appreciated its merit as a work of art, and admired its excellent drawing.

He was much attached to the practice of his art till the latest period of his life, long after he had ceased to paint on commission, and particularly pleased to instruct, advise, and assist young artists, some of whom, since eminent, refer with pleasure and gratitude to his early encouragement. This applies to sculpture as well as painting. Richard Cook, R.A., was an early and favourite pupil, and great mutual regard existed between them.

When a patriarch of ninety years and more, he was younger in mind and spirits than many of half his age. At ninety he made a pilgrimage to inspect the Thames Tunnel. At ninety-one he travelled a hundred and fifty miles by railway, extolling, as he glided along, its wonderful

ease, swiftness, and mechanical ingenuity. He climbed the Mendip hills on all fours, sooner than not climb at all, with all the elastic spirit of a boy who remembered his native mountains. What a delightful picture of old age, and what an insight these facts give us of the character of this very venerable man! With a due conservative regard for the past, he at the same time had a large capacity for appreciating the good of the present, and for taking a lively interest in its progress, especially in art and science. Up to the last, in appearance the man of seventy rather than of ninety-three, his conversation was as fresh and vigorous as it had ever been. He would describe life as a "see-saw business." Though he did not believe the past to be better than the present, on the other hand he had no great faith in human perfectibility. He had lived long enough to see the beginning and end and revival of a good many quackeries. "Mesmerism," he was heard to say, "has turned up twice in my life, and gone down again."

He had the reputation of being a man of strong likings and dislikings. Living very frugally himself, he had little patience towards the mysteries and accomplishments of cookery. When a young man he was a great pedestrian, and, like many brother artists, very fond of fishing. In the pursuit of that sport he would walk twenty or thirty miles a day. In his early days he was a volunteer soldier, and, it is believed, the author of a book on drilling, entitled "A Review of a Battalion of Infantry," which had considerable success.

Though naturally strong, symptoms of an internal disorder of an alarming kind—an unusual action of the heart—had long ago dictated a cautious and temperate life, and the constant and affectionate care of his daughter seconded his prudence. By such means, and by a happy freedom from any material domestic anxiety during the latter part of his life, he outlived even those who might be considered as his younger contemporaries, including not a few of those medical advisers whose admonitions had first awakened his prudence. His life—especially the last half of it—was remarkably temperate and regular. He read and criticised with ardour to the very last, and his hearing, sight, and mental powers remained sound.

There are several portraits of him, one, by J. Jackson, engraved in the "Contemporary Portraits." Sir William Newton, with whom he was always on terms of particular friendship and regard, painted several miniatures of him, which are in the possession of his family.

HENRY JOSI, Esq.

Feb. 7. At his house in Upper Wharfton-street, Pentonville, having scarcely completed his 43d year, Henry Josi, esq. Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum.

He was the son of Mr. Christian Josi, a native of Holland, who came to this country in early life, and studied under Metz and John Raphael Smith, both celebrated engravers. After practising the art for a short period, he abandoned it and commenced dealing in prints and drawings. Subsequently Mr. Josi married Miss Chalon, the sister of Mr. Chalon, the animal painter, and then transferred his business to Holland, still continuing extensive transactions with this country, until the interruption of the trade with England consequent on the occupation of the Low Countries by the French. The first act of Mr. Josi on the re-opening of the intercourse with this country was to remit to his English correspondents the sums in which he stood indebted to them previous to the war, a circumstance which established for him a high commercial character. After the battle of Waterloo, Mr. C. Josi was selected by the Dutch Government to reclaim the engravings and drawings which Bonaparte had transferred from the galleries of Holland to the Louvre. He was accompanied on this mission by his eldest son Henry.

Soon afterwards he returned to England permanently to establish himself, which he did in the house once the abode of Dryden, in Gerrard-street, Soho, bringing with him a large collection of prints and drawings, many of which he placed in the cabinets of our first amateurs. The remainder of the collection was sold, after his death, in four parts, by Christie and Manson, in 1829.

About the year 1819 Mr. Henry Josi was sent by his father to the well-known school of Dr. Burney, at Greenwich; on leaving which he assisted his father in business, and subsequently established a shop on his own account, in Newman-street.

On the death of Mr. John Thomas Smith, keeper of the prints and drawings in the British Museum, Mr. Henry Josi became a candidate for that office, but unsuccessfully, as it was obtained by Mr. Ottley, who held it, however, but a short time, and on his decease, in 1836, Mr. Josi was elected. The testimonials he presented to the trustees were from the best artists and dilettanti in the country.

His predecessors were men of remarkable and varied ability in their several paths; but it may be safely asserted that he only possessed that accurate and com-

prehensive knowledge of all the schools of engraving which should distinguish the individual presiding over this department of the Museum. Smith was little more than skilled in topographical works; Ottley, though an accomplished scholar, was a man of crotchets, the devoted adherent of one school; but Mr. Josi brought to the discharge of his official duties a practical knowledge of every branch of the art.

Having attained the object of his wishes, Mr. Josi set to work most energetically to increase the value and importance of the department under his care. Great additions were made to the national collection of prints and drawings, through his untiring energy. To him alone are attributable the purchases of Mr. Sheepshanks's collection of Dutch and Flemish drawings and etchings; of the greater portion of the late Mr. Harding's fine prints; of an invaluable collection of specimens of early mezzotint engravers; of Raphael Morghen's own collection of his works in all their different progresses; and one of the last occupations of his life was the attainment of Mr. Conningham's collection of prints by the early German engravers, the final accomplishment of which he did not live to be acquainted with.

Mr. Josi had long been unwell, but until the last few weeks his friends had seen no reason to be alarmed about him. It was hoped that a long career of successful exertions in the pursuit he loved so much was before him, and his early death will be lamented, not only by a numerous circle of private friends, but by every lover of the fine arts in Europe. By the artists and amateurs visiting the print room his loss will be deeply felt. His kind manners, and the pains he took to exhibit and elucidate what was under his care, rendered him an especial favourite.

Mr. Josi had great skill in cleaning and repairing prints; he painted a little, possessed great general information, and spoke Dutch, French, and German with facility, an accomplishment of much value to him at the Museum, to which foreigners are constantly resorting. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and good-will of his fellow officers, by whom his loss is greatly regretted.

ALFRED BARTHOLOMEW, Esq. F.S.A.

Jan. 3. At Warwick-house, Gray's-inn, in his 44th year, Alfred Bartholomew, esq. F.S.A., architect, and surveyor of the Hornsey district.

He was the son of a respectable watchmaker of Clerkenwell, by whom he was placed, about the year 1817, as a pupil to

Mr. Good, the well-known architect to the Church Commissioners. He possessed great knowledge of the scientific part of his profession. He wrote a useful paper called "Hints relative to the construction of Fireproof Buildings," and published a valuable compilation of documents for the execution of the detail of buildings, called, "Specifications for Practical Architecture," in the introductory part of which book there is contained much sound criticism on the debasement of architecture as a profession, contrasting modern empiricism with the profound geometrical and mathematical knowledge of the architects of former times, especially of the middle ages. He therein gave a sketch of a college to be founded for the "study and regulation," as well as for various other purposes connected with the science of architecture, part of which he attempted to carry out by forming a society called the "Freemasons of the Church," the general plan and constitution of which will be seen in our Magazine for Jan. 1842, p. 76. He had been for some time the editor of the weekly newspaper called "The Builder," in which he published an elaborate synopsis of the recent Building Act, which has also been published in a pocket volume, under the title of "A Cyclopaedia of the New Metropolitan Buildings Act, together with the Act itself, tables, &c."

Of Mr. Bartholomew's works it may be said that they display more science than taste, more judgment than ingenuity. His writing, though quaint and cramped, was sometimes nervous and always earnest.

He was a younger brother of Mr. Valentine Bartholomew, a painter of fruit and flowers, whose works have been much admired at the exhibitions of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours.

JACOB SAMUDA, Esq.

Nov. 12. At Blackwall, by the explosion of a boiler on board the Gipsy Queen steamer, aged 31, Jacob Samuda, esq. engineer, of Sumner-street, South-west.

Mr. Samuda was a member of a family of Portuguese Jews. He had distinguished himself by his promotion of the project of atmospheric railways; and the Institute of Civil Engineers, during their last session, awarded him one of their Telford medals for a description thereof.

Within the last two years, with his brother Joseph, he had taken premises in Bow Creek, with the intention of building steam-boats. Their first vessel was the Gipsy Queen, built of iron, of about

500 hundred tons burthen, having two engines of 150-horse power each, upon a new construction, and called "bell-crank" engines. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the day above-mentioned the vessel left the creek for an experimental trip, having on board about twenty persons. She went down the river to below Woolwich in good style, and on her return to Blackwall she was moored to one of the buoys, where it was intended she should remain all night. In a short time after the vessel had been made fast, an explosion was heard by persons on shore, and almost immediately afterwards cries for boats proceeded from the vessel. Five persons were seen apparently in a state of madness, running to and fro on the deck, screaming with anguish. With all speed they were conveyed on shore. It was well known that the five were not the only sufferers; but for the remainder there was no means of escape: they were in the engine-room, which was so filled with steam, that to get them out was impossible until the scalding vapour had escaped. In order, therefore, to facilitate their extrication, the decks were cut up with every sort of implement at hand that could be applied to the purpose. By this means the steam got a greater vent, and subsided much sooner than it would otherwise have done. As soon as the engine-room was sufficiently clear, a descent was made, and seven human bodies, scalded to death, were there discovered. They were identified as those of Mr. Jacob Samuda; Mr. Henry Seobell, engineer, of Poplar, aged 44; Thomas Nugent, aged 18, who was serving his time as an engineer; James Schlenders, fitter, aged 27; John Newman, fireman, aged 37; Arthur McGhee, fireman, aged 35; and Mr. Samuel Dodd, engineer, of Blackwall. The sum of 1,300*l.* has since been subscribed for the relief of their widows and children.

The will of Mr. Jacob Samuda was proved in Doctors' Commons on the 21st Jan. by the brother, Joseph d'Agula Samuda, esq. one of the executors; a power being reserved to the sister, Miss Abigail Samuda, the other executor, to prove hereafter. The will is dated 28th Aug. 1841, and is in the handwriting of the deceased. To his father and mother he leaves half the profits arising from a cloth manufactory in Portugal, and the like profits arising from the assignment of patents for valves and fabrics. He leaves also a share to his three sisters, and to an uncle and aunt; a few legacies to other persons; and appoints his brother residuary legatee.

THOMAS ROBERTS, ESQ.

Jan. 13. At Devonport, in his 80th year, Thomas Roberts, esq. late master shipwright of Devonport Dockyard.

Mr. Roberts served a regular apprenticeship in the Royal service as a shipwright, and at a very early period he exhibited superior qualifications for a naval architect, which raised him rapidly to a high position. He was associated and was contemporaneous with Sir W. Rule, Sir H. Peake, and Sir R. Seppings. To the former two, when surveyors of the navy, he was assistant, and while in that capacity designed and made the drafts of the *Caledonia*, 120, and *St. Vincent*, 120, the two three-deckers which in the late experimental trials proved so superior to the *Queen*, the ship of the modern chief of the Navy Office. Mr. Roberts, during the late war, enjoyed the intimacy and confidence of many of the illustrious men who, as captains and admirals fitting their ships for new glories, or repairing the casualties consequent on fresh triumphs, sought his advice and assistance. Among them by none was he more esteemed than by Nelson. With his late Majesty Mr. Roberts was also a great favourite. His Majesty on every occasion openly expressed his admiration of "Builder Roberts's fine ships." He was formerly master shipwright of Devonport Dockyard, afterwards of Pembroke, and returned to Devonport in 1830, and continued builder of the latter establishment until 1837, when, though at the time in possession of nearly the same vigour which marked his earlier career, his undisguised opposition to the "intuitive" system placed him on the shelf to make way for Sir W. Symonds, whose ideas of naval architecture were more in consonance with the fashion then prevailing. Mr. Roberts lived, however, to enjoy the satisfaction of a better hope for the supremacy of genuine science; for, at the express solicitation of the present Admiralty, he was at the meetings of the committee of master shipwrights, at Woolwich, in 1842-43, and assisted in the discussion of naval architecture as an *ex-officio* member. Most of living master shipwrights and assistants have been his subordinate officers; and he has departed this life revered by all who knew him, from the heads of the Admiralty to the old working shipwright, for his firm integrity in the discharge of his duties, and for his eminent public services.

REV. WILLIAM FOX.

Feb. 2. In Manchester-square, aged 52, after a lingering and painful illness,

the Rev. William Fox, of Statham Lodge, in the county of Chester, and of Grisby-house, Lincolnshire.

He was the younger son of William Fox, esq. who was brought up to the profession of the law, and practised for many years as a solicitor at Manchester, and who was afterwards partner in a banking establishment in that town. This last-named gentleman married Mary, second daughter of Walter Wilson, esq. of Lymin, and died 28th Oct. 1833, at the advanced age of 81, leaving issue two sons, 1, Edward, resident in the south of England, who married Miss Daintry, daughter of John Daintry, esq. of Macclesfield; and 2, William, the subject of the present notice, to whom he left his landed property in Cheshire. To this latter he added by purchase a few years back the estates now possessed by his family in Lincolnshire. Mr. Fox had also one daughter, Mary, married to the Rev. George Appleby, Vicar of Barton-upon-Humber. The deceased gentleman was a graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, but although in holy orders never held any preferment in the Church, which may be attributed to the circumstance of his having been a sufferer for many years from a painful affection of the throat, which ultimately caused his death. He married Lucy, youngest daughter of George Uppleby, esq. of Barrow-hall, co. Lincoln, and by that lady, who died in 1835, he has left issue four children, namely, two sons, 1. John, at present a student in the University of Oxford, and 2. William; and two daughters, Mary Lucy, married 26 Sept. 1843, to William Hosken Harper, esq. (late captain 4th Dragoon Guards), only son of J. H. Harper, esq. of Davenham-hall, Cheshire, and Caroline. Mr. Fox was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Chester and Lincoln. His mortal remains were interred on the 11th Feb. in the family vault in Lymm church, Cheshire.

THE CURÉ MERINO.

The Curé Merino, whose death has lately occurred, and whose rapidity of movement, presence of mind, and determined bravery, rendered him so dangerous an antagonist during the recent civil wars in Spain, was born in 1765, at Villaviado, a village in Castile. His father was a labourer, who had the reputation of often quitting the plough to take part in the smuggling expeditions of a set of worthies then carrying on business on the right bank of the Ebro. As the second son was small of stature, and weak in body, he was sent, by the advice of the curé of the

village, at nine years of age, to the College of Lerma, to receive an education to qualify him for orders. He remained there two or three years, and was reading Virgil when his elder brother died, and he was called home to keep his father's goats. He remained in that occupation until his 22d year, when the old curé of Villaviado having died, the friends of the young man recommended him to pursue the studies which he had commenced at the college, and to become the curé of the place. He took their advice, and, in about two years afterwards, ordination was conferred on him. In 1808, the period of the French invasion, he was one of those who preached up with the greatest zeal insurrection against their authority. He soon collected a body of 2000 men, composed of smugglers, muleteers, and goatherds, his former comrades, over whom he assumed the command. He principally occupied the country commanding the gorges of Guadarrama and Somo-Sierra, and effected as much injury there to the French as Mina did in Navarre and Guipuzcon. When Ferdinand VII. returned, in 1814, it was not thought proper to allow a priest to retain a command in the army; but, as it was impossible not to acknowledge his services, he was allowed a pension equal to a brigadier's pay. Merino, who was a decided partizan of Absolutism, again took the field in 1822 against the Liberals, who defended the Constitution; and, in 1833, when the news of Ferdinand's death arrived at Burgos, he again shouldered his blunderbuss, in the name of Carlos V. He was then 68 years of age. Without any military knowledge, properly so called, he became the terror of all the chiefs of the Constitutional army, and Jaureguay, whose talents and intrepidity were proverbial, was accustomed to declare, "I am not easy in mind so long as that mountain wolf is prowling about me." It would fill a volume to narrate the unexpected attacks, extraordinary escapes, and romantic exploits, which made Merino during his lifetime a real melodramatic hero. Though slight in person, his constitution was of iron, and his bravery could only be equalled by his determination and extraordinary sobriety. He took only one repast each day, and that, most frequently, mainly consisted of a cup of chocolate. He never smoked or took snuff, and spirituous liquors he held in horror. The most curious point of his temperament was, however, the manner in which he subsisted without sleep; his soldiers never saw him repose more than an hour together, and rarely under cover; he often took his rest on horseback, or on the ground. The only

matter in which he was particular was his horses, and in them he displayed alike the exquisite taste of a true amateur and the luxury of a man of fortune. He always had two of the finest that money could procure, and in all his expeditions he took both with him, one running by the side of the other. He lavished on them the most tender care, and they seemed to respond to it by the most absolute and intelligent obedience. So perfectly were they trained, that wherever he directed one horse the other followed on the instant, as if animated by the same will; and it is described by those who happened to have witnessed the fact as a most curious sight, to behold the old curé on one of those beautiful animals inspecting, whilst the other gravely kept by his side, as if his presence was indispensable to the due performance of the matter in hand. When Merino had in his younger days to clear any great distance in a short time, the moment he felt the horse he rode begin to grow weary, he jumped at once on the other, without stopping, and so proceeded. It was thus he escaped so late as 1823, when beaten at Palenzuela. He never kept for himself a maravedi of the booty taken by his soldiers, and, as his attention to their safety was unceasing, his influence over them was unbounded. In the midst of his most sanguinary campaigns he never forgot that he was invested with the sacred office, and always performed its duties when an occasion required it. After having led his troops against the enemy, he often dressed their wounds on the field of battle; and, when their case was beyond all human aid, he administered to them the consolations of religion. Such was Geronimo Merino, one of those who rendered most service to Don Carlos, and at the same time most injured the Constitutional cause.

SOLOMON HEINE.

Dec.... At Hamburg, Solomon Heine, the richest banker of that city.

He was of the Jewish communion, and remarkable for his sentiments of justice and firmness. It was owing to him that the great fire of 1842 did not ruin the credit of Hamburg. By his aid and representations the bank of Hamburg was induced to continue its cash and specie payments during all the period of that great disaster, and he placed at the disposal of the Government half a million in hard money to enable it to meet all demands. He prevented the exchange brokers also from raising the rate of discount higher than four per cent. In the preamble of his will, which was certified on the 2nd Jan. the deceased had reckoned

that before his marriage he possessed nothing—that it was with the modest dowry of his wife, which scarcely amounted to 10,000 marks, or about 760*l.*, he began business, which prospered with him so much as to render him the possessor of a fortune of 22,000,000 of marks, or about 1,640,000*l.* sterling. The reading of the legacies occupied more than one hour and a quarter. Legacies to the value of 140,000*l.* are distributed among the public institutions of Hamburg: not a single establishment of charity or public utility was forgotten. He bequeathed even 10,000 marks, say about 760*l.* to the reconstruction of the churches of St. Peter and St. Nicholas of Hamburg, which were destroyed by the conflagration of 1842. All the debts below 400 marks, say 30*l.*, owing to him, were annulled by his will. He has left to each of his clerks 60*l.* sterling for each year of service; 40,000*l.* to each of his three sons-in-law; and to his son, his residuary legatee, a property equivalent to 600,000*l.*

He expressed a wish to be buried at the break of day, without noise or *cortège*, and that no discourse should be pronounced over his tomb. His executors conformed to these instructions as far as possible; but, during the procession of the mourners to the cemetery of the Jews, more than ten thousand persons on foot, and ninety-two carriages, joined the modest convoy. On the day of the funeral very few persons attended on 'Change, and little or no business was transacted.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 19. At Holme Head, near Ingleton, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *William Waller*, for nearly forty years Perpetual Curate of Ingleton. He was of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, B.D. 1804.

Oct. 29. At Lower Clarendon, Jamaica, the Rev. *John Nash*, son of the Rev. Okey Nash, Peckham, Surrey. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1840.

Oct. 31. At Inniskeel house, co. Donegal, the Rev. *John Barrett*, for forty-two years Rector of that parish.

Nov. 4. At Dinapore, Bengal, aged 67, the Rev. *William Moore*.

Nov. 15. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 92, the Rev. *Francis Smith*, for 50 years Rector of Grendon, Warwickshire, in the patronage of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.

Nov. 23. Aged 73, the Rev. *Charles Sanders*, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1802, Queen's college, Confrater of Brown's Hospital, Stamford, and Vicar of Ket-

ton and co. Tixover, Rutland. He was formerly Curate of All Saints, Stamford, and an Assistant Master in Uppingham School. On the appointment of the late Rev. Christopher Cookson to the Wardenship of Brown's Hospital in 1808 Mr. Sanders was elected Confrater, and subsequently in 1813 he also became incumbent of Ketton and Tixover, Peculiars under the Prebendal jurisdiction of Lincoln cathedral; in this case in the gift of the Dean of Rochester. The deceased was a man of great powers of mind and memory. His learning and acquirements were of no common order. His character was one of great simplicity and amiability, and he was much respected by all who knew him.

Nov. 25. At Kettering, Northamptonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *James Hogg*, Vicar of Geddington, in that county, to which he was presented in 1814 by the Duke of Buccleuch.

Nov. 26. At Ashcott, Somerset, aged 66, the Rev. *P. M. S. Cornwall*.

At Barnpark, Marwood, Devon, aged 81, the Rev. *Charles Mules*, Vicar of Stapleford and Pampisford, Cambridgeshire. He was of St. Catharine-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1793; was presented to Stapleford in 1803 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and to Pampisford in 1806 by T. Mortlock, esq. He was formerly chaplain to Dr. Yorke, Lord Bishop of Ely. He was a very active promoter of the North Devon Infirmary, and officiated as its chaplain from its commencement until age and infirmities prevented him from continuing his services longer.

Nov. 27. Aged 73, the Rev. *Wadham Huntley*, M.A. for 42 years Vicar of Aston Blank, Gloucestershire. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1794, and was presented to his living in 1802 by the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 29. At Naples, the Rev. *William Andrew Hammond*, eldest son of George Hammond, esq. of Portland Place.

Dec. 2. Aged 35, the Rev. *Charles Payton*, Minister of Lendal chapel, Yorkshire.

At Swaffham, Norfolk, aged 92, the Rev. *William Yonge*, for sixty-five years Vicar of Swaffham, and Chancellor of the diocese of Norwich. He was a son, we believe, of the Right Rev. Philip Yonge, D.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777; and was collated to Swaffham in 1799 by Bishop Yonge.

Dec. 4. At Kentish Town, Middlesex, aged 72, the Rev. *Johnson Grant*,

M.A. Perpetual Curate of that place. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1805.

Dec. 5. The Rev. *William Tiffin*, Rector of Beeford, Yorkshire, and a Rural Dean. He was formerly of Gonville and Caius college, Camb. B.A. 1801.

Dec. 8. At Heavitree near Exeter, aged 81, the Rev. *John Tothill*, for forty-five years Rector of Hittisleigh, Devonshire, and for forty-seven years resident Curate of Cheriton Bishop's, Devonshire.

Dec. 12. At Highmoor hall, Nettlebed, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Leigh Bennett*, late Vicar of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, and incumbent of the parishes of Nettlebed and Pishill, Oxfordshire. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1802; was instituted to Nettlebed with Pishill (in the patronage of T. Stonor, esq.) in 1814, and to Long Sutton in 1816 on his own petition.

At the residence of his brother Adm. Sir Robert Stopford, the Governor's house, Greenwich Hospital, aged 70, the Hon. and Rev. *Richard Bruce Stopford*, Canon of Windsor, Prebendary of Hereford, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Rector of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Nuneaton, Warwickshire. He was the fourth son of James second Earl of Courtown, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Powis, esq. of Hintlesham hall, Suffolk. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1799; was presented to Barton Segrave (value 492*l.*) in 1798 by the Duke of Buccleuch; to Nuneaton (value 902*l.*) in 1803 by the King: was collated to the prebend of Ballinghope in the cathedral of Hereford in 1812; and appointed a Canon of Windsor in the same year. He married, Nov. 10, 1800, the Hon. Eleanor Powys, eldest daughter of Thomas first Lord Lilford, and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue seven sons and three daughters: 1. George; 2. Eleanor-Elizabeth, married in 1832 to Ambrose Isted, of Ecton, Northamptonshire, esq.; 3. Richard-Henry, Commander R.N.; 4. the Rev. Charles Stopford; 5. William-Bruce, Precis Writer in the Foreign Office; who married in 1837 Caroline-Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. George Germaine, and has issue; 6. James-Sydney; 7. Edward, Commander R.N., who married in 1840 Julia-Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Wilbraham, esq. and has issue; 8. Lucy-Charlotte, who married in May last William Smyth, esq. of Little Houghton, co. Northampton; 9. Robert; and 10. Harriet-Jane.

Dec. 13. At Silkstone, Yorkshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Henry Watkins*, Vicar

of that parish and of Beekingham, Notts. He was the only son of the late Rev. Henry Watkins, Prebendary of York and Southwell, who died in 1829. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798; was presented to Beekingham in 1802 by the Prebendary, and collated to Silkstone in 1833 by the Archbishop of York. His eldest son died in 1841.

Dec. 17. At Gluvias vicarage, near Penryn, in his 80th year, the Ven. *John Sheepshanks*, M.A. Archdeacon of Cornwall, Vicar of the united parishes of Gluvias and Budock, and incumbent of Trinity church, Leeds. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1787, as M.A. 1790, was appointed to his church at Leeds in 1801, was collated to the vicarage of Gluvias in 1824 by the Bishop of Exeter, and appointed Archdeacon of Cornwall in 1826.

Dec. 18. At Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, aged 45, the Rev. *Abel Smith*, Master of the Grammar School.

Dec. 19. At Yardehouse, Taunton, aged 51, the Rev. *E. T. Holliday*.

At Little Bardfield, Essex, aged 86, the Rev. *Thomas Bernard Harrison*, for sixty-two years Rector of that parish. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783.

Dec. 20. At Heapham, near Gainsborough, the Rev. *H. W. Powell*, Rector of that place, where he had resided only eighteen months. He was presented to the living in 1822 by Sir W. A. Inghilby.

Dec. 22. The Rev. *George Clutterbuck Frome*, Rector of Punccknowle and Winterbourne Clenstone, Dorsetshire. He was the only son of the Rev. Robert Frome, Rector of Folke and Mintern Magna, by Jane, daughter of the Rev. Duke Butler, Rector of Ockford Fitzpayne; was presented to Punccknowle in 1804 by his father, and to Winterbourne Clenstone in 1825 by E. M. Pleydell, esq.

Dec. 24. At Olveston, Glouce. aged 76, the Rev. *Robert John Charleton*, D.D. Vicar of the united parishes of Olveston and Alveston, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol in 1799. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1791, B. and D.D. 1810.

At Hayton, near East Retford, aged 70, the Rev. *John Mason*, Vicar of that place, and Perpetual Curate of West Burton.

Dec. 25. Aged 78, the Rev. *Richard Francis Davis*, D.D., Rector of Pendock, Worcestershire, and of All Saints, Worcester. He was of University col-

lege, Oxford, M.A. 1791, B. and D.D. 1810; was presented to his church in Worcester in 1795 by the Lord Chancellor, and to Pendock in 1810.

At Wadhurst vicarage, Sussex, aged 61, the Rev. *Frederick Gardiner*, M.A. Rector of Llanvetherine, co. Monmouth. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, M.A. 1808, and was presented to Llanvetherine in 1833 by the Earl of Abergavenny.

Dec. 26. Aged 40, the Rev. *Charles Murray*, Rector of Ashe, near Overton, Hants, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Murray. He was presented to the Rectory of Ashe in 1830 by W. H. Beach, esq.

Dec. 29. At Northwood, Isle of Wight, aged 75, the Rev. *John Brecks*, M.A. Vicar of Carisbrooke. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1796, and was presented to Carisbrooke in 1823 by that society. He was uncle to the Rev. J. B. Atkinson, Perpetual Curate of West Cowes.

At Hilton, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. *William Peck*, M.A. He was the youngest surviving son of the late Walter Peck, esq. of Hilton, and was formerly of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814.

Dec. 30. At the Close, Winchester, aged 60, the Rev. *William Vaux*, Prebendary of Winchester, late Vicar of Romsey, and Rector of West Tarring, Sussex. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1810, B.D. 18—; was collated to the sinecure rectory of West Tarring (value 576*l.*) in 1824 by the Archbishop of Canterbury; collated to a prebend of Winchester in 1831; and presented to the vicarage of Romsey by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester in 1833. The loss of this reverend gentleman will be severely felt, not alone by the poor of his parish of Barton Stacey, to whom he was a generous benefactor, but by the Chapter of the Cathedral, of which he was a member, and to whom his business-like habits rendered him truly valuable. Mr. Vaux was an orthodox divine strictly in keeping with the spirit of the Church of England, and had nothing in common with the two extreme parties which at present unhappily divide the Church. As Vicar of Romsey, which a short time since he held, he was beloved not more from the pure and simple doctrine he inculcated and practised than by his attention and kindly commiseration, and the relief he dispensed to its numerous poor. His remains were interred in Winchester Cathedral, close to those of his deceased wife.

Lately. At Ousby, near Penrith, in the prime of life, the Rev. *H. Hebron*, B.A.

In Canada, in consequence of having been thrown from his carriage, the Rev. *G. Mortimer*, formerly Curate of Wellington, Salop.

Jan. 5. At Bishop's Teignton, Devonshire, aged 66, the Rev. *William Frederick Bayley*, Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of St. John's, Margate. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805; was collated to the vicarage of Margate in 1810 by Archbishop Manners Sutton, and appointed a Canon of Canterbury in 1826.

Jan. 7. At Spratton, Northamptonshire, aged 92, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, for more than fifty years Minister of Creaton, in that county.

At Ensham, Oxfordshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Symonds*, Vicar of that parish, and of Stanton Harcourt. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1797, and was presented to Ensham in 1826 by N. Skillicorne, esq. and collated to Stanton Harcourt in 1827 by the Bishop of Oxford.

Jan. 8. Aged 77, the Rev. *William Carpenter Ray*, Vicar of Boreham, Essex, and Pakenham, Suffolk. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1795, was collated to Boreham in 1795 by Bishop Porteus, and presented to Pakenham in 1805 by Lord Calthorpe.

Jan. 9. At Goathurst, near Bridgewater, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Henry Parsons*, Rector of that parish, and for fifty-three years a Prebendary of Wells. He was formerly of Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1788. He was collated to the prebend of East Harptree, in Wells cathedral, by Bishop Moss in 1791, and presented in 1789 to the rectory of Goathurst, which is in the patronage of C. K. K. Tynte, esq.

Jan. 11. At Teignmouth, aged 75, the Rev. *William Hunt*, M.A. Vicar of Castle Cary, Somerset, to which he was collated in 1801 by Dr. Moss, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Jan. 12. At Barnstaple, aged 45, the Rev. *John Law*, M.A. Vicar of Bradworthy with Pancras Wyke, co. Devon, to which he was presented in 1823 by the King.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 31. At Hampstead, Mr. *Frederick Clissold*, who accidentally destroyed himself by taking a too powerful dose of prussic acid. He was brother to the Rev. Augustus Clissold.

Jan. 3. In London, aged 51, *Jeoffrey Neal Buckland*, esq. chief clerk to Richard Richards, esq. Master in Chancery.

Jan. 4. In London, aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. William Purchas, R.N.

Jan. 10. At Cambridge-terr. aged 54, Mrs. E. H. Porter, widow of Dr. Porter, of Upper Seymour-st.

Jan. 11. At Walton-pl. Hans-pl. aged 52, Lydia, relict of Samuel Bawtree, esq. of Whitehall, Colchester.

Jan. 16. Aged 77, John Holland, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Russell-pl. aged 53, J. M. Voss, esq. banker, Swansea.

Jan. 17. At his chambers, Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons, James Cotton, esq. formerly of Romford, Essex.

In Montagu-sq. aged 9, Adelaide-Helena, second dau. of Archdeacon Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart.

Jan. 18. At Hackney, aged 58, Emanuel Aguillar, esq.

At Bertrams, Hampstead, aged 85, Catharine, widow of Michael Blount, esq. late of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire.

Jan. 19. At Bayswater, Susanna-Mary, second dau. of the late John Yenn, esq. F.S.A. of Gloucester-pl.

At Chelsea, aged 78, Ann, only surviving dau. of the late John Rayner, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Jan. 20. In Hyde-Park-sq. aged 40, Catherine-Anne, wife of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, esq.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Mrs. Carruthers, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, relict of David Carruthers, esq. M.P.

Jan. 22. Aged 69, Owen Clutton, esq. of Newington-pl.

In Queen-st. Brompton, aged 23, Cecil P. Standley.

In Torrington-sq. Jemima, youngest dau. of the late John Sims, esq. of Whiterock, Glamorganshire.

Jan. 23. At Gloucester Lodge, Regent's Park, Joseph Laxe, esq.

Aged 24, Jane, dau. of Samuel Westcott Tilke, esq. of Thayer-st. Manchester-sq.

In London, aged 65, William Henley Hyett, esq. late of the Royal Military Survey, and Secretary to the Irish Reproductive Loyal Fund Institution. In 1817, when stationed at Northampton, on the Ordnance Survey, Mr. Hyett published "Sepulchral Memorials, being a Series of Engravings from the most interesting Effigies, Altar-tombs, and Monuments, contained within the county of Northampton, from the pen and ink drawings of W. H. Hyett, Royal Military Surveyor." 15 Plates, with Descriptions.

Jan. 24. At Park-crescent, Portland-pl. aged 35, Henrietta, the wife of S. B. Worms, esq.

Cordelia, widow of Capt. John Jones, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

After a few days' illness, deeply lamented by his family and friends, Robert Bicknell, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, solicitor; a most upright, able, and generous adviser.

At Putney, aged 21, Sarah, eldest dau. of Matthew Dallett, esq.

Jan. 26. In Harley-pl. Marylebone, Barbara, second dau. of the late William Parkinson, esq.

In Cloudeley-sq. aged 78, Amelia, relict of Hill Petch, esq. of Louth, Linc.

Jan. 27. In Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park, aged 66, Thos. Linsey Holland, esq.

Jan. 28. Aged 69, Sara, relict of George Thornhill, esq. Carpenter's-buildings.

At Kentish Town, aged 85, Mrs. Bell, relict of Joseph Bell, esq. of Gough-sq.

At the residence of his father, Dorset-pl. aged 27, Alexander Blackall Simonds, esq. M.A. Fellow of King's college, Camb.

Jan. 29. At Amundale Lodge, Camberwell, aged 48, John Hope Johnstone, esq.

In University-st. Dr. Domeier.

At Clapham, aged 70, Selina-Mary, widow of George Grote, esq. banker, of Threadneedle-st.

Charlotte, eldest dau. of Robert Broughton, esq. of Belmont-pl. Wandsworth-rd.

Jan. 30. In Hackney-road, aged 65, John Hatfield, esq.

Aged 64, John Underdown Hatfield, esq. of Philadelphia-pl. Cambridge-heath.

Miss Maria Normansell, of Camden-road Villas, Camden Town.

At Camberwell, aged 87, the relict of Richard Lawrence, esq.

Jan. 31. Aged 71, Thomas Butler, esq. of Trinity-sq. Tower Hill.

At the residence of her son, in Penton-st. Pentonville, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Saunders Moore.

In High-st. Camden Town, aged 67, Sarah, relict of Mr. C. L. Halsted, and dau. of Henry Coles, sen. esq. for many years one of the committee clerks of the House of Commons.

At Kensington, aged 79, Francis Anthony Moré, esq.

At Brompton, aged 86, Eleanor, relict of Christopher Smith, esq. Alderman of London, of Adam-st. Adelphi, and Starborough Castle, Surrey.

Lately. In Lambeth, aged 110, Ellen Smith. She has been for some years chargeable to the parish of Martyr's Worthy, near Winchester.

Edward Wood, esq. of Northumberland Wharf, Strand, an extensive coal merchant; he has left an immense property. The personal estate alone amounts to 300,000*l.*

Jan. 31. In St. James's-sq. Maria-Palmer, relict of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart. (who died Aug. 17, 1841). She was the daughter of Arthur Acland,

of Fairfield, co. Somerset, esq. and sister of Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart.; and was married to Henry Hugh Hoare, esq. Aug. 23, 1784, by whom she had three sons and eight daughters; the eldest surviving of whom is the present Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead, and of Lillington, Bucks.

Feb. 1. At Devonshire House, New-road, aged 25, James William Langtree, esq.

Feb. 2. At the Mall, Hammersmith, Thomas Hamilton, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Few, Hamilton, and Few, solicitors, Covent-garden. He was very eminent in his profession, and much respected by a large circle of private friends. He has left a widow, but no children.

At Bayswater, J. H. Fergusson, esq. of Trochraigue, Ayrshire.

Aged 50, Ann, wife of W. Heseltine, esq. of Maida Hill.

In Porchester-terrace, aged 59, Lady Mary-Charlotte-Anne, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., Governor-General of Canada. She was the eldest daughter of the present Earl of Mornington, by Catharine-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Adm. the Hon. John Forbes. She was married to the Hon. Charles Bagot, July 22, 1806, and left his widow, May 19, 1843.

At the Institution, Mr. George Niblett, aged 63, for 28 years superintendent of the Jews' Hospital, Mile End.

Feb. 3. Aged 62, Peter Thomas Westcott, esq. late of Kensington.

Feb. 4. At Forest-place, Leytonstone, aged 52, Abram Rawlinson Barclay, esq.

At the Elms, Hornsey, aged 73, Magdalene, relict of John Lumsden, esq.

Aged 74, James Riley, esq. of Seymour-pl. Bryanstone-sq. for many years a highly respectable inhabitant of Old Bond-st.

Aged 51, G. H. Heppel, esq. of Prince's-st. Bank.

Col Andrew Creagh, C.B. late commanding 81st Foot, and aide-de-camp to his Majesty William IV. He was appointed Capt.-Lieut. Irish brigade 1796, transferred to the 29th Foot 1789, brevet Major 1809, Major 95th Foot the same year, of 93d Foot 1800; brevet-Lieut.-Colonel 1814; Lieut.-Colonel 93d Foot same year; Colonel 1830. He served in Spain and Portugal, and received a medal for the battles of Roleia and Vimiera.

Feb. 5. At the residence of her son, in St. James's Palace, Charlotte-Louisa, relict of the celebrated Samuel Wesley.

Aged 85, Thomas Palmer, esq. of Gloucester-terr. Cambridge Heath, late of Wood-street, City.

Aged 30, Elizabeth-Shaw, second dau. of the late Robert Graves, esq. of Frederick-pl. Hampstead-road.

Aged 24, Eliza, wife of Augustus Colingridge, esq.

Aged 72, Peter Ernst, esq. of Hackney-wick, Hackney.

At Brompton, aged 72, John Bray, esq. eldest son of the late Michael Bray, esq. of Wimbledon, Surrey, and of Wideopen, Northumberland.

Feb. 6. At Brompton, Mr. Richard Buckman, aged 65, upwards of forty years clerk to the late Mr. Cadell, of the Strand, bookseller.

At Brompton, William Gauntlett, esq. late of Winchester.

In Bedford-pl. Clapham Rise, Jacob Thomas, esq. aged 69.

In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 42, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Henderson, esq.

Feb. 7. Aged 32, Francis, the youngest son of William Townsend, esq. of Blackheath.

At Lambeth, aged 28, Samuel, son of Hyde Williams, esq.

Aged 69, Ann, wife of John Springall, esq. of Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, and of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

At Lee, Robert Gibson, esq. aged 49.

Feb. 8. At his brother's, in Piccadilly, Capt. Fortnum, of Datchet, late of the Royals.

Feb. 9. At Blackheath, aged 65, John Howell, esq.

In Air-st. Piccadilly, aged 56, F. W. Morgan, esq. late Capt. in the Hon. East India Company's service.

In Jermyn-st. Robert Garratt, esq. aged 76, late a partner in the house of Sir Samuel Scott and Co. merchants and bankers.

Aged 60, Ann, the wife of Francis Tucker, esq. of Kensington.

Aged 96, Benjamin Webb, esq. Tottenham Green.

Aged 51, Charlotte-Dorothy, wife of Peter Armstrong, esq. of Peckham-house, Surrey.

Feb. 11. At Herne-hill, aged 62, James Hine Ball, esq. late of the East India House.

Feb. 15. At Highgate, aged 3 days, the infant daughter of William Bowyer Morgan, esq.

BEDS.—*Jan. 24.* at Wootton aged 81, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Wm. Le-worthy, formerly Vicar of Harston, Cambridgeshire.

BRKS.—*Jan. 18.* At Redlands, Reading, aged 81, Edward Green, esq.

Jan. 25. At the Abbey-house, Abingdon, Hester, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Bowles, Milton-hill.

Jan. 30. At Reading, aged 75, William Stone, sen, esq. late of Streatly-

house, a Deputy-Lieut. for Berkshire, and a magistrate for Berks and Oxon.

Lately. At her apartments in the Lower Court, Windsor Castle, Mrs. H. Slater, the late surviving member of the family (by his first wife) of the late Rev. Thomas Slater, Rector of Saltford and Vicar of Keynsham.

Feb. 2. Aged 41, John Frederick Whitaker, esq. of Reading.

BERWICK.—*Lately.* In her 70th year, Lady Hunter, wife of Gen. Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.H. She was the dau. and heiress of James Dixon, esq. of Anton's-hill.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 25.* Aged 59, John Brooke, esq., surgeon, of Carlton, and many years of the Sussex Hospital-ship and Sea-horse frigate.

Jan. 7. At Cambridge, aged 57, Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. J. B. Thurling, and sister to the Rev. Dr. Holloway, Minister of Fitzroy Chapel, London.

Jan. 19. At Foulmire, in her 87th year, Elizabeth-Wallman, relict of William Wedd, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 23.* At Woodside, Catharine, wife of J. S. Holmes, esq. dau. of the Rev. J. Hanmer, Vicar of Hanmer.

Jan. 25. At Woodside, aged 57, Edward Kent, esq. late of Nantwich, a Deputy-Lieut. for Cheshire.

Feb. 8. At the residence of her son, the Rev. W. H. Acret, Chester-Harriet, wife of W. H. Acret, esq. of Torrington-esq. London.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 12.* At Padstow, aged 77, Joseph Bingham Mant, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1837.)

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 2.* At Spency Croft, Alston, aged 63, Thomas Dickinson, esq. He had been agent to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital for more than thirty years.

Jan. 31. Aged 77, Mr. J. Monkhouse, of High Bridge, and Sidney-pl. Clapham-road.

DERBY.—*Lately.* By a fall from his horse, while returning from hunting, M. Middleton, esq. of Hopton-hall.

John Davies, esq. hat-manufacturer, of Chesterfield, who has bequeathed 2000*l.* to the Derbyshire Congregational Union, for aiding in preaching the Gospel in destitute villages, supporting poor ministers, and erecting chapels; 2000*l.* to the Congregational Union of the county of Salop, for the same purposes; and 500*l.* for the relief of the poor members of the church in Oswestry, under the pastorate of the Rev. John Davies.

DEVON.—*Jan. 9.* At Torquay, aged 42, Miss Mary Ann Child Clerke.

Jan. 10. At Tavistock. Sarah, relict **GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.**

of Edward Roberts, late a Lieut. in the R.N. and Admiralty Agent in charge of the mails.

Jan. 17. At Torquay, aged 82, Isabella-Margaret, relict of the Rev. Joseph Martin, of Ham Court, Worc. mother of the Rev. George Martin, Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, and sister to the Right Hon. Wm. Sturges Bourne (also since deceased). The Earl of St. Germain's, father-in-law to Mr. Martin, died on the 19th.

At Bideford, Mrs. Burnard, widow of Thomas Burnard, esq. merchant and banker of Exeter.

At Stonehouse, aged 75, Eleanor, relict of Capt. William King, R.N.

Jan. 20. The wife of John Francis, esq. of Crediton.

Jan. 21. At Home-park, Stoke, Devonport, Mrs. Townshend, relict of Richard Townshend esq.

Jan. 23. On Southernay, aged 86, Ann, relict of William Land, esq. of Hayne House.

Jan. 25. At Plymouth, aged 80, the relict of T. G. Colley, esq.

Jan. 26. At Torquay, Isabella-Mary, dau. of Percival North Bastard, esq. Stourpaine, Dorset.

Lately. At Bridgetown, Totnes, Miss Sarah Windeatt, aged 77, sister of the late Rev. Thos. White Windeatt.

At Dartmouth, aged 52, Mary Ann Lewis, eldest daughter of James Banaugh, esq.

Feb. 1. At Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, aged 85, Timothy Topping, esq. late deputy storekeeper at Devonport.

Feb. 3. At Killerton, the seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. M.P. aged three months, Lucy-Marianne, infant dau. of Thomas Dyke Acland, esq. M.P.

Feb. 6. At Plymouth, aged 55, Catharine, youngest dau. of the late A. Tozer, esq. of Totnes.

At Great Torrington, aged 67, Wm. Lea, esq. half-pay of the 20th Light Drag. and for the last fourteen years Capt. and Adj. in the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry.

DORSET.—*Dec. 11.* At Stour Provost rectory, aged 83, Mercy, relict of Thomas Denton, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Jan. 11. At West Lodge, Piddlehinton, the residence of his father-in-law, J. B. Knight, esq. aged 31, Mr. George Bolls, only son of Geo. Bolls, esq. of Leeds.

Jan. 12. At Sherborne, aged 93, Mr. Thomas Hyde; he was many years organist of Sherborne Church.

Jan. 29. At Dorchester, aged 85, Walter Parry Hodges, esq. late of Shepton

Moyne, co. Gloucester, and Easton Grey, Wilts.

Jan. 31. At Wimborne, aged 76, Henry Gilbert Stephens, esq. of Chapel-st. Belgrave-sq.

Feb. 1. At Dorchester, Edward Augustin, infant son of Arthur H. Dyke Acland, esq.

DURHAM.—Jan. 15. At Long Newton rectory, aged 4, Theophania-Anne, dau. of the Rev. T. Hart Dyke.

ESSEX.—Jan. 26. At Wanstead, aged 84, Richard De Lannoy, esq.

Lately. At Dedham, aged 86, Mrs. Martha Davey.

GLOUCESTER.—Jan. 9. At Morton-in-Marsh, aged 61, John Jefferies Hooper, esq. late of Calcutta.

Jan. 15. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Charles Martin, of Maisemore.

Jan. 19. At Henbury Hill, near Bristol, aged 78, Philip Combauld, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of London.

Jan. 20. At Clifton, aged 67, Lucy, wife of James Lean, esq.

Jan. 24. At Cheltenham, aged 83, Ann, only dau. of the late Matthew Tudor, esq. of Uppingham, and niece of the late Mary Countess dowager Poulett, relict of Vere Earl Poulett.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Thos. Wright, esq. of Upton Hall, Notts.

HANTS.—Dec. 3. At Brockenhurst, aged 84, Capt. James Reynolds, 1st royal vet. batt.

Dec. 25. In her 52nd year, Sarah, relict of Richard Hinxman, esq. late of Kitnock's House, Bishop's Waltham.

Dec. 28. Aged 64, Mary, wife of James Barnard, esq. of Bramdean.

Jan. 31. At Hallam Hill, Tichfield, aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. James Anderson, R.N.

Lately. At Westmount, Ryde, aged 80, Elizabeth Lydia, widow of John Lind, M.D.

At Yarmouth, I. W. aged 74, Grace, widow of Wm. Dowling, esq. of Enford, Wilts.

At Portsmouth, aged 86, Dr. Waller, an eminent physician, and in politics a consistent and unflinching Reformer.

Feb. 1. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 65, Oliver Naylor, esq. of the Excise, and Atkinson-pl. Brixton.

Feb. 5. At Flint Cottage, near Emsworth, Ellis, wife of Ralph Clarke, esq.

At Southampton, aged 71, Jane, widow of Capt. Giles.

Feb. 7. At Southampton, aged 66, Charlotte, dau. of Charles Leslie, esq. formerly of Glasslough, co. Monaghan.

Feb. 10. At Andover, at the residence of her son, aged 74, Althea, relict of John Latham, esq. of Romsey.

Feb. 12. At Winchester, Capt. Wall, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of the late Samuel Wall, esq. of Worthy Park.

HERTS.—Jan. 24. Aged 73, William Kerl, esq. of Harpenden.

Jan. 28. At Royden Hall, aged 30, Stephen Dewell Lys, esq. son of the late Col. Lys, of Madras.

Feb. 3. At the house of his son, the Rev. Markland Barnard, Colney Parsonage, aged 76, Robert Markland Barnard, esq.

Feb. 4. At the house of her son, Marlow, Hemel Hempstead, aged 78, Mrs. Humphreys, relict of Thomas Humphreys, late of Bicester.

At the house of her brother, Bishop Stortford, Ann, widow of Thomas Palmer Lloyd, esq.

Feb. 7. At Chipping Barnet, aged 81, Nathaniel Roberts, esq.

HEREFORD.—Jan. 30. Aged 6, Caroline Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Arthur Stonehouse, Vicar of Walford.

HUNTINGDON.—Jan. 8. At the vicarage, St. Ives, aged 13, Sophia Mary, only dau. of the Rev. Yate Fosbroke.

Jan. 18. At the rectory, at Eynesbury, aged 64, Catherine, only dau. of the late Wm. Palmer, esq. of Brampton.

KENT.—Jan. 8. At Faversham, aged 93, J. Horton, esq. formerly a shipowner and coal merchant, and was once Mayor.

Jan. 15. At Sandgate, Anne-Ellen, wife of Ralph Thomas Brockman, esq.

Jan. 17. At Albion Lodge, Ramsgate, aged 81, Samuel Watkins, esq.

Jan. 20. At Bromley, aged 62, Thomas Walter, esq.

Jan. 25. At Canterbury, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. W. P. Warburton, Vicar of Lydd.

At Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Lindley, of the Adelphi-terrace.

Jan. 28. At Ringwould rectory, aged 80, Sarah, relict of John Monins, esq., of the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury.

Jan. 30. At Ramsgate, aged 65, Charles Manning, esq.

Lately. At Rochester, aged 23, Margaret, eldest daughter of W. Sawers, esq., Collector of her Majesty's Customs.

Aged 75, Michael Comport, esq. of the Decoy, in the parish of High Halstow.

Feb. 2. At Mersham Hatch, aged 20, Fanny-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

At Westerham, Mrs. Francis, aged 65.

Feb. 6. At Benenden, Mr. John Hatcher, inventor of an improved tile-machine.

At Sevenoaks, Miss Vaughan, dau. of the late Thomas Vaughan, esq. of Woodstone, Huntingdon.

LANCASTER.—Jan. 28. Aged 70, Mr. Thomas Winstansley, of Liverpool. He

was an eminent auctioneer of that town, the founder of the permanent Gallery of Art in Liverpool, and one of the best judges of paintings in England.

Feb. 9. At Ardwick, Manchester, Sarah, wife of John Jesse, Esq., F.R.S., and eldest dau. of John Garratt, esq., of Bishop's Court.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 12.* At Brentford Butts, aged 87, William Tomsen, esq., late Capt. of the Surrey Militia.

Jan. 18. At Stanmore, Mrs. Williams, relict of John Williams, esq., of the Hon. Board of Customs.

At Hadley House, aged 59, Samuel Page, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford.

Jan. 22. At the house of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman, at Hampton, aged 17, Frederick-William, second son of Henry John Baird, esq. Receiver Gen. of Berbice.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 3.* At Shettisham, aged 79, Charles Snell, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 18. Aged 60, Sarah-Anne, widow of James Sharpe, esq. of Thornham, Norfolk.

Jan. 29. At Holt, aged 68, William Roberts, esq. late of Balham Hill, and of the Six Clerks' Office.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 20.* At Scaldwell, near Northampton, Elizabeth, widow of William Wallace, esq. of Sauchie, Ayrshire, Advocate, Sheriff of Ayr, and Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh.

Feb. 11. At Cottingham, aged 81, Isabella, widow of William Kaye, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 20.* At Behside Hall, aged 54, Nicholas Bailey, esq.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 16.* Aged three, Henry Palmer, second son of the Rev. T. B. Fookes, D.C.L., head master of the Grammar school, Thame.

At Thame, aged 55, the Rev. W. H. Wiffen, for many years Minister of the Independent Chapel of that town.

Jan. 19. At Oxford, aged 69, Richard Hilliard, esq. late of Glebelands, Mitcham.

Jan. 24. At Neithrop House Banbury, aged 58, Ann, wife of Joseph Morse, esq. and sister of Joseph Bate, esq. Penn House, Wolverhampton.

Jan. 26. At Trull, Edmund Gardiner, esq. of Remenham Lodge, Henley-on-Thames, and of Flint River, Jamaica.

Jan. 31. At Banbury, aged 41, Henry Tawney, esq., banker, second son of the late Richard Tawney, esq., of Dunchurch Lodge, Warwickshire.

Feb. 3. At Remenham Hill, near Henley on Thames, Dr Nathaniel Rumsey, late of Beaconsfield.

SALOP.—*Jan. 29.* At the house of his son-in-law, the Rev. Henry Wayne, at Wenlock, aged 85, Samuel Frederick Mil-

ford, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for the counties of Devon and Sussex.

Feb. 1. At Madeley, whilst on a journey, aged 53, Mr. Saml. Rutter, of Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 19.* At Bath, Mary, relict of Thomas Tugwell, esq. of Woolley house, Wilts.

Jan. 20. At the residence of her sister, South Parade, Bath, aged 77, Maria, relict of Edward Slade, esq. and youngest dau. of the late A. Hellicar, esq., and on the 23d, Jane, her eldest sister.

Jan. 25. At Clapton Court, Crewkerne, aged 44, Mary, relict of Hugh Perkins Lowman, esq.

Jan. 27. At Clevedon, Harriet, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Richard Burleigh, of South Badesley.

Feb. 3. At Bath, aged 39, John Raynes Hayward, esq. of Westbury, Wilts.

Feb. 9. At Sampford Arundel, in her 100th year, Mary, widow of Arundel Roberts, esq.

Feb. 10. At Bath, aged 43, Read Robert Hills, esq. late of Norwich.

Feb. 12. At Edington, Elizabeth Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Roots, formerly Vicar of Woodford and Wilsford, and Perpetual Curate of Edington, Wilts.

STAFFORD.—*Feb. 6.* At the rectory, Church Eaton, aged 30, Harriet, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur C. Talbot. She was the only daughter of the late Henry Charles Aston, esq.; was married in 1832, and has left issue.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 17.* At Stoke, near Clare, aged 76, Thomas Elliott, esq. formerly of Baythorn Park.

Jan. 25. Suddenly, at Southwold, aged 44, Captain Ogle Lemon, of the 60th foot.

Jan. 23. At Halesworth, Maria, relict of Sir George Tuthill, M.D.

Feb. 6. At Bramford, near Ipswich, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Collins, esq. of Ipswich.

SURREY.—*Jan. 27.* At Banstead Downs, aged 68, Edward Jenden, esq.

Jan. 30. Aged 7, George-Philip, second son of Sir Henry and Lady Fletcher, of Ashley Park.

Jan. 31. At Epsom, aged 70, William Wrangham, esq.

Feb. 3. At Stoke next Guildford, aged 83, John Peyto Shrubbs, esq. for many years in the commission as a Justice of the Peace for the County, but had never qualified. He constantly acted as a commissioner in several turnpike trusts and in other public situations, in which his upright character was a guarantee for the just performance of the duties. He was

one of the trustees of Stoke Hospital upwards of 50 years.

Feb. 8. At her son's residence, Croydon, aged 84, Ann, relict of Thomas Hartley, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 18.* At Hastings, Ursula, wife of W. F. N. Norton, esq. of Elton Manor, Notts.

Jan. 19. At Brighton, the infant son of Lady Augusta Baring.

At Leonard's-on-Sea, Jane-Moore, third dau. of the late Charles Champion, Commander R.N.

Jan. 26. At Wilmington, Mrs. James Henry Capper, relict of James Henry Capper, of Hailsham, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Gent.

At Hastings, aged 24, Emma-Helena, wife of John Sutton, esq. and dau. of Col. Sherlock, K.H.

Jan. 30. At Uckfield, Eliza-Thackeray, fourth dau. of the late R. S. Barnes, esq. of Grove House, Hackney.

At Brighton, Charles Willard, esq. youngest son of the late Nicholas Willard, esq. of Eastdean House, near Eastbourne.

Jan. 31. At Horsham, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Vicar of Beeding.

Feb. 1. At Brighton, Hugh Lewis Albert, esq. late of the 58th Reg.

Feb. 4. At Brighton, aged 81, Thomas Mather, esq.

At Ewhurst, aged 72, Mary, wife of Thomas Daws, esq.

Feb. 5. At Heathfield, Emily, wife of John T. Fuller, esq. Capt. Royal Art.

Feb. 7. Aged 52, Mr. George Cressy, of West-st. Brighton.

Feb. 8. At Brighton, aged 10 months, the infant son of the Hon. Hanbury Tracy.

At Brighton, aged 75, Catharine, relict of J. A. Gillham, esq.

At Brighton, Sarah, relict of Thomas Pagan, esq.

Feb. 10. At Brighton, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Turner, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 13.* At the house of his brother-in-law Dr. Bell Fletcher, of Birmingham, aged 32, George Wright, esq. of Grindle, near Shiffnal, only son of the late George Wright, esq. of Whittington, near Lichfield.

Jan. 23. Florence, dau. of the Rev. Henry Dowson, Curate of St. Michael's, Coventry, and Incumbent of Monk Frystone, Yorkshire.

Feb. 3. At Leamington, aged 70, Charlotte, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Mordaunt, of Massingham, Norfolk.

WILTS.—*Jan. 16.* At Whiteparish, aged 108, Elizabeth Heath, who possessed all her faculties until within the last two

months. When in her fiftieth year, she had a severe illness, was pronounced to be dead, and narrowly escaped interment. She evidently then "took out a new lease of her life."

Jan. 23. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 71, Maria, wife of William Arney, esq.

Jan. 28. Charles Wray, esq. second son of the late Robert Bateman Wray, esq. of Salisbury.

WORCESTER.—*Jan. 11.* At the Vicarage, Pershore, the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Benj. Hemming, aged 75, Mr. Francis Beesley.

Jan. 26. At Worcester, aged 75, Charles Kilpin, esq.

YORK.—*Jan. 5.* At Heald's Hall, near Leeds, aged 90, Mrs. Amy Roberson, sister of the late Rev. Hammond Roberson, Prebendary of York, &c. and a native of Cawston, in this county.

Jan. 15. Maria-Anne, wife of Henry Preston, esq. of Moreley Hall.

Jan. 19. At Thorp Arch, aged 88, Mrs. Eyre, widow of the Rev. Anthony Fountayne Eyre, Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral, who died in 1794. She was his second wife, and the dau. of the Rev. Godfrey Woolley, M.A. Rector of Warmworth and Thurnscoe.

Feb. 1. At her seat, Hanxwell Hall, aged 95, Mary, relict of Henry Gale, esq. of Scruton Hall.

WALES.—*Dec. 30.* At his seat, Blackbridge, near Milford, aged 42, Augustus L. Barwell, esq. He was the youngest son of the late R. Barwell, esq. of Hamstead Park, Sussex, and brother of Edward Barwell, esq. of Moor Hill, Hants, and of Mrs. Steed, Southampton.

Jan. 18. At Brynag, aged 81, John Vaughan Lloyd, of Green Grove, esq.

Jan. 19. At Court-y-Ralla, Glamorgan-shire, aged 72, Richard John Hill, esq. of the Plymouth Iron Works, Merthyr-Tydvil.

Jan. 20. Aged 40, J. P. Watkins, esq. surgeon, Coroner for the borough of Carmarthen.

Feb. 3. At Denbigh, aged 70, John Dalton, esq. Commissary of Horse.

Feb. 11. At Llanover, aged 19, Benj. Hanbury Stuart, eldest and last surviving son of Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall, of Llanover, South Wales.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 8.* In Glasgow, D. C. Mactavish, esq. late of Kaduganawe, Ceylon.

Jan. 29. At Edinburgh, Helen Ballinghall, relict of David Paterson, M.D. late of Montrose.

Jan. 32. At his seat in Ayrshire, Claud Alexander, esq. of Ballochmyle.

Jan. 28. At the College, Glasgow, Helen, youngest dau. of the Very Rev. Principal

Macfarlan, and wife of Alexander Elliot Campbell, M.D. surgeon 1st Life Guards.

Jan. 30. At Dalzell House, Lanarkshire, Caroline Katharine, only dau. of the Hon. William Erskine Cochrane, and niece of the Earl of Dundonald.

Feb. 4. At Rothesay, Margaret-Turnbull, youngest dau. of Daniel Fisher, esq. Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—*Nov. 5.* At Blennerville, the Hon. Elizabeth, relict of Richard Blennerhassett, esq. J.P. of Bally M'Prior, second dau. to the first Baron Ventry.

Dec. . . At Cork, in his 77th year, Dr. William Bullen.

Jan. 4. At Willowbrook, Kildare, aged 6, Margaret-Isabella-Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. Walter Arbuthnot.

Jan. 6. In Dundalk, at the residence of his son, aged 81, John Harvey Allpress.

Jan. 11. At Monkstown, at the residence of her mother, aged 19, Louisa Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Henry Green Barry, of Ballyclough, Cork.

Jan. 12. At Garryduff, Limerick, at an advanced age, Joseph Furlong, esq. for many years a magistrate of that county.

Jan. 14. At Dublin, Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Frederick Chimney, Bart.

Jan. 17. At Myrtle Grove, co. of Cork, Lieut. Col. Faunt.

Jan. 29. Captain M'Leod, R.M. resident near Ballymore, and a police magistrate of the co. Leitrim. He was the means of bringing to justice several of the lawless gang in that district, called "The Molly Maguires," and for this, it is supposed, he was murdered.

At Haddington-road, Dublin, Mrs. Eleanor Hoare, aged 75, relict of Patrick Hoare, esq. solicitor, of Dublin.

Feb. 7. At Golden Grove, King's co. Mrs. Dawson Hutchinson Vaughan. Whilst in the act of handing wine to a visitor, four or five of whom were present at the time, she fell back and instantly expired. She had been but eighteen months married, and has left an infant son. She was niece to the Earl of Rosse, and related to some of the most distinguished families in the King's County.

JERSEY.—*Jan. 6.* Peter Warne, esq. of H.M. Customs, Jersey, and nephew of the late John Warne, esq. of Clifton.

Jan. 17. At St. Helier's, Hannah Sarah, wife of Capt. Thomas Fortescue Kennedy, R.N.

Jan. 20. At St. Helier's, Maria, wife of Major J. L. Smith, Royal Art.

Feb. . . . At an advanced age, Colonel Graves. He was the eldest son of the Very Rev. Dean Graves, formerly of Sackville, co. Kerry.

EAST INDIES.—*Oct. 8.* On board the

Malabar, aged 27, Lieut. Augustus Austin, 8th Bombay N. I. son of Nathaniel A. Austin, esq. of Ramsgate; his last surviving sister, Emily-Henrietta, having died on board the same ship on the 28th Aug. aged 19. They both left England in good health.

Oct. 25. At Calcutta, aged 29, Edmund Trevor, esq.

Oct. 28. At the house of Dr. Stewart, Calcutta, Thomas French, esq. M.D. (late of the Peninsular Steam Company's steamer Bentinck), eldest son of the late Wm. French, esq. Cullenswood, co. Dublin.

Oct. 30. On his passage home from India, on board the Samarang, William Augustus Neave, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, fourth son of Sir Thos. Neave, Bart.

Nov. 10. At Nalapore, Ensign George John Weld, of her Majesty's 22d Foot, second son of George Weld, esq. of Leagram-hall, near Preston, Lancashire, and nephew of Joseph Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.

Nov. 18. At Bombay, Charles Hardy Bainbridge, esq. one of the solicitors of the Supreme Court.

Nov. 23. At Bombay, Captain James Henry Chalmers, of the Rifle Regiment, Native Infantry, Commandant of the Marine battalion. He had served in India 26 years.

Nov. 25. At Hurryhur, aged 34, Philip Lane Spry, Brevet Captain and Adj. 35th Madras Nat. Inf. eldest surviving son of the late James Hume Spry, esq. formerly of Charter House-sq. and late of Clapham.

Nov. 27. Killed in action, while commanding a brigade in an attack on a hill fort, aged 56, Colonel Frederick Hickes, eldest son of the late Thomas Hickes, esq. of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 28. At Berhampore, Bombay, Jannet, wife of Lieut. and Adjutant T. P. Moore, 22d Regiment N.I.

Dec. 3. At Kulladghee, Lieut. John Frederick Douglas, 21st N.I.

Dec. 12. At Pondicherry, Bombay, Caroline Low, widow of the late Captain Low, of her Majesty's 94th Regiment.

Dec. 14. At Allahabad, aged 47, Capt. William Beckett, 9th Bengal Nat. Inf. second son of the late William Beckett, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

Dec. 15. At Kulladghee, aged 21, William Scott Horrocks, esq. 21st Madras Inf. fourth son of the late Peter Horrocks, esq. of Beomond, Chertsey, Surrey.

WEST INDIES.—*Nov. 15.* In Jamaica, George Anthony, esq. nephew of Lieut-Gen. Sir John Wilson, K.C.B. His death was caused by a fall from his carriage.

Dec. 16. At Havannah, Mary Ann Hartley, wife of Joseph Tucker Crawford, esq. Her Majesty's Consul-Gen. in Cuba.

Dec. 26. At Roslin Castle, Jamaica, aged 64, Samuel Cunningham, esq. of Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. and Roslin Castle and Manchester estates, in the parish of Trelawny.

At Trinidad, Mr. Jackson, the Attorney-Gen. of the island. He lived just long enough to see the success of his labours for the introduction of English law and trial by jury.

ABROAD.—*Sept. 28.* At the Waimea district, New Zealand, aged 24, William Frederick Hippius, esq. third son of the late Edwd. Hippius, esq. of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, and one of the most enterprising and active among the first emigrants to Nelson. He was drowned while attempting to pass the Wairoa river, which had been much swollen by heavy rain. At the same time, Mr. John Griffin, the eldest son of Mr. William Griffin, of Chewton Mendip, his foreman and confidential servant.

Oct. 16. In the Macao roads, off the coast of China, W. C. Moorsom, esq. of the East India-road, Poplar. He was proceeding to view the American frigate *Brandywine* in a Chinese boat, when he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

Nov. 9. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Catherine Margaret, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late John Ross Hutchinson, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 26. At Madeira, John Benett, jun. esq. only son of John Benett, esq. of Pyt House, M.P. for South Wilts.

Jan. 4. At St. Petersburg, aged 62, John Lidderdale, esq.

Jan. 5. At Chantilly, near Paris, aged 83, the Polish General-in-Chief, M. Casimir Malachowski. He was one of the distinguished members of the six armies, viz. the army of General Kosciuszko, the Polish Legion in the service of France; he was also a General in the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, of the French expeditionary army to Russia, in that of the late Viennese Polish kingdom; and lastly, he was a General of the Polish army in 1831. It was he who, by mistake, signed the capitulation of Warsaw. As soon as he found out his fatal error, he ordered a general parade of the despairing army, and in the front of it, in the most energetic manner accused himself of the fact, invoking court-martial and death for his unintentional crime; but the gallant patriots, moved to tears by the self-accusation of the grey-headed soldier, would not comply with his request. The General, faithful to the last, emigrated for the third time in his life from his native land, having served 65 years, and fought in 84 pitched battles.

Jan. 23. At Brussels, aged 89, John Augustus Tulk, esq.

Jan. 28. Her Imperial Highness Elizabeth, Duchess of Nassau, and Archduchess of Russia, shortly after a birth of a female child, still-born. She expired under a severe attack of spasms at the heart. She was daughter of the Archduke Constantine of Russia, was born on the 26th of May, 1826, and married on 31st of Jan. 1844.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. XXI. p. 658. A very elegant monument has been placed in St. Peter's Cheeshill Church, in Winchester, to the memory of the late beloved and lamented Rector of that parish, the *Rev. Thomas Stevenson*. The marble tablet, bearing the inscription, appears through a Gothic arched opening, flanked by buttresses, and covered by a crocketed gable, terminating with a handsome finial executed in Caen stone. The inscription appears thus:—"This stone, sacred to the memory of Thomas Stevenson, B.A. during eleven years Rector of this parish, testifies the veneration, gratitude, and love of the Bishop of the Diocese, Parishioners, and Friends. He died on the 5th of February, 1844, aged 39 years. His record is on high."

VOL. XXII. p. 542. The will and codicils of the late *Duke of Grafton* have

been proved in Doctors' Commons, by John Fitzroy, (the brother of his Grace,) John Parkinson, esq. and Lord Colborne, a power being reserved for Sir G. F. Seymour, the other executor. He desires to be buried at Grafton if he dies at Wakefield-hall; but, if his decease should take place elsewhere, at Euston; but directs that in either case his funeral be conducted without extra expense. An immense number of legacies to relatives vary from 1000*l.* to 5000*l.* After amply providing for his two daughters by will, he bequeaths them 1000*l.* each by a codicil, and to the Lady Georgiana Laura Fitzroy portraits of himself and son, his carriage, and post-chaise. To his executors, 200*l.* each as a mark of esteem; his servants (according to the time they have been in his service) from one to five years' wages. The will is dated in 1843,

and the personal property was sworn under the large sum of 90,000*l*.

P. 549. The will of *Francis Baily*, esq. F.R.S. and D.C.L. has been proved in Doctors' Commons. The executors are John Baily, jun. his nephew, David Jardine, and Philip Martineau, esqrs. After devising his several estates to relatives, he leaves to his numerous friends legacies of various amounts. To his sister he gives all manuscript letters and papers, and leaves her the house and furniture at Tavistock-place, and 1000*l*. a-year; leaves to his executors his printed books and various instruments and apparatus, as assets in their hands; gives to Sir J. Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, and to Lieut. Stratford, superintendent of "The Nautical Almanac," 1000*l*. each; to E. B. Airy, Astronomer Royal, Greenwich, 500*l*.; and to A. De Morgan, esq. 200*l*.; some shares in the Stock Exchange to poor members; to his servants legacies and mourning. To charitable institutions he bequeaths as follows:—The Dispensary, New Road, 300*l*.; the Dispensary, Burton-crescent, the University College Hospital, the King's College Hospital, and the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich, 200*l*. each; the Society of Foreigners in Distress, 100*l*.; to the several Police Courts 20*l*. each for objects of charity. The will is in his own handwriting, dated the 12th of August last. The personal effects were sworn under 45,000*l*.—*Historical Register*.

Vol. XXIII. p. 97. The will of *Lord Saye and Sele* has been proved in Doctors' Commons by his son, the present Lord, and John Cox, esq. the executors. It is very short, dated 1842, and contains the following legacies:—To three nephews, 1,000*l*. each; to his friend Sir Charles Alston, Bart., 300*l*.; to Mr. Cox, one of his executors, 300*l*.; to his housekeeper, 100*l*.; to his butler, 100*l*.; to each of the other servants one year's wages. These are nearly the whole of the legacies, and the residue of his Lordship's property is bequeathed to his son. The deceased desires that he may be buried in the family vault at Broughton, and that the funeral be conducted without unnecessary expense. The personal property was sworn under 35,000*l*.

P. 214.—The late *Thomas Holdsworth Hunt*, esq., was an eminent City merchant (firm Newman and Hunt). His remains were conveyed to Dartmouth, and there deposited in the family vault, St. Saviour's church. The procession was headed by the clergy of the town, and followed by Thomas Hunt, esq. Robert Newman Hunt, esq., Sir Robert Newman, Thomas Newman, esq., Arthur Hunt, esq., and other relatives, and a large body of the gentry, merchants, and tradesmen of the town, who were anxious to show their respect for the deceased, who was formerly intimately connected with the trade of that port.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JANUARY 25, TO FEBRUARY 15, 1845, (4 weeks.)

Males	2052	} 4143	} 4143
Females	2091		
		Under 15.....	1773
		15 to 60.....	1437
		60 and upwards	933
		Age not specified	0

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Feb. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
48 4	35 6	21 10	32 1	34 0	36 11

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l*. 8*s*. to 8*l*. 0*s*.—Kent Pockets, 7*l*. 0*s*. to 12*l*. 0*s*.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21.

Hay, 3*l*. 12*s*. to 5*l*. 10*s*.—Straw, 1*l*. 12*s*. to 2*l*. 0*s*.—Clover, 4*l*. 10*s*. to 6*l*. 0*s*.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s*.

Beef.....	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 21.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	Beasts..... 2493 Calves 59
Veal.....	3 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Sheep and Lambs 25,960 Pigs 360
Pork.....	3 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	

COAL MARKET, Feb. 21.

Walls Ends, from 16s. 6d. to 19s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 16s. 3d. to 21s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 42s. 0d.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 68.—Ellesmere and Chester, 60.—Grand Junction, 140
— Kennet and Avon, 9. — Leeds and Liverpool, 610.—Regent's, 24½
— Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 117½.—St. Katharine's, 110.—East
and West India, 142. — London and Birmingham Railway, 230.—Great
Western, 175.—London and Southwestern, 79.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Hope, 1½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 88.—Phoenix
Gas, 39½.—London and Westminster Bank, 27½.—Reversionary Interest, 102.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long- Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	214	100½	99½	104½	12½			286	78	67
30	215	100½	100	104	12½			286	76	66
31	214	100½		104½	12½				78	64
	1215	100½	100	104½	12½			285	—	65
3	214½	100½	100	104½	12½			285	75	64
4	215½	100½	100	104	12½			285½	75	63
5	214½	100½	99½	103	12½			285½	77	64
6	214	100½	99½	103½	12½			283½	70	60
7	213½	100½	99½	103	12½			282	68	60
8	213	100½	99½	103	12½			282½	68	54
10	213	100½	99½	103	11½			282½	71	54
11	—	100½	99½	103	12½				—	53
12	212½	100½	99½	103	12½			283½	67	56
13	212½	100½	99½	103	12½			283½	69	54
14	212½	100	99½	103	12½				71	56
15	211½	100	99½	103½	12½				—	56
17	212½	100	99½	103½	12½			283	68	54
18	212½	100	99½	103½	12½			282	68	56
19	212	100½	99½	103½	12½				68	55
20	212½	100½	99½	103½	12½			282½	—	56
21	212½	100½	99½	104	12½				72	60

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Bank Chambers, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

X. asks for an explanation of the following passage in *Rob Roy* (p. 102, Abbotsford Edition). "Di. Vernon points to the portrait of her ancestor Vernon, with the motto 'Vernon semper viret;' and the armorial bearings, the pipes, quoting

Amidde the roule you might discern one
Brave knight with pipes on shield cyleped
Vernon."

What family of Vernon had this bearing? Gwillim mentions one bearing, Or, a fess azure, and another, for difference, three garbs on the fess; while the well-known arms of the present Lord is the Vernon fret."—We need hardly remark that Sir Walter Scott's imperfect knowledge of heraldry is notorious; and it may be vain to attempt to reconcile all his erroneous assertions on the subject. In the present case it may be remarked that the coat of *Burdon* is Azure, crusilly, three pipes or; and another of the name Azure, two horns endorsed or, between four crosslets fitchée argent; and the similarity of the sound of that name to Vernon may have led to the blunder.

The Robert Rugg of whom Tom Coryat speaks, and respecting whom our Correspondent inquires in p. 226, was no doubt the writer of an amusing letter which is printed in Raine's *North Durham*, p. 164. Rugg was then a gay Cavalier, but J. R. has seen proof that he afterwards joined the Roundheads.

In Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" is the following passage: There is a tradition in the North of England that the foremost man of this company (*i.e.* the Conqueror's army when landing for the attack of England,) to strike the land, was the ancestor of the Stricklands of Sizergh Castle in Westmorland, who derive their name and arms from this circumstance." vol. i. p. 41. SCRUTATOR QUINTUS remarks that this story is at direct variance with the etymology of the name, which is undoubtedly from a district of Westmorland, anciently written *Strykland*, the pasture of the *stirks* or *striks*, young cattle so called. "Ought not," he adds, "such false and absurd legends to be reprobated as mere twaddle; for can it be supposed at all probable that a Norman knight, (how is it ascertained that he was a knight?) immediately on touching English ground, and before he had a yard of it in possession, should assume the *English* denomination, Strike-land, from that circumstance? No further refutation of such absurdity can be

required. Most complacently insinuating that she is the descendant of an ancient Norman family, Miss Strickland nevertheless confutes herself, for is it to be believed that either a haughty Norman, or his descendants, would condescend to change his patronymic for that of a despised Saxon? Besides, the name, if so derived, would assuredly have been in the Norman idiom, and not have been translated into *modern English*, for it is not even the Saxon of the period. Burn, in his *History of Westmorland*, vol. i. p. 87, states, that amongst the pedigrees of almost all the other ancient families of that county, he had met with no satisfactory account of the Stricklands, and was himself therefore obliged to compile one from the family evidences; and this pedigree commences in the reign of John, old enough one would think even for Miss Strickland. Allow me also to state, that the residence of the Westmorland family is called, and always has been called, *Sizergh Hall*, not *Castle*."

W. H. C. will be obliged to any of the Correspondents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* in Paris if they will give him the title and publisher's name, and the year when published, of a detailed account of The Life of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, referred to by our Correspondent T. Q. in the *Minor Correspondence of Gent. Mag.* for June 1842, vol. i. p. 570.

Numismatics.—"Mr. Urban, You will much oblige me, and do an act of justice, by stating in your next number, that I have no connection with the Noffman or Hoffman by you lately mentioned in your January magazine, as selling false coins. Yours, &c. JOHAN HENRIE HOFFMAN, junior. Rue des Petits Augustins. No. 10, Paris." We have also received a letter signed "J. ROUSSEAU, Rue de Valois, 31 Palais Royal," from which we extract the following passage: "Je n'ai jamais fait une piece fausse: je les rejette avec soin de ma collection et de mes medailliers ou viennent priser les amateurs; et, quand je suis consulté par eux, je ne fais un devoir et un plaisir de leur indiquer les moyens de reconnaître ces imitations qui font tant de mal a la numismatique."

ERRATA. P. 217. The late Hon. Mrs. Wardlaw died at Bath (not at Cheltenham) Dec. 28, and was buried in the new cemetery there on the 5th of January. P. 268, three lines from foot, for word *read* wood. P. 270, line 10, for Burpham, read North Stoke. P. 311. The marriages in this page, beginning "Jan. 24" to "31" inclusive, belong to December, not January.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Life and Correspondence of T. Arnold, D.D. By the Rev. A. Stanley. 2 vols.

IF ever "the schoolmaster came abroad" it was never in so interesting and instructive a manner as in the present volumes—never acting on higher principles, adorned with greater talents, or engaging more general sympathy. It is seldom that a life so devoid of incident, so uniform, so domestic, and so tranquil, has afforded room for such an extended biography, or so excited the curiosity and awakened the feelings and sympathy of the public mind. There were many men of the same period and of the same university as Dr. Arnold very superior to him in extent of acquirement, in profoundness of erudition, and variety of knowledge; many who have shown in their writings a deeper acquaintance with the ancient languages, a finer and more delicate tact in criticism, and a more fertile and creative mind. In poetical feeling, the highest and rarest of all gifts, he appears to have been deficient, and in those natural sensibilities which accompany, or perhaps form, a fine taste and correct judgment in the sister arts. We hardly remember any remarks on painting, sculpture, or even architecture, occurring in his correspondence: from music he appears to have derived no pleasure; and if, according to the poet's fancy, "his study was stored with busts," certainly those of Shakspeare, Raphael, or Beethoven would not have been found among them. Yet, in some feelings, he approached very near to the confines and province of these arts, for his love of natural scenery and of the various beauties of a fine country was as strong and ardent as can be well conceived, and his historical style is, in its description, glowing, animated, and picturesque. For the cultivation, too, of merely ornamental literature, and those pleasing embellishments of the leisure hours of life, he had little time, engaged as he was during his whole life in more serious employments and higher duties. Yet, even granting that his talents and acquirements extended to a wider range than we have supposed, no literary eminence, however great, could of itself have effected what he did; certainly could not have commanded the same attachment and veneration which attended the mention of Arnold's name among his pupils and friends, or have awakened the same enthusiastic feeling which appeared during the later period of his life, when the mists of prejudice which had too long obscured the genuine lustre of his character were fast clearing away, and when he felt at once revenged for long years of misrepresentation, neglect, or obloquy. Something, however, was wanting that should be more permanent than the recollection, and more generally known than the attachment, of private friendship; and in these volumes we have more of the *best* kind of biography than we could have expected—where a person is unconsciously drawing his own picture with his own hand. In this long and unbroken surface of literary correspondence his character gradually unfolds itself to our view: his openness of temper and conscious

rectitude of principle conceal nothing from the knowledge of his friends, and we soon find such qualities displaying themselves, and such noble features forming on the canvas, as might well excite our sympathy and account for the extraordinary attention with which the present volumes have been received. There was indeed much in Dr. Arnold's character to inspire respect, and much to engage affection and confidence. A more single-hearted, upright, and conscientious man we can hardly imagine—more pure, more spiritually minded, and more free from worldly influences and debasements. Though often vehement in language and uncompromising in opinion, and sometimes incorrect in his doctrines, yet in the leading principles and great duties of life he was inflexibly conscientious and right, and if he was more vehement and authoritative than a cool deliberate judgment would approve, it was because he was in earnest, and that the importance of the subject was predominant in his mind. The subjects on which his mind was employed were *great* subjects, in which the well-being and life of the community were involved,—such as the principle of Conservatism,* as acting on the political principles of the state; the connection between the rich and poor, as affecting the social institutions; and the tenets of the Oxford writers, as connected with the very essential doctrines of the Christian religion. He had formed a high standard of moral excellence, which he expected to be fulfilled in himself and others. Everything in him was framed and modelled after the pattern of Christian duty—living as ever in his great Task-master's eye. Yet his occasional sternness and severity were not unaccompanied by the gentler virtues. How intensely and how unusually deep must be his feelings who could burst into tears because some one extolled St. Paul above St. John! and yet how truly did this fountain of the heart show on what sound principles those feelings were based! His domestic affections were of the warmest and tenderest kind: his pupils he attached to him by their conviction of the solidity and justice of his views, by the liberality of his conduct, and the high and honourable principles upon which he formed his intercourse with them. His friends were at once delighted with the vigour and manliness of his understanding, the usefulness and importance of his studies, the energy of his pursuits, the freshness and cheerfulness of his disposition,

* "My abhorrence of Conservatism is not because it checks liberty—in an established democracy it would favour liberty—but because it checks the growth of mankind in wisdom, goodness, and happiness, by striving to maintain institutions which are of necessity temporary, and thus never hindering change, but depriving change of half its value." Again he writes to Mr. Coleridge,—“I think there seems throughout your letter a constant assumption that the Conservative party is the orthodox one; a very natural assumption in the friends of an existing system, or, as I think, in any one who has not satisfied himself, as I have, *that Conservatism is always wrong*—so thoroughly wrong in principle that even when the particular reform proposed may be by no means the best possible, yet it is good as a triumph over Conservatism, the said Conservatism being the worst extreme, according to both of Aristotle's definitions; first, as most opposed to the mean in itself since man became corrupt, and, secondly, as being the *evil* that we are all most prone to, I myself being Conservative in all my instincts, and only being otherwise by an effort of my reason or principle, as one overcomes all one's other bad propensities. I think Conservatism far worse than Toryism, if by Toryism be meant a fondness for monarchical or despotic governments; for despotism may often further the advance of a nation, and a good dictatorship may be a very excellent thing, as I believe of Louis Philippe's government at this moment, thinking Guizot to be a great and good man, who is looking stedfastly forwards; but Conservatism always looks backwards, and therefore, under whatever form of government, I think it the enemy of all good,” &c.

and the fidelity of his attachments. There seems to have been the utmost openness and simplicity in his connections and all his habits of intercourse and exchange of thoughts. His opinions on the most delicate and difficult subjects are unreservedly shown, and this fine and noble quality was accompanied by a buoyancy of spirit and activity which surmounted much arduous and incessant labour, which survived much obloquy and misrepresentation, and which bore equally with the estrangement of friends and the animosity of enemies, and which seems to have remained unclouded and unimpaired to the close of his life. There are, of course, very many persons who consider Dr. Arnold's opinions in theology unsound,* and in politics dangerous or impracticable—many who differ from him altogether as to the system on which his principles of action were formed, and yet look to him with undiminished affection and regard. He was a decided Whig in politics, and his most attached friends were as most decided Tories. Those who knew him best knew that he was honest, conscientious, upright, and they forgot what they considered to be the errors of his judgment in the sincerity of his intentions and the purity of his views.

The book in which this life is now recorded, as it has been unusually popular on its appearance, so we think it will permanently maintain much of the honour it has acquired. To the student it will be useful, as showing

* The following directions on reading theology we think worth extracting. "May not a man say, 'I wish to be in the ministry, but I do not feel an inclination for a long course of reading; my tastes, and I think my duties, lead me another way?' This may be said, I think, very justly. A man may do immense good with nothing more than an unlearned familiarity with the Scriptures, with sound practical sense and activity, taking part in all the business of his parish, and devoting himself to intercourse with men rather than with books. I honour such men in the highest degree, and think that they are among the most valuable ministers that the Church possesses. A man's reading, in this case, is of a miscellaneous character, consisting, besides the Bible and such books as are properly devotional, of such books as chance throws in his way, or the particular concerns of his parish may lead him to take an interest in. And, though he may not be a learned man, he may be that which is far better than mere learning,—a wise man, and a good man. All that I would entreat of every man with whom I had any influence is, that if he read at all—in the sense of studying—he should read widely and comprehensively; that he should not read exclusively or principally what is called divinity. Learning, as it is called, of this sort,—when not properly mixed with that comprehensive study which alone deserves the name,—is, I am satisfied, an actual injury to a man's mind; it impairs his simple common sense, and gives him no wisdom. It makes him narrow-minded, and fills him with absurdities; and, while he is in reality grievously ignorant, it makes him think himself a great divine. Let a man read nothing, if he will, except his Bible and Prayer Book and the chance reading of the day; but let him not, if he values the power of seeing truth and judging soundly, let him not read exclusively or predominantly the works of those who are called divines, whether they be those of the first four centuries, or those of the sixteenth, or those of the seventeenth or eighteenth. With regard to the Fathers, as they are called, I would advise those who have time to read them deeply, those who have less time to read at least parts of them; but in all cases preserve the *proportions of your reading*. Read along with the Fathers the writings of men of other times and of different powers of mind. Keep your view of men and things extensive, and depend upon it that a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one;—as far as it goes, the views that it gives are true, but he who reads deeply in one class of writers only gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow but false. Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time and inclination—this is perfectly free to every man, but, whether that amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, and widely varied. If I have a confident opinion on any one point connected with the improvement of the human mind, it is on this. I have now given the principles which I believe to be true with respect to a clergyman's reading." This is the language of sense and truth. On Arnold's Theology, see Knox and Jebb's Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 570.

how much knowledge may be gained, and much labour performed, by steadiness of resolution and energy of character, in those few broken gleams of leisure which appear amid a hopeless embarrassment of occupation. Dr. Arnold achieved in scattered hours, taken from recreation or rest, what to others has been the entire labour of a life: amid the distractions of a school, or the engagements of domestic intercourse, and in the presence of his children and family, he wrote as vigorously and studied as deeply as those who possessed the tranquillity of academic bowers or the command of uninterrupted time. Others may learn from it no incorrect outline of some of the great and important questions connected with religion and politics that occupied the attention and divided the sentiments of persons and of parties in the days described; and all, we think, will be satisfied with the temperate and judicious manner in which his former pupil and friend, Mr. Stanley, has discharged his pleasing but somewhat delicate task. His object seems to have been in the spirit of truth to delineate Dr. Arnold as he was, relying for the success of his workmanship on the plain fidelity of his portrait. He has suppressed nothing that was important, softened nothing that was abrupt; and yet he has awakened unnecessarily no hostile feelings, he has expressed no undue partialities, he has recalled no forgotten misunderstandings, nor opened any embarrassing disputations; but he has given a clear and candid statement of those discussions and controversies, those opinions and convictions, which engaged so much of Dr. Arnold's attention, as belonging to questions that he considered of the highest importance, and which, to the general reader, required some commentary to explain the circumstances alluded to in the correspondence. The predominant interest now prevailing in some of the subjects discussed we may expect will gradually diminish or die away; but much also belongs to abiding and permanent truth, and the great point, which is the character of the man himself, is so fixed that it cannot be obliterated: no one can read the personal history without feeling its influence.

As far as we had time to observe Dr. Arnold's character in its various features and acquirements, we should say that his scholarship was sound and useful, but neither extensive nor refined; that, as a schoolmaster, he brought to his professional duties more enlarged and liberal principles, and probably more just ones, than were previously known or approved. In doctrinal theology he does not appear to have been very profound, probably from want of leisure for such a study, requiring so much thought and such deep inquiry; but what may be called his practical divinity—his Bible theology—is not to be surpassed.* As a polemic, his language was strong

* "It was one of my earliest convictions respecting him that, distinguished as he was in many departments of literature and practical philosophy, he was most distinguished as an interpreter of Scripture; and the lapse of years, and an intimate knowledge of his mind and character, have but confirmed that conviction. As an expounder of the word of God Arnold has always seemed to me to be truly and emphatically great. I do not say this on account of the extent and importance of what he actually achieved in this department, for unfortunately he never gave himself up to it; he never worked at it as the great business of his literary life. I shall ever deplore his not having done so, and I well remember how sharp was the struggle when he had to choose between the interpretation of Scripture and the Roman history, and how the choice was determined, not by the consideration of what his peculiar talent was most calculated for performing successfully, but by regard to extrinsic matters—the prejudice of the clergy against him, the unripeness of England for a free and unfettered discussion of scriptural exegesis, and the injury which he might be likely to do to his general usefulness; and as I then did my utmost to determine his labours to the field of theology, so now I must deeply regret the heavy loss which I cannot but think the cause of sound

because his feelings were vehement; but his judgments were pronounced without arrogance, and his opponents' arguments refuted without animosity. With his masculine understanding he liked to attack a principle; with his good and tender heart he avoided wounding a friend. His merits as an historian are very considerable. Very wisely he looked up to Niebuhr as his master and guide in historic truth, and therefore his learning is always guided and directed by that true spirit of criticism which can alone enable it to pierce through the darkness and obscurity that veils the early annals of the Roman people, while in the later periods he as often explained what was difficult or supplied what was deficient, by the assistance derived from his intimate acquaintance with the events of modern history. Let the reader compare Dr. Arnold's early volume with that of Goldsmith, and his later with Ferguson and Hooke, and he will then see what the system of Niebuhr and the researches of the German school of criticism have done for history. That this history, so auspiciously commenced, and so ably conceived and executed, was left in such an imperfect state, we should deeply lament, and especially when we reflect on the comprehensive nature of his undertaking; but we must recollect that Dr. Arnold's life was spent in something more immediately useful and important to society than even history could be, and that he himself would have left his philosophical studies and learned records of ancient days to have obtained the theological chair at Oxford, that he might take on him a more pressing duty, "and fight out the battle with the Judaizers, as it were, in a sawpit." Still, as this history will be one of the most enduring monuments of his fame, we cannot leave it without extracting some mention of it by the biographer.

"But, deep as was his interest in Grecian history, and though in some respects no other part of ancient literature derived so great a light from his researches, it was to his history of Rome that he looked as the chief monument of his historical fame. Led to it partly by his personal feeling of regard towards Niebuhr and Chevalier Bunsen, and the sense of their encouragement, there was, moreover, something in the subject itself peculiarly attractive to him, whether in the magnificence of the field which it embraced, ('the History of Rome,' he said, 'must be in some sort the History of the World,') or in the congenial element which he naturally found in the character of a people 'whose distinguishing quality was their love of institutions and order, and their reverence for law.' Accordingly, after approaching it in various forms, he at last conceived the design of the work, of which the three published volumes are the result, but which he had intended to convey at once in successive periods to what seemed to him its natural termination in the coronation of Charle-

magne. The two earlier volumes occupy a place in the History of Rome and of the ancient world generally, which in England had not, and has not been, otherwise filled up. Yet, in the subjects of which they treat, his peculiar talents had hardly a fair field for their exercise. The want of personal characters and of distinct events, which Niebuhr was to a certain extent able to supply from the richness of his learning and the felicity of his conjectures, was necessarily a disadvantage to an historian whose strength lay in combining what was already known, rather than decyphering what was unknown, and whose veneration for his predecessor made him distrustful, not only of dissenting from his judgment, but even of seeing or discovering more than had been by him seen or discovered before. 'No man,' as he said, 'can step gracefully or boldly when he is groping his way in the dark,' and it is with a melancholy interest that we read his complaint of the obscurity of the subject:—'I can but encourage myself, whilst painfully feeling my way in such

interpretation, and, as founded upon it, of doctrinal theology, has sustained in England." We cannot afford room for the particular qualities which Mr. Price mentions as fitting Arnold for this important task—the scientific exposition of Scripture, but must refer the reader to the entire letter, which is written by one possessing full knowledge of Arnold's views, as well as capabilities, and which may serve to the reader as a guide on the whole subject connected with Scriptural interpretation.

thick darkness, with the hope of arriving at last at the light, and enjoying all the freshness and fulness of a detailed contemporary history.' But the narrative of the second Punic war, which occupies the third and posthumous volume, both as being comparatively unbroken ground, and as affording so full a scope for his talents in military and geographical descriptions, may well be taken as a

measure of his historical powers, and has been pronounced by its editor, Archdeacon Hare, to be the first history which 'has given any thing like an adequate representation of the wonderful genius and noble character of Hannibal.' With this volume the work was broken off: but it is impossible not to dwell for a moment on what it would have been had he lived to complete it."

All who have read the History of Rome, must, while lamenting its abrupt and lamented termination at so interesting a period, agree with the biographer, when he says—

"The outline in his early articles in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana of the later history of the Civil Wars, 'a subject so glorious,' he writes in 1824, 'that I groan beforehand when I think how certainly I shall fail in doing it justice,'—provokes of itself the desire to see how he would have gone over the same ground again with his added knowledge and experience—how the characters of the time, which even in this rough sketch stand out more clearly than in any other English work on the same period, would have been reproduced—how he would have represented the pure character and military genius of his favourite hero, Pompey—or expressed his mingled admiration and abhorrence of the intellectual power and moral degradation of Caesar;—how he would have done justice to the coarseness and cruelty of Marius, 'the lowest of democrats'—or, amidst all his crimes, to the views of 'the most sincere of aristocrats,' Sylla. And in advancing to the furthest times of the Empire, his scattered hints exhibit his strong

desire to reach those events, to which all the intervening volumes seemed to him only a prelude. 'I would not overstrain my eyes or my faculties,' he writes in 1840, 'but, whilst eyesight and strength are yet undecayed, I want to get through the earlier Roman History, to come down to the Imperial and Christian times, which form a subject of such deep interest.' What his general admiration of Niebuhr was as a practical motive in the earlier part of his work, his deep aversion to Gibbon, as a man, was in the latter part. 'My highest ambition,' he said, as early as 1826, 'and what I hope to do as far as I can, is to make my history the very reverse of Gibbon in this respect,—that, whereas the whole spirit of his work, from its low morality, is hostile to religion, without speaking directly against it, so my greatest desire would be, in my History, by its high morals and its general tone, to be of use to the cause, without actually bringing it forward.'"

What would have formed the subject of such a history so continued, the editor of his Life tells us, would have been

"The rise of the Christian Church, not in a distinct ecclesiastical history, but, as he thought it ought to be written, in conjunction with the history of the world. 'The period from Augustus to Aurelian,' he writes, as far back as 1824, 'I will not willingly give up to any one, because I have a particular object, namely, to blend the civil and religious history together more than has yet been done.' There he would, on the one hand, have expressed his view of the external influence, which checked the free growth of the early Church—the gradual revival of Judaic principles under a Christian form—the gradual extinction of individual responsibility, under the system of government, Roman and Gentile in its origin, which, according to his latest opinion, took possession of the Church rulers from

the time of Cyprian. There, on the other hand, he would have dwelt on the self-denying zeal and devotion to truth, which peculiarly endeared to him the very name of *Martyr*, and on the bond of Christian brotherhood, which he delighted to feel with such men as Athanasius and Augustine, discerning, even in what he thought their weaknesses, a signal testimony to the triumph of Christianity, unaided by other means than its intrinsic excellence and holiness. Lastly, with that analytical method, which he delighted to pursue in his historical researches, he would have traced to their source 'those evil currents of neglect, of uncharitableness, and of ignorance, whose full streams we now find so pestilent,' first, 'in the social helplessness and intellectual frivolousness' of the close of the Roman empire; and then, in

that event which had attracted his earliest interest, 'the nominal conversion of the northern nations to Christianity—a vast subject, and one of the greatest importance both to the spiritual and temporal advancement of the nations of Europe, as ex-

plaining the more confirmed separation of clergy and laity in later times, and the incomplete influence which Christianity has exercised upon the institutions even of Christian countries."

But his biographer tells us—

"What he actually achieved in his works falls so far short of what he intended to achieve, that it seems almost like an injustice to judge of his aims and views by them. Yet, even in what he had already published in his lifetime, he was often the first to delineate in outline what others may hereafter fill up; the first to give expression in England to views which on the continent had been already attained; 'the first to propose, amidst obloquy or indifference, measures and principles, which the rapid advance of public opinion has so generally adopted, as almost to obliterate the remembrance of who first gave utterance to them. And those, who know the intentions which were interrupted by his

premature death, will form their notion of what he was as an historian, philosopher, and theologian, not so much from the actual writings which he lived to complete, as from the design of the three great works to which he looked forward as the labours of his latest years, and which, as belonging not more to one period of his life than another, and as forming, even in his mere conception of them, the centres of all that he thought or wrote on whatever subject, would have furnished the key to all his views—a History of Rome, a Commentary on the New Testament, and, in some sense including both of these within itself, a Treatise on Church and State, or Christian Politics."

We now give a short abridgement of his life—

Thomas Arnold was born June 13, 1795, at West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, where his family had been settled for two generations, their original residence having been at Lowestoft, in Suffolk. His father, who was a collector of the Customs at Cowes, died suddenly of spasm in the heart, in March 1801. His two elder brothers died, one in 1806, and the other in 1820. His sisters survived him, with the exception of the third, Susannah, who died at Laleham in 1832. In 1803 he was sent to Warminster School in Wiltshire, under Dr. Griffiths and Mr. Lawes. He was afterwards removed to Winchester, where he remained, first as commoner, and then as a scholar, till 1811. Dr. Goddard and Dr. Gabell were successively the masters during his stay there. "It is curious," says Mr. Stanley, "to trace the beginnings of some of his later interests in his earlier amusements and occupations. He never lost the recollection of the impression produced upon him by the excitement of naval or military affairs, of which he naturally saw and heard much by being in the Isle of Wight, in the time of war; and the sports in which he took most pleasure, with the two playmates of his childhood, were in sailing rival fleets in his father's garden, or acting the battles of the Homeric heroes, with whatever implements he could use as spear and shield, and reciting their several speeches from Pope's Translation of the Iliad." But he was most remarked for his forwardness in History and Geography, the favourite studies of his later years. At Manchester he was a diligent student of Russell's Modern Europe—Gibbon and Mitford he had read twice over before he left the school—and, that he read with a manly understanding and judgment unusual at that early age, is shown, for when only fourteen, he would express his indignation at the numerous boasts which are every where to be met with in the Latin writers. "I verily believe," he adds, "that half at least of the Roman History is, if not totally false, at least scandalously exaggerated. How far different are the modest, unaffected, and impartial narrations of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon." So early did he begin to unlock the fountains of historical erudition. To these early days

of opening life he always looked back with tenderness and interest. He treasured up every particular relating to his birth-place and parentage, even to the graves of the earlier generations in the church-yard of Lowes-toft, and the great willow tree in his father's garden at Slatterwood, from which he transplanted shoots successively to Laleham, Rugby, and Fox How. In 1811 he was elected scholar of Corpus Christi, Oxford. In 1814 he was elected Fellow of Oriel College, and he gained the Chancellor's prize for the two University Essays, Latin and English, for 1815 and 1817. Of his early residence at Oxford, a very interesting communication is given, from a letter of Mr. Justice Coleridge, who was contemporary with him at the same college, and who continued one of his dearest and most valued friends through the remainder of life.

We can only find room for a short extract or two; but it deserves a full transcription.

"Arnold came to us of course not a formed scholar, nor I think did he leave the college with scholarship proportioned to his great abilities and opportunities. And this arose in part from the decided preference he gave to the philosophers and historians of antiquity over the poets, coupled with the distinction which he then made, erroneous, as I think, and certainly extreme in degree, between words and things, as he termed it. His correspondence with me will shew how much he modified this in after life; but at that time he was led by it to undervalue those niceties of language, the intimate acquaintance with which he did not then perceive to be absolutely necessary to a precise knowledge of the meaning of the author. His compositions, therefore, at this time, though full of matter, did not give promise of that clear and spirited style which he afterwards mastered; he gained no verse prize, but was an unsuccessful competitor for the Latin verse in the year 1812, when Henry Latham succeeded, the third brother of that house who had done so; and though this is the only occasion on which I have any memorandum of his writing, I do not doubt he made other attempts. Among us were several who were fond of writing English verse; Keble was even then raising among us those expectations which he has since so fully justified, and Arnold was not slow to follow the example. I have several poems of his written about this time, neat and pointed in expression and just in thought, but not remarkable for fancy or imagination. * * * * * But his passion at the time I am treating of was for Aristotle and Thucydides; and, however he became some years after more sensible of the importance of the poets in classical literature, this passion he retained to the last. Those who knew him intimately or corresponded with him, will

bear me witness how deeply he was entranced with the language and ideas of the former; how in earnest and unreserved conversation, or in writing, his turn of thought was affected by the Ethics and Rhetoric; how he cited the maxims of the Stagirite as oracles, and how his language was quaintly and readily pointed with phrases from him. I never knew a man who made so familiar and even fond use of an author; it is scarcely too much to say that he spoke of him as of one intimately and affectionately known and valued by him; and when he was selecting his son's university, with much leaning for Cambridge, and many things which at the time made him incline against Oxford, dearly as he loved her, Aristotle turned the scale. 'I would not consent,' said he, 'to send my son to an university where he would lose the study of him altogether.' You may believe, he said, with regard to the London University, that I have not forgotten the dear old Stagirite room examinations, and I hope that he will be construed and discussed in Somerset House as well as in the schools. His fondness for Thucydides first prompted a Lexicon Thucydeum, in which he made some progress at Laleham in 1821 and 1822, and ended, as you know, in his valuable edition of that author. Next to these he loved Herodotus; I have said that he was not, while I knew him at Oxford, a formed scholar, and that he composed stiffly and with difficulty, but to this there was a seeming exception: he had so imbued himself with the style of Herodotus and Thucydides, that he could write narratives in the style of either at pleasure with wonderful readiness, and, as we thought, with the greatest accuracy. I remember, too, an account by him of a vacation tour in the Isle of Wight after the manner of the Anabasis."*

* His attachment to Oxford, both for its society and scenery, was ardent and lasting,

After some observations connected with doubts entertained by Arnold on certain doctrines, which were afterwards removed, Mr. Coleridge thus sums up his character of him as an Oxford Undergraduate :

" At the commencement a boy—and at the close retaining not ungracefully much of his boyish spirits, frolic, and simplicity : in mind vigorous, active, clear sighted, industrious, and daily accumulating and assimilating treasures of knowledge ; not averse to poetry, but delighting rather in dialectic philosophy and history, with less of imagination than reasoning power ; in argument bold almost to presumption, and vehement ; in temper easily roused to indignation, yet more easily appeased, and entirely free from bitterness ; fired, indeed, by what he deemed ungenerous and very unjust to others, rather than by any sense of personal wrong ; somewhat too little deferential to authority, yet, without any

real inconsistency, loving what was good and great in antiquity the more ardently and reverently because it was ancient : a casual or unkind observer might have pronounced him somewhat too pugnacious in conversation and too positive. I have given, I believe, the true explanation. Scarcely anything would have pained him more than to be convinced that he had been guilty of want of modesty, or of deference where it was justly due ; no one thought these virtues of more obligation. In heart, if I can speak with confidence of any of the friends of my youth, I can say of his, that it was devout and pure, simple, sincere, affectionate, and faithful," &c.

When Arnold was elected to Oriel the society consisted of persons very distinguished for their abilities and acquirements ; it contained the names of Copleston, Davison, Whately, Keble, Hawkins, and Hampden. To Mr. Hawkins and Dr. Whately he became more intimately attached, and in later years maintained an intercourse and correspondence with them. He remained four years at Oxford, taking pupils and reading extensively in the libraries. His style and expression is said at this time to have been very crude, formal, and inelegant ; but, in the examination for the Oriel Fellowship, Dr. Whately saw a mental power and strength below the surface, and pointed out the great capability of growth which indicated an approaching superiority. Many of the judgments of his maturer years on Gibbon, Livy, and Tacitus are to be found in a MS. of 1815 called, " Thoughts on History," and we find him thus early expressing his feelings about the social state of England, and avowing his subsequent doctrine of the identity of Church and State. In Dec. 1818 he was ordained Deacon. In August 1820 he married Mary, the daughter of the Rev. John Penrose, and sister of one of his earliest school and college friends. He had previously settled at Laleham, near Staines, with his mother, aunt, and sister, where he remained for the next nine years, taking pupils. This seems to have been one of the *eras* of his life—the mental portrait marking a distinct age—his early principles growing into mature convictions, his purposes becoming definite, his pursuits energetic, and his religious convictions strongly displayed. As Mr. Coleridge's letter should be read for

he writes : " Poor dear old Oxford ! if I live till I am eighty, and were to possess all the happiness that the warmest wish could desire, I could never forget or cease to look back with something of a painful feeling on the years we were together there, and on all the delights that we have lost ; and I look forward with extreme delight to my intended journey down to the Audit in October, when I shall take a long and last farewell of my old haunts, and will, if I possibly can, take one more look of Bagley Wood, and the pretty field and the wild stream that flows down between Bullington and Cowley Marsh ; not forgetting even your old friend, the Lower London Road. Well, I must endeavour to get some such associations to combine with Laleham and its neighbourhood ; but at present all is harsh and ruffled, like the woods in a high wind ; only I am beginning to love my own little study, where I have a sofa full of books as of old, and the two verse books lying about on it, and a volume of Herodotus, and where I set up and read or write till twelve or one," &c.

the *first* period of Arnold's life, so should the observations of his friend and biographer in this place be attended to for the *second*. This was a favourite period of his life, to which he used to revert almost with regret; even in the greater prosperity of his later years he described it as a period of as unruffled happiness as could ever be experienced by man. He had that union of retirement and work which suited his inclinations; without engaging in parochial duty he assisted the curate; and when fixed at Rugby he would often visit his former haunts at Laleham: his favourite views—the lonely walks beside the Thames, the retired garden and its wilderness of trees, and the churchyard where lay the remains of those whom most he loved, his aged mother, his sister, and his child.* The studies which most occupied his time were philosophy and history, a lexicon of Thucydides, a History of Greece, and articles on the Roman history, written for the *Encyclopedia Metrop.* between 1821 and 1827. In 1825, by the recommendation of Mr. Hare, he became acquainted with Niebuhr's History of Rome. In the study of this book, says Mr. Stanley, "A new intellectual world dawned upon him, not only on the subject to which it related, but in the disclosure of the depth and research of German Literature, which from that moment he learned more and more to appreciate, and as far as his own occupations would allow him to emulate." His admiration of Niebuhr increased at length to veneration, and was more strengthened by his visit to Rome in 1827, when he formed a friendship with Chevalier Bunsen the successor to Niebuhr at the Papal Court, and to whom subsequently he dedicated his Roman History. He said "his greatest delight at Rome was in the society of Bunsen."

At this time also the interpretation of Scripture, and the study of theology, attracted his attention; and the independence which characterised his views was much owing to this intimacy with the leading men of the Oriel school; while he looked back to a visit to Dr. Whately, then in Suffolk, as a marked æra in the formation of his principles, opening and impressing some of the opinions in which he laid such stress with regard to the Christian priesthood. But, whatever were the subjects of Arnold's studies, they seemed always to have a connection with the practical business of life, and the existing state of society. Neither the political aspect of things satisfied his mind, nor the state of ecclesiastical affairs; and in his first volume of Sermons,† his opinions on these subjects are said to have been first given. In August 1827 the head-mastership of Rugby became vacant by the resignation of Dr. Wooll, and he offered himself as a candidate. Among his testimonials was one from Dr. Hawkins the provost of Oriel, in which it was predicted that if he were elected to the head-mastership of Rugby he would change the form of education all through the public schools of England. In December 1827 he was elected, was ordained Priest, and took his degree of D.D.; in August he entered on his new and important office. His views of education, and of

* On this period of Arnold's life, and on the subject of his views and conduct as a tutor and teacher, the letter of Mr. B. Price at p. 40—44, must not be overlooked, formed on long knowledge and understanding of Dr. Arnold's views and character. Of his recreations and domestic life at Laleham, see letters, p. 60 to p. 67, to Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Cornish.

† On the style and language of these Sermons, see Mr. Stanley's observations, p. 53. He says, "they were the first, or nearly the first, attempt to break through the conventional phraseology with which English preaching had been so long encumbered," &c.

the defects in it, as then existing even in the best schools, together with the system which he gradually established, and certainly so successfully, at Rugby, may be read at length in the third chapter of the biography. When he appointed an assistant master, "he expected that he should enter heartily into the interest, honour, and general respectability of the society which he joined. Our masterships offer a noble field of duty, and I would not bestow them on any one who I thought would undertake them without entering into the spirit of our system, heart and hand." His system was founded on principles unusually reasonable and liberal; he endeavoured by showing respect to the character of the boys to make them respect themselves. "If you say so, that is quite enough—of course I believe your word." And there grew up in consequence a general feeling that it was a shame to tell Arnold a lie—"he always believes one." After a display of some bad feeling in the boys, in one of his addresses he added, "Is this a Christian school? I cannot remain here if all is to be carried on by constraint and force. If I am to be here as a jailor I will resign my office at once." When some discontent arose from his sending away some boys—he said, "It is *not* necessary that this should be a school of three hundred, or one hundred, or fifty boys; but it is necessary that it should be a school of Christian gentlemen." Nothing so shook his hopes of doing good as weakness or misconduct in the sixth (or head) form. "When I have confidence in the sixth," was the end of one of his farewell addresses, "there is no post in England that I would exchange for this; but if they do not support me I must go." For mere cleverness, we are told, either in boys or men he had no regard. "Mere intellectual acuteness," he used to say, in speaking for example of lawyers, "divested as it is, in too many cases, of all that is comprehensive, and great, and good, is to me more revolting than the most helpless imbecility, seeming to be almost like the spirit of Mephistophiles." The generation of his scholars to which he looked back with the greatest pleasure was not that which contained most instances of individual talent; but that which had altogether worked steadily and industriously. He maintained that classical studies should form the basis of intellectual teaching, the study of language being best adapted for the youthful intellect; and the Greek and Latin, being the most perfect, were the most proper instruments. In some respects he much modified or changed his early opinions, particularly as relates to the use of composition in Latin verse. "I am more and more a convert to the advantages of Latin and Greek verse, and of English in the Greek and Latin grammars, which we find attended with decided advantage;" while his sense of the value of ancient authors increased.—"With a perfect abstraction from those particular names and associations which are for ever biasing our judgment in modern and domestic instances, the great principles of all political questions, whether civil or ecclesiastical, are powerfully discussed and illustrated with entire freedom, with most attractive eloquence, and with profoundest wisdom."* Intellectually as well as morally he felt that the *teacher* himself ought to be perpetually learning, and so constantly above the level of his scholars. For this reason, he maintained that no schoolmaster ought to remain at his post much more than 14 or 15 years, least by that time he should have fallen behind the scholarship of the age; and by his own reading and literary works he endeavoured constantly to act on the principle himself. But for a school-

* See Sermons, vol. iii. pref. p. xiii. and Journal of Education, vol. vii. p. 240.

master he entertained some direful heresies as regards the value of certain of the ancient writers,

"As would have made Quintilian stare and gasp."

Livy he considered, as a drunken Helot, was to warn us what history should *not* be; he had a personal antipathy to him,* he was careless and incapable, and a simpleton. Polybius was a dull man, and a bad geographer, and greatly overvalued. The Greek tragedians he thought on the whole overrated, and still more the second-rate Latin poets, Tibullus and Propertius. It was not till 1835 that he himself read the plays of Aristophanes; with Niebuhr he disliked the epicureanism of Horace, and the coarseness of Juvenal. Of his private reading, or of his estimate of the various authors of antiquity that form the study of the scholar, little account is given in this work; but Aristotle and Thucydides appear to have been his great pillars of authority among the Greeks, and Tacitus he esteemed most highly of all the Latin writers. Mr. Stanley says. "His time for reading at Laleham and Rugby was necessarily limited by his constant engagements; but his peculiar habits and turn of mind enabled him to accomplish much, which to others in similar circumstances would have been impossible. His memory was exceedingly retentive of all subjects in which he took any interest; and the studies of his youth—especially of what he used to call the golden time between his degree and his leaving Oxford—were perpetually supplying him with materials for his later labours. The custom, which he then began, of referring at once to the sources and original documents of history, as in Rymer, Montfaucon, and the *Somma Conciliorum*, gave a lasting freshness and solidity to his knowledge; and, instead of merely exchanging his later for his earlier acquisitions, the one seemed to be a natural development of the other."

But we must pass more rapidly over the remainder of our abridgement, though, when we see the importance and weight of the subjects which press on our attention, we feel reluctant to leave them untouched. An account of his Roman History may be seen in the fourth chapter. Speaking of his narrative of the second Punic war, Archdeacon Hare pronounced that it may be taken as a measure of his historical powers, and that it is the first history which has "given anything like an adequate representation of the wonderful genius and noble character of Hannibal." As regards theology, which he looked on as the highest sphere of his exertions, the reader should turn to Mr. Price's interesting letter on that subject;† and for his strong convictions of the identity of Church and State, and of the effects which would follow from such a principle acknowledged and acted on, we refer to the statement in the narrative.

Closely as he was bound to Rugby by strong and various ties, the place itself never got any hold of his affections. His holidays were spent away from it, either in foreign or home tours, or latterly in Westmoreland, at Fox How, the place he purchased in 1832, and which he designed for his future residence, where he was to spend the calm and studious evening of his age, and see the sun of life set tranquilly amid scenes of so much beauty and repose.‡ He loved Middlesex and Westmoreland, but he cared

* See vol. i. p. 293, and vol. ii. p. 236; but see his *History of Rome*, vol. ii. p. 360.

† Vol. i. p. 213—215. His opinion of our old theological writers and divines may be seen, vol. ii. p. 64. He excepted Butler and Hooker from his general censure, but thought Bunyan a greater genius than any of them.

‡ In one of his letters he writes.—"We have now entered the *Minster Valley*, and

nothing for Warwickshire and its monotonous scenery. There were some counties in which he could not live, and this was one, though it is to be observed that he was located in one of the least interesting parts of it.* But Fox How and the Westmoreland waters, and the Lake of Ruydale, were ever before him, constantly presenting themselves in all prospects of the future. "He hoped his bones should go to Grasmere churchyard to lie under the yews which Wordsworth had planted, and to have the Rotha with its deep and silent pools passing by." In 1829 and 1830 he published his first volume of Sermons, and his Thucydides; and in February of the same year a pamphlet "on the Christian duty of conceding the claims of the Roman Catholics;" and in sending this to his friend Mr. Hare he touches on a point which, being deeply connected with his opinions both as regards theology and history, we shall stop to extract.

"From what you say in the *Guesses at Truth*, and again in your *Defence of Niebuhr*, you appear to me to look upon the *past* with feelings of reverence, in which I cannot participate. It is not that I think we are better than our fathers, in proportion to our lights, or that our powers are at all greater; on the contrary, they deserve more admiration, considering the difficulties they had to struggle with,

are got precisely to our own states again, which we left yesterday week in the Vosges. The strawberries and raspberries hang red to the sight by the road side, and the turf and flowers are more delicately beautiful than anything which I have seen abroad. The mountains too are in their softest haze. I have seen old Man and the Langdale Pikes rising behind the nearer hills most beautifully. We have just opened on Windermere, and vain it is to talk of any earthly beauty ever equalling this county in my eyes, when mingling with every fanciful sound and fragrance comes the full thought of domestic affections, and of national, and of Christian; here is our own house and home, here are our own country's laws and language, and here is our English Church. No Mola de Gaeta, no valley of the Velino, no Salerno or Vietri, no Lago di Pie di Lugo can rival to me this vale of Windermere, and of the Rotha. And here it lies in the perfection of its beauty, the deep shadows on the unruffled water, the haze investing Fairfield with everything solemn and undefined. * * * * The valley opens—Ambleside and Ruydale Park, and the gallery in Loughrigg, and here is the poor humbled Rotha, and Mr. Brancher's Cut, and the new Millar bridge. Alas! for the alder is gone and succeeded by a stiff wall. Here is the Rotha in his own beauty, and here is poor T. Fleming's field, and our own mended gate. Dearest children, may we meet happily! Entered Fox How, and the birch copse, and here ends journal." Other visions, indeed, of a more practical and laborious life from time to time passed before him, but Fox How was the image which most constantly presented itself to him in all prospects for the future. There he intended to have lived in peace, maintaining his connection with the rising generation, by receiving pupils for the universities. There, under the shade of the trees of his own planting, he hoped in his old age to give to the world the fruits of his former experience and labour, by executing those works for which at Rugby he felt himself able only to prepare the way, or lay the first foundations, and never again leave his retirement, till, to use his own expression, "his bones should go to Grasmere churchyard to lie under the yews which Wordsworth planted, and to have the Rotha with its deep and silent pools passing by."

* "I only know five counties which cannot supply my craving after the enjoyment of nature, and I am unluckily perched down in one of them. These five are *Warwick, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Bedford*. I should, perhaps, add *Rutland*, and you cannot name a seventh, [*Norfolk, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire*?] for *Suffolk*, which is otherwise just as bad, has its bit of sea coast. But *Halesworth*, as far as I remember it, would be just as bad as *Rugby*. No hills, no plains, no woods, no heath, no down, no rock, no river, scarcely any flowers. This is to me a daily privation," &c. Dr. Arnold might also have remarked the effect of the natural scenery and character of counties on the inhabitants and society. Property is always changing hands; those who want field sports or like agriculture settle in the flat and rich lands; the lover of nature and the man of taste selects those spots where the constituents of rural beauty are to be found. Sportsmen and squires are found in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*; travellers and men of taste in *Sussex* and *Kent*.

yet still I cannot but think, that the habit of looking back upon them as models, and more especially in all political institutions, is the surest way to fetter our own progress, and to deprive us of the advantages of our superior experience, which it is no boast to say that we possess, but rather a most disgraceful reproach, since we use them so little. The error of the last century appears to me to have been this, that they undervalued their ancestors without duly studying antiquity; thus they naturally did not gain the experience which they ought to have done, and were confident even whilst digging from under their feet the ground on which their confidence might have rested justly. Yet still, even in this respect, the 16th and 17th centuries have little cause I think to insult the 18th. The great writers of these times read indeed erroneously, but surely their critical spirit was in no proportion to their reading; and thus the true experience to be gained from the study of antiquity was not fully understood. It is not I believe

that I estimate our ancient doings more highly than you do, but I believe I estimate those of our fathers less highly, and, instead of looking upon them in any degree as a standard, I turn instinctively to that portion of entire perfection which the gospel holds out, and from which I cannot but think that the state of things in times past was further removed even than ours is now, although our little may be less excusable than their *less* was in them; and in particular, if I were called upon to name what spirit of evil predominantly deserved the name of *Antichrist*, I confess I should name the spirit of Chivalry, the more detestable from the very guise of the archangel ruined, which has made it so seductive to the most generous spirits, with one so hateful, because it is in direct opposition to the important justice of the gospel, and its comprehensive feeling of equal brotherhood, and because it so fostered a sense of honour, instead of a sense of duty," &c.

In 1831 he set up a weekly newspaper, "The Englishman's Register," more to relieve his own leisures than with the hopes of doing good. This, however, died a natural death in a few weeks, and he transferred his thoughts to the *Sheffield Courant*. The aspect of the times he thought very gloomy and awful;* and, siding with no party, he said, "If I had

* See particularly a letter to Wm. Hall, Esq. l. p. 305. "All in the moral and physical world appear so exactly to announce the coming of the 'Great Day of the Lord,' a period of fearful visitation," &c. Again, "I read and have got Gladstone's book, and quite agree with you in admiration of its spirit throughout; I also like the substance of about half of it, the rest of course appears to me erroneous. But it must be good to have a public man writing on such a subject, and it delights me to have a good protest against that wretched doctrine of Warburton's, that the State has only to look after body and goods. 'Too late,' however, are the words which I should be inclined to affix to every plan for reforming society in England; we are ingulphed, I believe, inevitably, and must go down the cataract; although ourselves, i. e. you and I may be in Henckiah's case, and not live to see the catastrophe." In this opinion, he was but too well supported by the reluctant authority of Niebuhr; he says, "Niebuhr's third volume is indeed delightful, but it grieved me to find those frequent expressions in his later years of his declining regard for England. I grieve at it, but I don't wonder," &c. Yet he was fully and deeply impressed with the duty he owed to a country that had been so blessed by Providence in the character of her people, and the spirit of her institutions and government; for, when expatiating on the beautiful scenery and delicious climate of Como in Italy, he says, "Happily I think and feel how little such voluptuous enjoyment would repay for abandoning the line of usefulness and activity which I have in England. England has other destinies than these countries, I use the word in no foolish or unchristian sense, but she has other destinies; her people have more required of them; with her full intelligence, her restless activity, her enormous means, and enormous difficulties, her pure religion and unchecked freedom, her form of society, with so much evil and yet so much of good in it, and such immense power conferred by it; her citizens, least of all men, should think of their own rest and enjoyment, but should cherish every faculty and improve every opportunity to the utmost to do good to themselves and the world. Therefore these lovely valleys, and the surpassing beauty of lake and mountain, and garden and wood, are, least of all men, for us to covet; and our country, so entirely endowed as it is to man's uses, with its gentle hills and valleys, its innumerable canals and coaches, is best limited as an instrument of usefulness."

two necks I should think I had a very good chance of being hanged by both sides."

"The paramount interest of public affairs outweighs with me even the school itself, and I think not unreasonably, for school and all would go to the dogs if the convulsion which I dread really comes to pass. I must write a pamphlet in the holidays or I shall burst. No one seems to me to understand our dangers, or at least to speak them out manfully. One good man sent a letter to the Times the other day, recommending that the clergy should preach subordination and obedience. I sincerely say, *God forbid they should*, for if any earthly thing would ruin Christianity in England it would be this. If they read Isaiah and Jeremiah and Amos [and Habakkuk, they will find that the Prophets, in a similar state of society in Judea, did not preach subordination wholly or chiefly, but they denounced oppression and amassing overgrown properties, and grinding the labourer to the smallest possible pittance, and they denounced the Jewish High Church party for countenancing all these iniquities and prophesying such things to please the aristocracy. If the clergy would come forward as one man from Cumberland to Cornwall, exhorting peaceableness on the one side and justice on the other, denouncing the high rents and the game laws, and the carelessness which keeps the poor ignorant, and then wonders that they are brutal, I verily believe they might yet save themselves and the State. But the truth is, we are living among a population whom we treat with all the haughtiness and indifference we could treat slaves, whom we allow to be slaves in ignorance, without having them chained and watched to prevent their

hurting us. I only wish you could read Arthur Young's Travels in France in 1789 and 1790, and see what he says of the general outbreak there of the peasantry, when they burnt the chateaux all over France, and ill-used the families of the proprietors, and then compare the orderliness of the French populace now. It speaks volumes for small subdivided proprietors, general intelligence, and an absence of aristocratical manners and distinctions. We know that in the first Revolution, to be seen in decent clothes was at one time a sure road to the guillotine; so bitter was the hatred engendered in a brute population against those who had gone on in luxury and refinement, leaving their poorer neighbours to remain in the ignorance and wretchedness of savages, and therefore with the ferocity of savages also. The dissolution of the Ministry may do something, but the evil exists in every parish in England, and there should be a reform in the ways and manners of every parish to cure it. We have got up a dispensary here, and I am thinking of circulating small tracts, *à la Cobbett in point of style*, to shew the people the real state of things and their causes. Half the truth might be of little use, but ignorance of all the truth is something fearful, and a knowledge of the whole truth would, I am convinced, do nothing but pacify, because the fault of the rich had been a sin of ignorance and thoughtlessness; they have only done what the poor would have done in their places, because few men's morality rises higher than to take care of themselves, abstaining from actual wrong to others," &c.

Of the revolution at Paris, of 1830, he thus writes :

"It seems to me a most blessed revolution; spotless beyond all example in history, and the most glorious instance of a royal rebellion against society promptly and energetically repressed that the world has ever seen. It magnificently vindicates the cause of knowledge and liberty, shewing how humanising to all classes of

society are the spread of thought and information and improved political institutions, and it lays the crimes of the last revolution just in the right place,—the wicked aristocracy—that had so brutalised the people by its long iniquities that they were like slaves broken loose when they first bestirred themselves."

To another correspondent he writes—

"I do admire the revolution in France, admire it as heartily and sincerely as any event recorded in history; and I think it becomes every individual, still more every clergyman, and most of all every clergyman in a public situation, to express their opinions publicly and decidedly. I hold it to be of incalculable importance that, while the conduct of France has been

beyond all example free and heroic, there should be so manifest a display of sympathy on the part of England as to lead to a mutual confidence and friendship between the two countries. Our government is, I believe, entirely disposed to do this, and I will not, for one, shrink from avowing a noble cause and a noble nation because a party in England, joined through

timidity by a number of men who have really no sympathy with it, choose to try to excommunicate all who will not join them. About Belgium the case is wholly different: there the merits of the quarrel are far more doubtful, and the conduct of

the popular party far less pure, and then I have no sympathy with the Belgians. But France, if it were only as a contrast to the first revolution, deserves, I think, the warmest admiration and the most cordial expression of it," &c.

In 1831 he declined a stall at Bristol and a living attached to it, which was offered by the Lord Chancellor; he thought the clergy engaged in tuition should have nothing to do with Church-benefices. In 1833 he published his pamphlet "On the Principles of Church Reform." "I hung back," he said, "as long as I could, till the want was so urgent that I sat down to write because I could not help it."

His biographer says,

"The plan of the pamphlet is threefold:—a defence of the national establishment, a statement of the extreme danger to which it is exposed, and a proposal of what seemed to be the only means of avoiding the danger. First, by a design of comprehending the Dissenters within the pale of the establishment, without compromise of principle on either side. Secondly, various details intended to increase its actual efficiency. The sensation occasioned by the appearance of this pamphlet was considerable. Within six weeks of its publication, it passed through four editions. It was quoted with approbation and condemnation by men of the most opposite parties, though with far more of condemnation than approbation. Dissenters objected to its attacks on what he considered their sectarian narrowness,—the clergy of the establishment to its supposed latitudinarianism: its advocacy of large reforms repelled the sympathy of many Conservatives,—its advocacy of the importance of religious institutions repelled the sympathy of many Liberals; yet still it was impossible not to see that it stood apart from all the rest of the publications for and

against Church Reform then issuing from the press in such numbers. There were many, both at the time and since, who, whilst they objected to its details, yet believed its statement of general principles to be true, and only to be deprecated because the time was not yet come for their application. There were many again who, while they objected to its general principles, yet admired the beauty of particular passages, or the wisdom of some of the details. Such were the statement of the advantages of a national and Christian establishment; his defence of the bishops' seats in Parliament; and of the high duties of the Legislature. Such, again, were the suggestions of a multiplication of bishoprics,—the creation of suffragan or subordinate bishops, the revival of inferior orders of ministers or deacons in the establishment, the use of churches on week days, the want of greater variety in our forms of worship than is afforded by the ordinary course of morning and evening prayer; all of these points, which being then proposed for the first time, have since received the sanction of a large part of public opinion, if not of public practice," &c.

There was one point in this pamphlet which gave very peculiar offence, namely, the suggestion, that if Dissenters were comprehended within the establishment, the use of different forms of worship at different hours of the Sunday at *the parish church*, might tend to unite the worshippers more closely to the church of their fathers and to one another.

"The publication of this pamphlet," his biographer tells us, "was the signal for the general expression of the large amount of apprehension and suspicion which had been in many minds contracted against him since he became known to the public: amongst ordinary men, from his pamphlet on the Roman Catholic claims,—amongst more thinking men, from his essay on the interpretation of Scripture,—amongst men in general, from the union of undefined fear and dislike which is almost sure to be

inspired by the unwelcome presence of a man who has resolution to profess, earnestness to attempt, and energy to effect any great changes either in public opinion or existing institutions. The storm which had been gathering for some time past now burst upon him, beginning in theological and political oppositions, but gradually including within its sweep every topic, personal or professional, which could expose him to obloquy, and continued to rage for the next four years of his life.

The neighbouring county paper maintained an almost weekly attack on him; the more extreme of the London Conservative newspapers echoed these attacks, with additions of their own. The official dinner which annually accompanied the Easter speeches at Rugby was on one occasion turned into a scene of uproar, by the endeavour to introduce into it political tenets. In the University pulpit at Oxford he was denounced almost by name; every incautious act or word in the management of the school, almost every sickness among the boys, was eagerly used as a handle against him. Charges which, in ordinary cases, would have passed by unnoticed, fell with double force on the man already marked out for

public odium: persons who would have been naturally the last to suspect him, took up and reported almost involuntarily the invectives which they heard reverberated around them in all directions; the opponents of every new system of education were ready to assail every change which he had introduced; the opponents of the old discipline of public schools were ready to assail every support which he gave it; the general sale of his sermons was almost stopped; even his personal acquaintance began to look upon him with alarm, some dropped their intercourse with him altogether, hardly any were able fully to sympathise with him, and almost all remonstrated."

Though startled by the suddenness and violence of this storm, he was neither moved from the opinions he had formed, nor tempted to retaliate on his opponents, nor inclined to defend or explain his sentiments. While the wind blew so strong and so averse he remained quiet. Public attacks he viewed with indifference, but he deeply felt and lamented the estrangement of his friends.

"But we are told his opinions, in substance which up to this time had been forming, were after it formed; he had now reached that period of life after which any change of view is proverbially difficult; he had now arrived at that stage in the progress of his mind to which all his previous inquiries had contributed, and from which all his subsequent inquiries naturally resulted. His views of national education he had fixed on the principles which he expressed in his favourite watch words at the time:—Christianity without sectarianism, and comprehension without compromise, and which he developed at some length in an (unpublished) letter on the admission of Dissenters to the universities, written in 1834. His long cherished views of the identity of Church and State he now first unfolded in his postscript to the pamphlet on Church Reform, and in the first of his fragments on that subject written in 1834-5. Against what he conceived to be the profane and secular view of the

State, he protested in the preface to his third volume of *Thucydides*; and against the practical measure of admitting Jews to a share in the supreme legislature, he was at this time more than once on the point of petitioning in his own sole name. Against what he conceived to be the ceremonial view of the Church, and the technical and formal view of Christian theology, he protested in the preface and first appendix to his third volume of sermons; whilst against the then incipient school of Oxford divinity, he was anxious to circulate tracts vindicating the King's supremacy, and tracing in its opinions the Judaizing principles which prevailed in the apostolic age. And he still dreamed of something like a magazine for the poor, feeling sure, from the abuse lavished upon him, that a man of no party, as he has no chance of being listened to by the half-informed, is the very person who is wanted to speak to the honest uninformed," &c.

In 1834 we find him lecturing at the Mechanics' or Tradesmen's Institution at Rugby.

There is little we are told to distinguish the next three years of Dr Arnold's life. The strong feeling against him still prevailed, and when it was proposed by the present Bishop of Norwich that he should preach his Consecration Sermon at Lambeth, the Archbishop of Canterbury thought it his duty to withhold his permission on the ground, of the unfavourable reception it would meet with among the clergy. But Arnold was now entering on his two contests with what he conceived the two great evils of the age, infidelity and superstition; the one dominant in the London University, and the other at Oxford. In the former, after much

deliberation he resigned his fellowship, and his reasons may be seen in his Letter to the Earl of Burlington.* In entering into the chapter which describes the three last years of Dr. Arnold's life, from 1838 to 1841, his biographer observes the improved state of his mental faculties, his increased energy, and the revival of the interest of life in his children, which had begun to decay and fade for himself. He went on with his Thucydides, his Roman History, and his Sermons. He took a tour in the South of France—he was presented to the Queen, in order in a future journey to be presented at Berlin. In 1841 he was offered the wardenship of Winchester College by Lord Melbourne, now filled by the Hon. W. Herbert, which he declined: this he owed to the friendship of Dr. Stanley, the Bishop of Norwich. In 1842, while he was staying at Fox How, mowing the grass among the young trees, he received from Lord Melbourne the offer of the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, vacant by the death of Dr. Nares. This was an appointment accepted with pleasure, as it renewed his connexion with Oxford—the visions of Shotover and Bagley Wood rose before him with an irresistible charm; in short, he said, “there was nothing the Government could give him that would have suited his wishes so well.” On the 20th December he delivered his inaugural lecture. The day was looked forward to with eager expectation, and, the usual lecture room being too small to hold the crowds that flocked to hear him, the theatre was used for the purpose. It was said to be an audience unprecedented in the range of academical memory. This is one of the brightest and most delightful pages of his life. He remained at Oxford for three weeks during the Lent Term of 1842, and described his stay “as of so much pleasure as to call for the deepest thankfulness.” His future views as to fulfilling best the duties of his professorship are given in some letters to his different friends; he looked forward with a kind of youthful delight to having great parties of the young men of various schools attending his lectures; *and I hope to see some of my boys and girls well bogged in the middle of Bagley Wood.*

“The recollections of that time will not easily pass away from the memory of his audience. There were the lectures themselves, with the unwonted concourse which to the number of two or three hundred flocked day after day to the theatre to listen with almost breathless attention to a man, whose opinions, real or supposed, had been in the minds of many of his hearers so long associated with every thing most adverse to their own prepossessions; there was his own unfeigned pleasure, mingled with his no less unfeigned surprise, at the protracted and general enthusiasm which his presence evoked; his free acknowledgment that the favour then shown to him was in great measure the result of circumstances over which he had no control, and that the numerous attendance which his lectures then attracted was no sure pledge of its continuance. There

are many, too, who will love to recall his more general life in the place; the elastic step and open countenance, which made his appearance so conspicuous in the streets and halls of Oxford; the frankness and cordiality with which he met the welcome of his friends and pupils; the anxiety to return the courtesies with which he was received both by old and young; the calm and dignified abstinence from all controversial or personal topics; the interest of the meeting at which, within the walls of their common college,† he became for the first time personally acquainted with that remarkable man, whose name had been so long identified in his mind with the theological opinions of which he regarded Oxford as the centre. All his early love for the place and its associations returned, together with the deeper feelings imparted by later years; day by day, on his return

* See vol. ii. p. 128.

† “February 2, Wednesday. Dined in hall at Oriel, and met Newman. Evening at Hawkins’s.”—Entry from MS. Journal.

from Oriol Chapel to his house in Beaumont Street, he delighted to linger in passing the magnificent buildings of the Radcliffe Square, glittering with the brightness of the winter morning; and, as soon as his day's work was over, he would call his children or his pupils around him, and, with the Ordnance map in his hand, set out to explore the haunts of his early youth, unvisited now for more than twenty years; but still, in their minutest details—the streams, the copses, the solitary rock

by Bagley Wood, the heights of Shotover, the broken field behind Ferry Hinchsey, with its several glimpses of the distant towers and spires—remembered with the freshness of yesterday.

"And so ends our stay at Oxford," were the few words at the close of his short daily journal of engagements and business, "a stay of so much pleasure in all ways as to call for the deepest thankfulness."

On his return from Oxford, he was engaged on his Roman History and the Battle of Zama. He made arrangements for a new edition of St. Paul's Epistles, and was preparing a Lecture on Gregory the Great. And now, the summer vacation having arrived, the whole business was wound up—the rooms and chapel looked empty—and he was preparing the next day for his journey to Fox How. Dr. Arnold had been fourteen years at Rugby; and his forty-seventh birthday was all but come. We would spare ourselves and reader the melancholy account of his last fatal seizure, and the almost sudden death that followed; it is enough to say that he was suddenly seized with violent pains in the chest on Sunday morning, grew rapidly worse, and expired before eight. He died of the same disease, spasm of the heart, or, as it is called, *angina pectoris*, that had been fatal to his father: yet it appears to have given no previous warning of its fatal presence. He had endured a slight pain the previous day, but not enough to give him the least alarm. He was buried in the chapel at Rugby, and the ceremony was performed by Mr. Moultrie the rector, well known as a poet and scholar.

We now extract a passage from the life which contains Dr. Arnold's opinions concerning the state of the Church, and some of the parties within it, thinking that his parting voice on these questions will not be listened to without interest, even when not conveying conviction.

"From the earliest formation of his opinions he had looked upon (so-called) High Church doctrines as a great obstruction to the full development of national Christianity. But, up to the time here spoken of, 1836, these doctrines were held in a form too vague and impalpable to come into immediate collision with any of his own views. When he wrote the pamphlet on the Roman Catholic question, in 1829, he could refer to a sermon of the Rev. W. F. H. Hook, on the Apostolical Succession, as a strange exception to the general tone of English clergymen. When he wrote his pamphlet on Church Reform, in 1833, he could still speak of 'those extraordinary persons who gravely maintain that primitive episcopacy, and episcopacy as it now exists in England, are essentially the same.' No definite system seemed to stand in the way of what he conceived to be the best method of saving the English Church and nation; and if in any instances deeper principles than those of the old High Church party were at

work, his sense of disagreement seemed almost lost in the affectionate reverence with which he regarded the friends of his youth who held them. His foremost thought in speaking of them was of 'men at once pious, high-minded, intelligent, and full of all kindly feelings, whose intense love for the forms of the Church, fostered as it has been by all the blest associations of their pure and holy lives, has absolutely engrossed their whole nature, so that they have neither eyes to see of themselves any defect in the Liturgy and Articles, nor ears to hear of such, when alleged by others.' His statement of his own opinions was blended with the bitter regret that 'they will not be willing to believe how deeply painful it is to my mind to know that I am regarded by them as an adversary, still more to feel that I am associated in their judgment with principles and with a party which I abhor as deeply as they do.' But in 1834, 35, 36, he found his path crossed suddenly, and for the first time, by a compact body,

round which all the floating elements of High Church opinions seemed to crystallize as round a natural centre: and to him, seeing, as he did from the very first, the unexpected revival of what he conceived to be the worst evils of Roman Catholicism, the mere shock of astonishment was such as can hardly be imagined by those who did not share with him the sense either of the suddenness of its first appearance, or of the consequences contained in it. And further, this first impression was of a kind peculiarly offensive to all the tendencies of his nature, positive as well as negative. Almost the only subject insisted upon in the two first volumes of 'the Tracts for the Times,' 1833-36, (so far as they consisted of original papers,) was the importance of 'the Apostolical Succession' of the clergy, and the consequent exclusive claims of the Church of England to be regarded as the only true Church in England, if not in the world. In other words, the one doctrine which was then put forward as the cure for the moral and social evils of the country, which he felt so keenly, was the one point in their system, which he always regarded as morally powerless, and intellectually indefensible; as incompatible with all sound notions of law and government; and as tending above all things to substitute a ceremonial for a spiritual Christianity; whilst of the many later developments of the system, which had been objects of his admiration and aspirations, long before or altogether independently of the Tracts in question, little was said at all, and hardly any thing urged prominently. On this new portent, as he deemed it, thus brought before his notice, the dislike, which he naturally entertained towards the principles embodied in its appearance, became at once concentrated. For individual members of the party he often testified his respect; and towards those whom he had known personally he never lost his affection, or relinquished his endeavours to maintain a friendly intercourse with them. Still for the future he looked upon the body itself, not as formerly through the medium of its constituent members, but of its principles; the almost imploring appeal to their sympathy, which has been quoted from the close of the Pamphlet of 1833, was never repeated. He no longer dwelt on the reflection that 'in the Church of England even bigotry often wears a softer and a nobler aspect,' and that 'it could be no ordinary Church to have inspired such devoted adoration in such men, nor they ordinary men, over whom a

sense of high moral beauty should have obtained so complete a mastery.' He rather felt himself called to insist on what he regarded as the dark side of the picture; 'on the fanaticism which has been the peculiar disgrace of the Church of England,' 'a dress, a ritual, a name, a ceremony, a technical phraseology,—the superstition of a priesthood without its power,—the form of Episcopal government without its substance—a system imperfect and paralyzed, not independent, not sovereign,—afraid to cast off the subjection against which it was perpetually murmuring,—objects [so pitiful, that, if gained ever so completely, they would make no man the wiser, or the better; they would lead to no good, intellectual, moral, or spiritual,' &c.

"The Popish and Oxford view of Christianity is, that the Church is the mediator between God and the individual: that the Church (i. e. in their sense, the clergy) is a sort of chartered corporation, and that by belonging to this corporation, or by being attached to it, any given individual acquires such and such privileges. This is a priestcraft, because it lays the stress, not on the relations of a man's heart towards God and Christ, as the Gospel does, but on something wholly artificial and formal,—his belonging to a certain so-called society: and thus,—whether the society be alive or dead,—whether it really help the man in goodness or not,—still it claims to step in and interpose itself, as the channel of grace and salvation, when it certainly is not the channel of salvation, because it is visibly and notoriously no sure channel of grace. Whereas, all who go straight to Christ, without thinking of the Church, do manifestly and visibly receive grace, and have the seal of his Spirit, and therefore are certainly heirs of salvation. This, I think, applies to any and every Church, it being always true that the salvation of a man's soul is effected by the change in his heart and life wrought by Christ's Spirit; and that his relation to any Church is quite a thing subordinate and secondary: although, where the Church is what it should be, it is so great a means of grace that its benefits are of the highest value. But the heraldic or succession view of the question I can hardly treat gravely: there is something so monstrously profane in making our heavenly inheritance like an earthly estate, to which our pedigree is our title. And really, what is called succession is exactly a pedigree, and nothing better; like natural descent, it conveys no moral nobleness,—nay, far less than natural descent; for I am a be-

liever in some transmitted virtue in a good breed, but the succession notoriously conveys none. So that to lay a stress upon it is to make the Christian Church worse, I think, than the Jewish: but the sons of God are not to be born of blood, (i. e. of particular races,) nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, (i. e. after any human desire to make out an outward and formal title of inheritance,) but of God, (i. e. of Him who can alone give the only true title to his inheritance,—the being conformed unto the image of His Son.) * * * But the simple point is

Again, in a letter to an old pupil, he says.

"The Newmanites would not, I think, yet dare to admit that their religion was different from that of the New Testament, but I am perfectly satisfied that it is so, and that what they call ecclesiastical tradition contains things wholly inconsistent with the doctrines of our Lord, of St. Paul, and St. John, and St. Peter. And it is because I see those on the one side, and on the other not the writings merely of fallible men, but of men who even in human matters are most unfit to be an

He writes in 1834 to Dr. Hawkins—

"If you will refer me to any book which contains what you think the truth put sensibly on the subject of the Apostolical Succession, I shall really be greatly obliged to you to mention it. I went over the matter again in the holidays with Warburton and Hooker, and the result was a complete confirmation of the views which I have entertained for years, and a more complete appreciation of the Confessions, on which the High Church doctrine rests, and of the causes which have led to its growth at different times. By the way, I never accused Keble or Newman of saying, that to belong to a true Church would save a bad man; but, of what is equally unchristian, that a good man was not safe

this: Does our Lord, or do His Apostles, encourage the notion of salvation through the Church? or would any human being ever collect such a notion from the Scriptures? Once begin with tradition, and the so-called fathers, and you get, no doubt, a very different view. This the Romanists and the Oxfordists say is a view required to modify and add to that of the Scriptures. I believe that because it does modify, add to, and wholly alter the view of the Scriptures, that therefore it is altogether false and anti-christian."

authority, from their being merely an echo of the opinions of their time, instead of soaring far above them into the regions of eternal truth: because the question is truly between Paul and Cyprian; and because all that is in any way good in Cyprian, which is much, is that which he gained from St. Paul and from Christianity, that I should not feel myself called on, except from local or temporary circumstances, to enter into the inquiry," &c.

unless he belonged to an Episcopal Church, which is exactly not allowing God's Seal without it being countersigned by one of their own forging. Nor did I say they were bad men, but much the contrary; though I think that their doctrine, which they believe, I doubt not, to be true, is in itself schismatical, profane, and unchristian, and I think it highly important that the evils of the doctrine should be shown in the strongest terms; but no word of them has impeached the sincerity and general character of the men, and in this respect I will carefully avoid every expression that may be thought uncharitable," &c.

On the subject of *Tradition* he writes to Dr. Whately—

"I am well satisfied that if you let in but one little finger of Tradition you will have in the whole monster,—horns, tail, and all. I teach my children the Catechism and the Creed, not for any tradition's sake, but because the Church of England has adopted them. Each particular Church is an authority to members of that Church;

but for any general Tradition, having authority from universality or antiquity, I do not believe there is any such; and what are called such, are, I think, only corruptions, more or less ancient, and more or less mischievous, of the true Christianity of the Scriptures."*

In a letter to Mr. Justice Coleridge, June, 1841, he gives his opinion fully on this point.

"You speak of yourself as standing half way between Newman and me; but I

do not think that you will or can maintain that position. For many years such a

* Vol. ii. p. 34.

middle position was, in fact, that of the majority of the English clergy; it was the old form of High Churchism, retaining much of Protestantism, and uniting it with other notions, such as Apostolical Succession, for which it had an instinctive fondness, but which it cherished indistinctly, without pushing them to their consequences. Newman—and I think him for it—has broken up this middle state, by pushing the doctrines of the Succession, &c., to their legitimate consequences; and it appears now that they are inconsistent with Protestantism; and Newman and his friends repudiate the very name of Protestant, disclaim the sole supremacy of Scripture, and in short hold every essential tenet of Popery, though not of Romanism; for they so far agree with the Gallican Church, that they would set a General Council above the Pope; but the essence of Popery, which is Priesthood and the mystic virtue of ritual acts done by a Priesthood, they cling to as heartily as the most vehement ultramontane Papists. Now that the two systems are set front to front, I do not think that a middle course is possible: the Priest is either Christ or Antichrist; he is either our Mediator, or he is like the man of sin in God's temple; the 'Church system' is either our Gospel, and St. John's and St. Paul's Gospel is superseded by it, or it is a system of blasphemous falsehood, such as St. Paul foretold was to come, such as St. John saw to be 'already in the world.' * * *

"It is not my fault if the Scriptural authority which the 'Church system' appeals to is an absolute nonentity. The Newmanite interpretation of our Lord's words, 'Do this in remembrance of me,' you confess to have startled you. Surely it may well startle any man, for no Unitarian comment on the first chapter of St. John could possibly be more monstrous. Now, in such matters, I speak and feel confidently from the habits of my life. My business as schoolmaster is a constant exercise in the interpretation of language, in cases where no prejudice can warp the mind one way or another; and this habit of interpretation has been constantly applied to the Scriptures for more than twenty years; for I began the careful study of the Epistles long before I left Oxford, and have never intermitted it. I feel, therefore, even more strongly towards a misinterpretation of Scripture than I should towards a misinterpretation of Thucydides. I know that there are passages in the Scriptures which no man can interpret; that there are others of which the interpretation is doubtful; others, again, where it is probable, but far from certain. This I feel strongly, and in such places I never would speak otherwise than hesitatingly. But this does not hinder us from feeling absolutely certain in other cases; and the Newmanite interpretations seem to me to be of the same class as the lowest Unitarian, or as those of the most extravagant fanatics; they are mere desperate shifts to get a show of authority from Scripture, which it is felt, after all, the Scripture will not furnish; for the anxious endeavour to exalt Tradition and Church authority to a level with the Scripture, proves sufficiently where the real support of the cause is felt to lie; for no man would ever go to Tradition for the support of what the Scripture by itself teaches; and in all the great discussions on the Trinitarian question, the battle has been fought out of the Scripture: no Tradition is wanted to strengthen the testimony of St. John," &c.

We employ a small vacant space that is left us, in calling the attention of the editor of Arnold's Roman History to a passage in vol. i. p. 169. "That brave men may be found capable of allowing themselves to be slaughtered by the enemy, rather than risk the possibility of winning a victory for a commander whom they detest, we know not merely from the suspicious accounts of the Roman writers, but from the experience of our own naval service in the last war, in one instance as melancholy as it was notorious." In this passage Dr. Arnold refers, we presume, to the case of Captain Corbet of the *Africaine*; but the fact, first mentioned we believe by Capt. Basil Hall, has been positively denied by the officers of the ship, as totally without foundation; and we think Capt. Hall acknowledged his error. A note by the editor should therefore accompany the passage of the text in a future edition, mentioning at once the mistake and its correction. On the structure of the Roman ships and on the rowers, (vol. ii. p. 572.) reference should be made to Governor Pownall's Essay on the Study of Antiquities, 1787, Append. No. iii. On the Ships of the Ancients; and to Beechey's Travels in North Africa, p. xvii—xli.

(Continued from p. 248.)

THE TRUE TRAGEDY OF RICHARD THE THIRD.

ANTERIOR TO SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMA, &c. EDITED BY B. FIELD, ESQR. 1844.

The present republication is, with the exception of palpable errors of the press, a fac-simile of the old edition, in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. The editor says of it, that antiquity and priority to Shakespeare constitute its only excellence: and that the best introduction to it will be found in Mr. Collier's edition of Shakespeare, (vol. v. pp. 342—5.) Mr. Boswell considered that Shakespeare had seen this work of his predecessors, in which opinion the editor also unites; but Mr. Collier says, that "we cannot trace any resemblance but such as were probably purely accidental and are merely trivial." In answer to this, Mr. Field points out the well-known expression in the battle-scene

KING.—"A horse, a horse, a fresh horse."

as corroborative of his opinion, and we should say that it is decisive. Who was the author of the piece, is not known. Mr. Boswell is inclined to think it was the same person who wrote "*The Lamentable Tragedie of Loocrine, 1595*," from some similarity of expressions, but which, indeed, always doubtful, were here hardly worth the mention. The play was printed in 1594. We give a specimen or two merely to show the manner in which the whole is conceived and expressed. Plays of this period are not to be judged of by rules which would apply to those that succeeded them; the playwright did not pretend to be a finished artist, nor the audience to be critical. They were in fact the rough materials to be used by the writers who followed them; if they succeeded at the time, the purpose of the author was answered, and neither further profit nor future fame were expected. Mr. Dyce even goes so far as to say, of Shakespeare himself, that he "let his dramas drop from him with indifference, as a tree gives its blossoms to the wind;"* but, possessing so little knowledge of Shakespeare as we do, our opinions on this point perhaps ought to be expressed with more caution. That his life was spent in the labour of composing his plays is evident; and it is not natural to think little of that which has been achieved by toil and exertion. It may also be remarked that this contempt of fame in him would form a singular exception to the feeling experienced and announced by the poets of all ages, and even by his contemporaries. As facts on the subject are utterly wanting, it may be permitted to draw a general inference, as far as we can, to supply their place, and say, that if a writer lives in an enlightened age, and when the general taste is formed, he will be naturally led to set a high value on those productions which have received the approbation of those who are able adequately to estimate their merits. Thus, when Pope wrote, he felt that his work had to pass a severe ordeal, under the critical judgment of Addison and Swift; but when a writer of original genius appears, in the early dawning of literature, when he is so far above the age in which he lives, that approbation would bring no delight, and censure be attended with no feeling of disgrace, then he has no criterion beyond his own judgment by which he can truly measure the value of his productions. It is the applause of the discerning that imparts delight, and stimulates to exertion. If these are

* See preface to his edition of *Demetrius and Ceanthe*, 1830.

wanting, the lower motives of interest must supply their place; and it is not a sufficient reason to our minds, that Shakespeare did not duly value the productions of his unequalled genius, because, after their immediate purpose was fulfilled, he did not present them in a careful and finished form to those whose taste and knowledge he felt so inferior to his own. If, therefore, Shakespeare appeared to leave the immortal fruits of his genius with an indifference and neglect, we should ascribe it not to his insensibility to their value, but to his low estimation of the persons for whose gratification they were formed,* and it is to be remembered that the old dramas never came from the press with that attention to typography and elegance of decoration, which were seen in other species of poetry. Add to this, that the players and proprietors of the theatres were among the most skilful and best judges of dramatic excellence, and most interested in its success; and he knew that his plays were in the hands of those who perhaps were the only persons of the time possessing a knowledge of the drama, to whom they could be intrusted with any security, whose interests would ensure their preservation, and whose experience present them in the proper form of publication.

But this casual digression has led us from the task we had prescribed, of extracting a few specimens of the poetical style of the rude and inartificial drama now before us. Of the prose, let us take Richard's speech just before the battle with Richmond.

"KING.—We will my Lord, a Catesbie, thou lookest like a dog, and thou Louell too, but you will runne away with them that be gone, and the duel go with you all, God I hope, God, what talke I of God, that haue serued the diuell all this while. No, fortune and courage for mee, and ioyne England against mee with England, joyne Europe with Europe, come Christendome, and with Christendome the whole world, and yet I will neuer yeeld but by death onely. By death, no die, part not childishly from thy Crowne, but

come the diuell to claime it, strike him down, & tho that Fortune hath decreed, to set reuenge with triumphs on my wretched head, yet death, sweete death, my latest friend, hath sworne to make a bargaine for my lasting fame, and this, I this verie day, I hope with this lame hand of mine, to rake out that hatefull heart of Richmond, and when I haue it, *to eat it panting hot with salt, and drink his blood luke warme*, tho I be sure twil poyson me. Sirs you that be resolute follow me, the rest go hang your selues."

To this we add his poetical soliloquy on the same occasion.

KING.—"The hell of life that hangs vpon the Crowne,
The daily cares, the nightly dreames,
The wretched crewes, the treason of the foe,
And horror of my bloodie practise past,
Strikes such a terror to my wounded conscience,

* See Beaumont's Introductory verses to the *Faithful Sheperdesse* for his judgment of his theatrical audience, and of their want of taste and knowledge.

"And make a thousand men in judgment sit
To call in question his undoubted wit,
Scarce two of which can understand the laws
Which they should judge by, nor the parties cause
Among the rout, there is not one who hath
In his own judgment an explicit faith," &c.

And B. Jonson's lines on the same subject,

"The wise and many headed bench that sits
Upon the life and death of plays and wits,
Composed of gamster, captain, knight's man,
Lady, or pusill," &c.

That sleep I, wake I, or whatsoever I do,
 Meethinks their ghoasts comes gaping for reuenge,
 Whom I haue slaine in reaching for a Crowne.
 Clarence complains, and crieth for reuenge.
 My Nephues bloods, Reuenge, reuenge, doth crie.
 The headlesse Peeres come preasing for reuenge.
 And euery one cries, let the tyrant die.
 The Sunne by day shines hotely for reuenge.
 The Moone by night eclipseth for reuenge.
 The Stars are turnd to Comets for reuenge.
 The Planets chaunge their courses for reuenge.
 The birds sing not, but sorrow for reuenge.
 The silly lambes sit bleating for reuenge.
 The screeking Rauens sits croking for reuenge.
 Whole heads of beasts comes bellowing for reuenge.
 And all, yea all the world I thinke,
 Cries for reuenge, and nothing but reuenge.
 But to conclude, I haue deserued reuenge.
 In company I dare not trust my friend,
 Being alone, I dread the secret foe :
 I doubt my foode, least poyson lurke therein.
 My bed is vncoth, rest refraines my head.
 Then such a life I count far worse to be,
 Then thousand deaths vnto a damned death :
 How wast death I said ? who dare attempt my death ?
 Nay who dare so much as once to thinke my death ?
 Though enemies there be that would my body kill,
 Yet shall they leaue a neuer dying minde.
 But you villaines, rebels, traitors as you are,
 How came the foe in, preasing so neare ?
 Where, where, slept the garrison that should a beat them back ?
 Where was our friends to intercept the foe ?
 All gone, quite fled, his loyaltie quite laid a bed ?
 Then vengeance, mischief, horror, with mischance,
 Wilde-fire, with whirlwinds, light upon your heads,
 That thus betrayd your Prince by your vntruth."

There are many corruptions in the text of this old play, as usually occurs ; part of that which is printed as verse is prose, and on the other hand, large portions of the prose are intended to be metrical. As regards the mistakes of the press, we venture on a few corrections, besides those made by the editor.

P. 1. The play opens with the ghost of the Duke of Clarence exclaiming,

" Cresce cruor sanguinis, satietur sanguine cresce,
 Quod spero scitio. O scitio, scitio, vendicta."

On this Mr. Field observes *cresce* should be *cresce*, sanguinis (as appears from p. 5,) should be *sanguis*, and *cito* may have been corrupted to *scitio*, but it may be *sitio vindictam*. But the fact is, this couplet is intended for an Hexameter and Pentameter, and the word "vendicta" is *extra numeros*, an exclamation separate from the rest. The whole should be thus restored.

Cresce cruor,—sanguis satietur sanguine,—cresce
 Quod spero ;—sitio, O sitio, sitio !
 Vindicta.

The same lines at p. 5, should of course be altered in the same manner.

P. 22. The last line of the following couplet is wanting in a foot and in the rhyme.

RIV.—“ Alas good Dukes for ought I know, I neuer did offend,
Except vnto my Prince vnloyall I haue bene,
Then shew iust cause,” &c.

It might be filled up, though only in the way of conjecture, as follows :

Except unto my Prince I've been unloyall and no friend, &c.

P. 47. Richard says,

“ Ha repent, not I, craue mercy they that list.
My God, is none of mine. Then Richard be thus resolu'd,
To pace thy soule in valence with their blood,
Soule for soule, and bodie for bodie,” &c.

This line, the editor observes, seems corrupt, and he proposes

“ To place thy soul in balance.”

A conjecture, however, which is too wide from the text to be received except under extreme necessity. The true reading, though we grant the metaphor to be harsh, we take to be,

To lace thy soul in valiance with their blood.

As in Macbeth,

Their silver skin laced with their golden blood.

P. 48.

CAT.—“ Out-lie you, Lord thats straunge.

KING.—“ No Catesbie, if a do, it must be *in flames*.”

The editor here conjectures “*flames*,” but it is a mistake of the printer in dividing the last word, which ought to be

“ No Catesbie, if a do it must be *infamy*.”

As Henry VI. iii. s. 1.

“ Look here, I throw my *infamy* on thee.”

or “*infamous*.”

P. 61.—“ Quisquam regno gaudit, O fallax bonum.”

An imperfect sentence, that seems formed on Seneca. “*Bono fallacis aulæ, quisquis attonitus stupet.*”

P. 62.—“ While *heads* of beasts come bellowing for revenge.”

Read “*herds*.” See True Tragedy of Richard, p. 134,

“ As doth a lion midst a *herd* of neat.”

P. 63.—KING.—Did not yourselves in presence, see the bondes sealde and assignde.
LO.—*What tho' my Lord, the vardits own the titles doth resign.*”

This passage, as the editor truly observes, is unintelligible. As far as we can understand it, it seems as follows. Lord Stanley had left his son with Richard as a pledge for his loyalty, which pledge Richard had accepted. Stanley by joining Richmond had forfeited the pledge, and therefore Richard claims his right to take the son's life.

KING.—Why, was he not left for's father's loyaltie?

LOVELL.—Therein his father greatly injured him.

KING.—Did not yourselves, in presence, see the bondes seal'd and assign'd?

Lovell, who is willing to save the boy's life, answers,

“ What if the “*varlet's* son” should again sign the title or treaty, independently of his father.”

And so we propose to read.

Immediately after this, (p. 64,) the King says,

"His trecherous ffather hath neglect his word, and done imparshall past by dint of sword, therefore sirrha go fetch him."

This passage also is properly said to be unintelligible. Richard said the bond was broken by Stanley; he will therefore sue for the fine, except Lovell hinders him;—will he have it so? Lovell says, "If he does *true justice*, else he answers no." Then follows Richard's speech, which we venture to take out of its old husk, and print in the following form.

"His treacherous ffather hath neglect his word,
And done a *partial part* by dint of sword."

—he has acted partially or unjustly by joining Richmond.

P. 71. In the concluding lines we meet with the following:

"Then England kneele upon thy *hairy* knee,
And thanke that God that still provides for thee."

The *hairy knee of England* is, of course, an absurdity, arising from some gross misprint. We think it not improbable that the original line was intended to stand as follows,

"Then England kneele *in praier* upon thy knee."

We give these our emendations with all becoming respect to our reader's judgment, and with a full knowledge of the difficulty attending the art of conjectural criticism, as we have previously mentioned.

ON THE WARE CALLED SAMIAN.

MR. URBAN,

I AM induced again to trouble you with some further remarks on the Samian Ware, as there have appeared in your Magazine several notices respecting it.

In the first place I have to apologize to your correspondent E. B. P. for the trouble I caused him in searching so long in vain for the quotation from Pitiscus—which, however, now I have pointed out to him, he says is of "*little authority*," being nothing more than the words of the Lexicographer; but he must pardon me if I differ with him on that point, as I think it essential in our present inquiries. I perceive, however, in the Minor Correspondence of March, that the words "*little authority*" are explained as not having been intended to apply to the work as a whole, but merely to that particular statement as being of little antiquity.

He further observes, that upon examining the specimen of the "*Terra Samia sigillata*" in his possession, and which was formerly used medicinally, it appears to him quite unfit for the potter's use, not possessing the requisite plastic properties of clay. This I admit, but at the same time I

must beg leave to intimate, that the washing, burning, and doctoring this must have had in its preparation, would destroy the plastic properties of any clay; consequently this does not derogate from the quality of the Samian earth generally, or the adaptation of it to the purposes of the manufacture of earthenware.

The Arezzo ware, spoken of by Fabroni, is altogether distinct from the Samian, both in colour and execution; the former being of a dark red, and the figures of more minute finish, probably tooled after they were moulded. The potters' names too are generally impressed outside the vase, and in most cases in two lines, while the siglæ M. — M.S.F. — O.F. — &c. are altogether omitted. The pattern round the top of the Aretine vases is evidently the *ovolo*, or egg and arrow decoration, similar to that depicted on Greek vases (vide Hamilton), but unlike the border on the Samian, which is formed of festoons of drapery, with a cord and tassell pendent between each, appearing somewhat similar at the first glance, but the difference being easily detected upon close inspection.

Isidore of Seville speaks of a red ware, as being the manufacture of Aretium, but does not identify it with the Samian; the passage runs thus:

"Aretina vasa, ex Aretio municipio Italiae, dicuntur ubi fiunt, sunt enim rubra. De quibus Sedulius—

'Rubra quod appositum testa ministrat olus.'

Samia vasa quidam putant ab oppido Samo Graeciae habere nomen, alii, dicunt cretam esse Italiae, quae non longe a Roma nascitur quae Samia appellat."

(Isidor, 20—4.)

Here Isidore is doubtless speaking of two red wares, and even in his time (7th century) there appears to have been a difference of opinion as to the locality of the Samian ware; the quotation from Sedulius would not solely apply to the Arezzo ware, but to any dish of a red colour.

Mr. Birch (March, p. 271) states,

"I could never conceive, with the evidence of the actual discovery of the very kilns in England, and the general diffusion of this contested red pottery, that it was entirely an importation from Italy."

It is true that kilns have been discovered in England, as I mentioned in my first communication on this subject, (April 1844,) where Mr. Artis also discovered the pottery in the kiln; but which was of a slate colour, socoloured, as that gentleman observed, by smothering the kiln at the time of baking it; the animals and ornaments depicted on them are of a very rude character, and altogether of a different class of art to the Samian. This in my opinion militates against the supposition that the red ware was manufactured here; for I cannot conceive that the two wares, so distinct in form and feature, fabric and design, could have been made in the same country at the same period. It cannot be supposed for a moment that pottery was not made in Britain during the occupation of it by the Romans, for I have urns in my possession of an era centuries antecedent to their arrival, simply dried in the sun, and when the use of the lathe was unknown. I do not think it would be a correct inference, that merely because a kiln is discovered in England it follows that this particular kind of red pottery was manufactured it, any more than we can conclude

that because the English clay could be manufactured into the same consistency and colour, that it was necessarily so.

I certainly am still of opinion (although willing to be convinced if proof is adduced to the contrary) that, from the circumstance of so many specimens being continually found wherever the Romans established their dwellings, this is the identical Samian which Pliny says was much lauded for eating meals out of, and in the next sentence he says (evidently alluding to it) that it was transported over land and sea to all parts of the world, and the same as I have shown in my former communications so repeatedly mentioned by Latin authors, and also frequently alluded to as the "Lanx pampinata," "Filicata patera," "Patina hederata," "Discus corymbiatus," &c.; and I cannot help thinking, from the exact similarity in the colour, forms, and texture of the specimens discovered throughout Europe, that the manufacture was local and not general.

If these are not the Samian vessels, what are? Search the museums and collections of the Roman era at home and abroad, can anything fitter or better adapted for the purposes of the table be found in them? We see vases of elegant form and extreme tenuity, having one side more elaborately finished than the other; these were designed for ornament, not for use. We also see amphorae, and what have been termed mortaria, and numerous vessels of coarser material, of great thickness; these undoubtedly were intended for culinary purposes, more useful than ornamental.* Again, we perceive this red ware in which the two qualities

* It may not be generally known that some of these earthen vessels were of such magnitude as to have been of sufficient capacity to hold a man. Columella terms them *ventrosas*, or big-bellied. One of these formed the habitation of Diogenes. On a marble bas-relief from the Villa Albani is represented the meeting of Alexander and Diogenes under the walls of Corinth, the latter is seen inside an earthen tun broken in several places, and mended with short pieces of wood or metal. A dog is seen on the vessel, the constant companion of poets and philosophers.

before mentioned are combined, and although bearing upon it the beautiful relief figures, elegance of design, and beauty of colour, yet still of sufficient thickness to bear the constant wear and tear to which it must have been subjected in being moved on and off the board.

I am altogether much pleased that my paper has elicited from your correspondents a continuation of the subject; and am sure there can be but one motive in pursuing the inquiry, namely, of discovering its probable origin and locality, thereby endeavouring to settle this *vexatila questio*.

We must at the same time beware of the censure contained in the proverb used on a somewhat similar occasion,

"Figulus figulo invidet, faber fabro,"

thus translated :

"The potter hates another of his trade,
If by his hands a finer dish is made;
The smith his brother smith with scorn
does treat,
If he his iron strikes with brisker heat."

Yours, &c. W. CHAFFERS.

MR. URBAN,

I VENTURE to send you a note on the Jutes in Hampshire, founding my remarks on the following text, [Bed. *Histor. Eccles.* I. c. 15,] and on a similar passage in the Saxon Chronicle.

"Then came men from the three powers of Germany, the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes. From the Jutes are descended the men of Kent, the 'Wihtware,' that is, the tribe which now dwelleth in Wight Island, and that tribe in the province of the West Saxons which to this day is called 'Jutnacynnu,' (the kindred of the Jutes,) seated over against the same Isle of Wight."

It appears that these colonists were called Geatas, Jutas, Iotas, Eotas, Itas, &c. as well as Wihtware and Jutnacynnu. [Turner, *Anglo-Saxon History*, I. 150.] We learn from Bede that the Hampshire Jutland was watered by the river "Homelea," (the Hamble or Southampton Water,) and that a place called "Ad lapidem" was within the limits of that district which is called Eota-land by King Alfred in his version of this part of Bede's History. (Bede, IV. 16. Palgrave's *Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth*, II. 262.) At a later period we are told that William

the Conqueror laid waste and afforested a land, "Patria," that in the English tongue was called Itene, Ytene, Ithens, or Ychen. The various passages from our Chronicles will be found collected in Gough's *Additions to Camden*. It is allowed by every one that Itene was an ancient name of the New Forest. (See Marmion, introduction to Canto I.) But Itene [*quasi* Itnaland, the land of the Itas or Itnacynnu,] is surely nothing more than the Eotaland of Alfred, the Jutnaland of the Saxon Chronicle, And I believe that Eotaland appears in Domesday disguised as the hundred of Egheite or Egheit, now Christchurch. Grant all this, and of course there can be no mystery as to the origin of the name of Itchen river. One of the channels of that stream is called Otter—that is Eota—bourne.

Bede's *Ad lapidem* (called Aet-stan in the Saxon version) is, of course, Stoneham. The tract properly called Eota-land was, perhaps, originally bounded on the west by the Lymington river, extending from *Whitley* Ridge in the New Forest to the parish of *Witley* and the extra-parochial district called *Wait-land End*.* And this agrees well with Bede's description, for the part of Hampshire thus inclosed is balanced, as it were, upon the Hamble river and upon the mouth of the Southampton estuary. But I do not believe that the settlements of the Jutes were so confined; in Dorset I cannot overlook the hundreds of *Whitway* and *Yetminster*, and other places, and in all likelihood the descendants of the "Wihtware" and "Jutnacynnu" form a considerable element of the population of the whole line of coast from *Wittering* and *Itchenor*, in Selsey peninsula, to the *Otter* in Devonshire.

If your readers should be unwilling to accept the names of the places as tokens of a Jutic population, I refer them to a map of the county of Kent. They will there find a similar cluster of names, Chatham, Chetham, Chattedsen, Chiddingstone, Gattesden, Ed-

* Otherwise Waitlane-End, about nine miles from Portsmouth on the London road. After all, the word may be a corruption of *Achtland*, which signifies cultivated country. The place is situated at the edge of the Forest of Bere.

denton (now Addington), Etwelle (now Ewell), Otham, Otringe, Otterham, Watringbury, Wachlingstone, Watland, Watling Street, Whitstaple, Ehtcham now Igtham, Eachend or Eching Street, and Yching Wood. I believe that all these localities are within the kingdom of Kent, and all remind me of the Jutes and their various designations.

I observe many names in the ancient Northumbria, *ex. gr.* Jedburgh, Otterbourne, Widdrington, Haddington, Edinburgh, &c. The following are the names of battle-fields, Eadesbyrig, Aethandune, Heathfield, Otanford, and Ytingaford. And it may be presumed that Adderbury, Heytesbury, Yatesbury, Whittbury, Wichbury, and so forth, are either fields or fortified places.

In Hampshire and Dorsetshire places bearing such names as the above are not found in clusters at any considerable distance from the sea. Towards Sussex and Surrey the Jutes must have been closed in by a tribe once incidentally mentioned in English history under the name of the Meaenari. (Bede, IV. 13.) I hope to be able to ascertain the situation and extent of the district which they inhabited. I think that I already know the origin of their name. Owing to their small numbers the Jutes in England soon became insignificant. Nevertheless I suspect that they were really at the head of the Saxon confederacy, and that the sons of Woden were their kinsmen and countrymen. Surely those princes were neither Saxons nor Angles.

There is a passage in the laws of Edward the Confessor which speaks of the connection of the continental Jutes with the *noble blood* of the Angles or English. (Wilkins, 206.) It has been frequently cited. I do not mean to deny that the Jutes constituted a distinct tribe in the Cimbric Chersonnesus, but I do think it highly probable that the Aethlings Aeldormen of the other nations were Jutes also. Perhaps some other of your Correspondents will favour us with their sentiments on this obscure subject.

Yours, &c. J. F. M.

P. S. "Some of the battles mentioned by the ancient Welsh poets are

those between Cerdic and the Britons; one of these is the battle of Llongborth. . . . As Llongborth literally implies the haven of ships, and was some harbour on the southern coast, we may consider this poem as describing the conflict at Portsmouth when Porta landed." (Turner, I. 281.) This conjecture has been adopted by Sir F. Palgrave. It is, perhaps, worth while to notice that there is a place in Portsea called *Landport*.

MR. URBAN, *Albyn Shooting Grounds, Feb. 4.*

READING lately Mr. Hansard's Book of Archery, my attention was directed to his remarks on the marks at which Ulysses shot, as described by Pope in the following lines, xxi. 125.

"A trench he opened; in a line he placed
The level axes, and the points made fast."

"None of the critics," says Mr. H., "notice that, when the marks are produced, they prove to be axes, not rings. The ordinary hatchet has no point whereby it could be made fast. If the rings were poised upon the ends of the handles, while the iron heads rested upon the ground, a more clumsy and awkward contrivance can hardly be imagined. An equal number of pointed stakes would have done better. Homer, therefore, probably meant the battle or pole-axe, which has always a spear projecting from the head, and not unfrequently a ring at the extremity of the handle."

The opinion of an accomplished bowman is always worthy of consideration in points of toxophilite dispute; but it would seem that in commenting on this subject Mr. Hansard has taken Pope for his text rather than Homer. The latter does not say anything about "*points*" being "*made fast*." Nor was there any need he should; they had nothing to do with the process. Homer simply tells us that Telemachus dug one long furrow for the whole axes, and, placing them in it, *heaped the earth around them, sodding it in closely* to keep them standing steady. And it is this operation which Pope somewhat summarily translates "*made fast*." Had the object been to insert pointed spears in the earth it is obvious that no ditch needed to be dug; the firm ground would have served the purpose better. To be anything like consistent with the

original, Mr. H. must, therefore, insert the whole heads and blades of the axes under ground. But the fact is that the very reverse was their position, the heads or tops of the handles being uppermost; as is proved by a subsequent passage, where the word *σπειλήν* occurs, signifying an aperture at the upper end of the handle or the axe-head.

Pope's ideas of the game seem to have been sufficiently confused; and that it is rather a perplexing point will be admitted. He sometimes calls it "circlets," sometimes "rings;" and though in the above couplet, where he terms it rightly "axes," he speaks of *one* level line being formed, yet in a previous passage he talks as if there were *two* rows of marks—beams they here become, xix. 670. :—

"As on the listed field he used to place
Six beams, opposed to six in equal space;
Elanced afar by his unerring art,
Sure through six ringlets flew the whizzing dart."

Here we have "confusion worse confounded." First there are six beams (with circlets attached, it is to be presumed), which are opposed *vis à vis* to other six, making, according to Cocker, twelve circlets; yet we are told that the dart whizzed only through half a dozen, missing of course the other half! Unless there be a misprint in the copy, it is nonsense. Had the marks been arranged in double rows, as Pope's words seem to imply, it is obvious that only two rings could have been passed through by one arrow at a shot, and that it would have required six shots to have threaded the whole. Now Ulysses only shot once.

Cowper renders the same passage thus :—

"This day shall I produce
Twelve rings inserted in twelve pointed stakes,
Which set by line, like galley-ribs, his mark
 Ofttimes Ulysses made, and from afar
 Would speed his well-aimed arrow through
 them all."

The only objection to this version is that there is not one word of *pointed stakes* in the original; they could not, though crooked axes certainly might, resemble the "ribs" of a ship. It may be worth while to see how a literal rendering of the original looks.

"For now will I produce a contest;
the axes which he (i.e. Ulysses) in his
own courts set up in order, like the
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props (or ribs) of a ship, twelve in all. But he, standing at a distance, shot through them his arrow. Now, truly, to the suitors will I propose this contest; he, indeed, who shall with ease bend the bow in his hands, and shall send an arrow through the axes—all the twelve—him will I follow." There is no mistake therefore about the axes as the marks; which may be verified by turning to *Odyssey*, book 19, verses 572—579. Cowper sometimes also calls them "spikes," which is but a variation of "pointed stakes."

What does the old translator Chapman say? though quaint at times and uncouth, he is full of the spirit of the original and generally close to his text. Two rhyming Arguments to Book 21st of the *Odyssey* may be cited as giving his own impressions of the game.

"Penelope proposeth now
To him that draws Ulysses' bow
Her instant nuptials. Ithacus,
Eumens, and Philæus
Give charge for guarding of the gates,
And he his shaft shoots through the plates."

"The nuptial vow
And game reherst,
Drawn is the bow—
The steels are pierst."

And in accordance with the idea of steel plates, or blades, being pierced, (Homer sometimes styles the marks *σιδηρος*, iron,) and, following the original, he says,—

"I therefore purpose to propose them now
In strong contention, Ulysses' bow,
Which he that easily draws, and from his draft
Shoots through twelve axes, &c."

Again—

"He that can draw it, with least show to
strive,
And through these twelve axe-heads an arrow
drive."

Chapman, it is plain, was for taking it in the literal acceptance that Ulysses shot through the steel blades of twelve axes ranged in a line, one behind the other; how close together is not said. The question is, would this be practicable? Steel plates of two inches thick have been shot through by the Turks.

Let us just look at one more translator, Madame Dacier, who with great naïveté hangs her rings upon little gibbets of her own making. She makes Penelope say, "Mon cher mari avoit dressé une lice, où il avoit disposé d'espace en espace douze piliers, chacun avec sa potence; à chaque potence il pendait une baque," &c.

Upon this passage the editor of a late edition of her *Odyssey* has the following annotation :

"Les traducteurs sont très divisés sur le sens du mot *πελεκυς*, qui proprement signifie *hache*. Madame Dacier ne nous paraît pas être dans le sens probable, et cependant nous avons cru devoir conserver sa traduction, faute d'une meilleure. Les traductions Latines et les glossaires donnent *haches*, sans autre explication. Dugas-Montbel traduit par *piliers de fer troués*. Mais en se reportant au mot *στειλειῆς* qui se trouve dans le chant 21 de l'*Odyssée*, vers 422, ne pourrait-on pas entendre par *πελεκυς* un fer de hache ? *Στειλειῆς*, forme Ionique pour *στελεῆς*, signifie le trou où s'insère le manche de la cognée ou de la hache. Le jeu dont il est ici parlé consistait-il donc à aligner douze fers de haches de manière que tous les trous correspondissent l'un à l'autre, et pussent être traversés par une flèche ?"

With all deference to the commentator, his theory does not seem satisfactory, except in so far, perhaps, that it comes nearer to the truth than Madame Dacier's. The idea, indeed, of placing a dozen axe-heads on as many axe-handles, horizontally or perpendicularly, so that the sockets (or hose, as the aperture is called wherein the handle of the axe is fixed) should present a series of level holes or rings, is too awkward a contrivance to be admitted.

The passage to which the French critic refers is that in which Ulysses hits the marks; an act which is there negatively expressed—

"*πέλεκυν δ' οὐκ ἤμβροτε πάντων
Πρώτης στειλειῆς.*"

"*Securium non aberravit omnium
A primo foramine.*"—*Clarke.*

"Nor the first hole of all the axes missed."

In *στειλειῆς*, as interpreted hole or hose, we may see the origin of the idea of "rings."

Chapman manages adroitly his version.

"And through the axes, at the first hole, flew
The Steele-charg'd arrow;"

still evidently keeping to the steel-heads as the objects. Who then of the four translators is right? or are they all wrong? and what is the true interpretation, or real nature of the game? To elicit an answer has been the object of this paper; and perhaps of the learned toxophilite corre-

spondents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* may not deem the subject unworthy of their regard.

Like the French annotator, the writer would put one humble query at closing. Might not the axes have been of that sort which has the head inserted in the handle? the hole in the handle (when the head is out) forming the aperture, or *στειλειῆς*, through which the arrows might be sent. Yours, &c. T.

Note.—There is considerable difficulty in the interpretation of this passage, and certainly the translators appear very imperfectly to have understood it; *πέλεκυς* we should translate "pole-axe." This Cowper makes "pointed stakes;" what *ὡς δρυόχους* is, is not so clear. On its meaning Constantine or Stephens may be consulted, but if applied to a ship it does not mean the "ribs," as Cowper gives it, but the beams which prop the sides of the ship and keep it upright. The idea of cutting through twelve steel blades is absurd; for in the first place what could the arrow-head itself have been but steel; secondly, the stakes or handles would sooner have given way to the force and bent, than the plate of metal have been pierced; and that not in one instance but in twelve!! and, to increase the difficulty, Ulysses stood *afar off*. We, however, are much inclined to think that the meaning of the passage has in one way or other been mistaken by all the translators. We conceive that twelve pole-axes, like our *halberds* in height, level to a man's height and aim in shooting, were placed in a row, and that the object aimed at was to cleave the wood or handle of all the twelve; difficult enough, perhaps impossible. In the same manner our old ballads speak of the Sherwood archers cleaving a wand, &c. with their arrows. *Σιδήρον* (v. xxi. 127) is not the *iron blade*, but stands figuratively for the whole *hatchet* or *pole-axe*, as it does commonly for a *sword*. Then *στειλειῆς* is interpreted by Stephens and Constantine, &c. *manubrium securis*, the handle of the axe. The interpretations of Pope and Cowper are unauthorised by the text of Homer; we believe that ours corresponds with it. We shall only add old Hobbes's translation to those given by our correspondent. II. xix.

Twelve axes here Ulysses set a-row,
Like twelve boats laid along upon their sides,
 And, at a distance standing with his bow,
 Through every of them his arrow glides.

Il. xxi.

—Then fell to delineate
 The ground whereon the axes were to stand,
 On one long line he set them all upright.

Ibid.

Jove's token very welcome was to Ulysses;
 Then to the bow he set a shaft, and there
 Sitting, shot though the axes, nor one misses.

We would illustrate the exploit of
 Ulysses by that of Robin Hood.

The second shoote had the weighty yeman,
 He shot within the garland;
 But Robin he shott better than hee,
For he clave the good pricke wand.

Again in another ballad,

Full fifteen score your mark shall be,
 Full fifteen score shall stand,
 I'll lay my bow, said Clifton then,
I'll cleave the willow wand.

Robin Hood hee led about,
 Hee shot it under hand,
 And Clifton with a bearing arrow,
He clave the willow wand.

The difference is, that Ulysses, living
 when men were heroes, and not in
 later degenerate days, had also heroic
 strength, such as Homer describes,
 and did alone what *twelve* modern men
 could not do. He clave twelve wands
 instead of one.

B—II.

J. M.

FEMALE BIOGRAPHIES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

No. III.

ANNE DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

THE lady here named was the
 second wife of the Protector Edward
 Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Mr.
 Lodge has remarked, in his memoirs
 accompanying the "Illustrious Por-
 traits," that "The Protector was twice
 married. By his first lady, Katharine,
 daughter and co-heir of Sir William
 Fillol, of Woodlands, in Dorsetshire,
 whom he repudiated, he had an only
 son, Edward. He married, secondly,
 Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Stan-
 hope of Rampton, in the county of
 Nottingham, to whose pride, insol-
 ence, intriguing spirit, and controul
 over his conduct, some writers have
 ascribed most of his misfortunes and
 errors."

The character given to the Duchess
 of Somerset in this passage is but the
 echo of what previous writers have
 said respecting her; but we must con-
 fess that our researches have hitherto
 failed to discover the evidence upon
 which it is founded, except in these
 two circumstances, that her children
 were preferred in the Duke's inheri-
 tance to those of his former wife, and
 that she had some dispute for prece-
 dency with the Queen Dowager (Ka-
 tharine Parr).

With the former matter, an arrange-
 ment which a superficial inquirer
 naturally attributes to her influence,
 she had probably nothing to do. It

was a sequence of the feelings under
 which Seymour had divorced his former
 wife, for a reason too sad to dwell
 upon;* and the same preference might
 have been given to the children of any
 lady that became his second wife.

Born in 1497, and the mother
 of nine children, the marriage of
 Anne Stanhope to Sir Edward Sey-
 mour must have taken place at a date
 some years anterior to the time when
 Sir Edward's sister Jane attracted the
 amorous regard of King Henry the
 Eighth.

Sixteen days after the event which
 had so material an influence on his
 future fortunes, the marriage of the
 King with Jane Seymour, Sir Edward
 was raised to the peerage by the title
 of Viscount Beauchamp, by patent
 dated June 5, 1536. On the 18th
 Oct. 1537 he was advanced to the dig-
 nity of Earl of Hertford, with re-
 mainder to the heirs male of his body
thereafter to be begotten. As yet he
 had no son by his present wife, for
 Edward, afterwards Earl of Hertford,
 as he was eighty-three years of age
 when he died in 1621, was not born
 until 1538; though, as already sug-
 gested, some of the many daughters of
 the Duke, and perhaps the son Ed-
 ward, supposed to have died young,

* To the name of Catharine Fillol in
 Vincent's Baronage at the Heralds' Col-
 lege is this note: "repudiata, quia pater
 ejus post nuptias eam cognovit."

were probably already born. In 1540, by Act of Parliament, 32 Hen. VIII., lands were settled upon the issue of his wife Anne.

The descent of the Duchess of Somerset was not unworthy of her exalted fortunes. It is thus set forth upon her monument in Westminster Abbey:

"A Princesse descended of noble lineage, beinge daughter of the worthie knight Sir Edward Stanhope, by Elizabeth his wyfe, that was daughter of Sir Foulke Burgchier Lord Fitzwarin, from whome our moderne Erles of Bathe are spronge. Sonne was he unto William Lord Fitzwarin, that was brother to Henry Erle of Essex and Jhon lord Berners; whome William their sire, sometyme Erle of Eu in Normandy, begat on Anne the sole heire of Thomas of Woodstocke, Duke of Gloucester, younger sonne to the mighty prince Kinge Edward the Third, and of his wyfe Aleanoure coheire unto the tenth Humfrey de Bohun that was Erle of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, High Constable of England."

It was shortly after the Earl of Hertford had assumed the office of Governor of King Edward VI. and Protector of the realm, that he was advanced to the dignity of a Duke, and at no great interval of time his brother the Lord Admiral married the Queen dowager. Then (if ever) it was that the contention or rivalry took place between the wives of the King's two uncles, which has formed the ground of the very severe character given to the Duchess of Somerset by Sir John Hayward, and by the numerous historical writers that have followed in his train. It appears to have been a question of precedence between the dowager of a deceased King and the wife of an existing Regent. All, however, that is known about it is that Sanders calls it "a very great contest:" and that Hayward, following Sanders, amplified and enlarged on it in more than one of those florid passages so frequent in his work. Sanders, indeed, had attributed a powerful and continued influence to the Duchess, which, if correctly stated, might have justified Sir John Hayward's expressions: "Then arose," he says, "a very great contest between Queen Katharine Parr and the Protector's wife who should have the precedence; and the contest rested not in the women, but passed to the men;

and, when the emulation continually increased, the Protector's wife would not let her husband alone, till at last it came to pass that the Protector, who although he ruled the King yet was ruled by his wife, must cut off his brother, that nothing might be an hindrance to her will."

It is only necessary, however, to refer the reader to Mr. Lodge's memoir of Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley, to prove how inaccurate a picture this gives of the progress of the discord between the two brothers Seymour; and, if Sanders has been deservedly characterised by Mr. Lodge as "a writer equally remarkable for vehemence of prejudice, and carelessness of truth," it is but fair to ascribe to the same qualities those portions of the story which relate to the Duchess of Somerset. Yet Mr. Lodge has continued to designate her as "a woman of intolerable pride and malice," at the same time that he condemns Sanders, and allows that Hayward neither sought for a corroboration of Sanders's account, nor, if he had so done, would have succeeded. No one, certainly, was ever more grossly slandered than was Anne Duchess of Somerset by Hayward, supposing that he proceeded on no better authority than the statements of Sanders: such, however, was apparently the case, and the acrimonious ingredients with which he embittered the potion must be ascribed to his ambition of fine writing, and a certain lurking prejudice against any wife that was assumed to be "a controler and director" of her husband.* But the reader must judge of the passage for himself.

"—the first cause proceeded from the pride, the haughty hate, the unquiet vanity of a mannish, or rather of a devilish, woman. For the lord Sudley had taken to wife Katharine Parre, Queen dowager to King Henry the Eighth, a woman adorned with many excellent virtues, especially humility, the beauty of all others. The Duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many imperfections

* See in Mr. Bruce's *Life of Sir John Hayward* a note upon his bitterness towards wives in general, and towards his own in particular. Hayward's *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, published by the Camden Society, p. xxxvi.

intolerable, but for pride monstrous. She was exceeding both subtle and violent in accomplishing her ends, for which she spurned over all respects both of conscience and shame. This woman did bear such invincible hate, first against the Queen dowager, for light causes, and women's quarrels, especially for that she had precedence of place before her, being wife to the greatest peer of the land; next to lord Sudley for her sake; that, albeit the Queen dowager died by childbirth, yet would not her malice either die or decrease, but continually she rubbed into the Duke's dull capacity, That the lord Sudley, dissenting from him in opinion of religion, sought nothing more than to take away his life, as well in regard of the common cause of religion, as thereby haply to attain his place. Many other things she boldly feigned, being assured of easie belief in her heedless hearer, always fearful and suspicious (as of feeble spirit), but then more than ever by reason of some late opposition

against him. Her perswasions she cunningly intermixed with teares, affirming that she would depart from him; as willing to hear, both of his disgraces and dangers, than either to see the one, or participate of the other. The Duke, therefore, imbracing this woman's counsel," &c.

Such is too often the "romance" of history.

On the Duke of Somerset's second and fatal disgrace the Duchess was sent to the Tower, on the day after her husband, the 16th Oct. 1551. The Duke was beheaded on the 22d Jan. 1551-2. The Duchess remained in the Tower during the remainder of the reign of Edward the Sixth, and was probably released after the accession of Queen Mary in July 1553. The following curious records of her imprisonment have been preserved:

"The Daily Dietts of the Duches of Somerset, being in the Towre.

(MS. Lansdowne 118, art. 32.)

By the Day.	Dyner	<div> Mutton stewed with potage viij^d beef boilde viij^d boilde mutton 1 legg v^d veale rost x^d Capon rost..... ij^s iij^d Connys ij x^d </div>	v ^s ix ^d	xj ^s
	Supper	<div> Mutton and potage vj^d slysed beef viij^d Mutton rost viij^d Connys ij x^d Larkes 1 doz. or other..... vj^d </div>	iiij ^s i ^d	
	Dyner and Supper	<div> Bred x^d bere..... viij^d Wyne..... viij^d </div>	ij ^s ij ^d	
Sum of theis Dietts as appere		<div> By the weke..... lxxvij^s Wood, coalls, and candells by the weke xx^s </div>	iiij ^{lb} s xvij ^s	

"Memorandum, that the leutenant dothe fynde the said Duches all nappry, plate, pewter vessaille, spice, and rosting of her meat, butter to baist the same, with divers other charges incedents, as venigre, musterd, verjous, onyens, salletes, and other.

"Also the lady Page, being for the most part with the said Duches, withe ij gentilwomen and one man attending on her, for whome is none allowance to the leutenant."

In an account rendered by Sir Arthur Darcy, Lieutenant of the Tower, 5—6 Edw. VI. (MS. Harl. 28,) also occurs this passage:

"The Lady of Somerset for her Dietts from the last of October unto the first of Maye, beinge xxvj wekes at c^s the weke, cxxx^{li}; and for ij gentilwomen attending on her the same tyme at xx^s the weke,

xxvj^{li}; for thre of the kynges majesties servaunts attending on her xv wekes, ending the xiiijth of February, at x^s a man the weke, xxij^{li} x^s; for her cooke for the said xxvj wekes at vi^s viij^d the weke, viij^{li} xiiij^s iij^d; for ij of the leutenant's men attending on her from the said xiiijth of February, after the discharge of the kings servaunts, to the forsaid first of Maye, being vj wekes, at xvj^s viij^d the

weke, ixth iijth iijth. And for fewell and candell for the said xxvj wekes, at xx^s the weke, xxvjth, Total, cccxijth xj^s viij^d."

In the beginning of 1553, 1554, was assigned to the Duchess out of the profits of the late Duke's lands, by a letter of order to the Chancellor of the Augmentations, to be paid to the Lieutenant of the Tower for her use: and, it being the time of Easter, leave was given to Bishop Hooper, formerly the Duke's chaplain, to visit her.*

On recovering her freedom, the Duchess of Somerset adopted the course which was almost universal in former days with the most illustrious widows: she chose a protector not so much of her person as her property, and, in order to give him all the authority which the law could bestow, she made him her husband. The gentleman so distinguished in the present instance was Francis Newdegate, esquire. He had been Gentleman Usher to the Duke of Somerset, and suffered imprisonment with him in the Tower at the time of his disgrace. He was a younger son of John Newdegate esquire, of Harefield, in Middlesex.

A letter of Mr. Newdegate to Lord Burghley, in which the Duchess inserts a part, is indicative of amiable feelings.

[MS. Lansdowne, No. 13, art. 30.]

"To the right honorable my L. Burley, principall Secretary to the Q. Ma^{ty}, and one of her hygh[n]es' p^{er}vy counsell at Courte.

"Pleaseth your Lordship (accordyng to th'effect of your letter, dated 3^o Sep. and delivred 11th) I have moved my La. grace for her interest in *Combe Nevell*, who hath only referryd the matter over unto me, also wisht me any way therein to please your Lordship. Wherefor this only I have, that my Ladys grace' yerly income diminished by me whyles I was after may it please you to give such conveyance to be that my Ladys grace may be content without sute, and yt willingly assented unto at my La. grace's request. And so with my La. grace's yours all good, and my duty in all servise, I

3^o Sep. 1571.

he Duchess's own

type.

"Good my lord, because you shall knowe the uttermost payne for your ferme, the fyne shalbe that you and my Lady contynew to let me have some of your renysh wyne when you chaunce upon good. And so, notwithstanding master Newdegates taking leve for me in his leter, with myne owne hande I wret thys my herty well-wyshyng to you and all yowre, and therewith comyt you to God.

"Your lovyng frynd in what I may,

"ANNE SOMERSET.

"Your Lordship's most redy to command,

"F. NEWDEGATE."

And another letter of the Duchess, in which she undertakes the defence of Mr. Newdegate from an attack of the Lord Chamberlain (Hunsdon), is no unfavourable specimen either of her spirit or her affection:

[MS. Lansdowne, No. 18, art. 89.]

"To the Ryght Honorable my Lorde Treasurer of England.

"My good Lorde, styll as I am perplexed I cannot but unfold my cares unto you. By redyng my L. Chamberlaynes leter and my answer you may knowe my greife. The lyke was never offered to any, nor the lyke threats of contempt, without offending any law, have ben gyven owt as to Mr. Newdegat. Yf your Lordship canne do any good to stay thys defacement to the world, I wold be glad of yt; yf not, I pray you thynke yt hath eased my stomacke to make you partener of my troubles. My fre offryng and yeldyng deserveth not such extremytes. And so wysyng God to mend all malycyous procurers therof, I pray for the Queen's Majesty, and wysy you good helth and long life.

"From Hanworth, the xx of Apryll [1574].

"Yo^r L. most assured frynd,

"ANNE SOMERSET."

Hanworth in Middlesex, from whence these letters were written, had been a royal residence; and it was within its walls that the youthful Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) had been subjected to those importunities of the Lord Seymour of Sudeley to which ambition rather than any softer passion had prompted him. It was granted to Anne Duchess of Somerset for life in the year 1558.

Mr. Newdegate died before the Duchess, in the year 1581. By his will† he left everything to her; "ac-

† A copy is in the Burghley Papers, MSS. Lansdowne, xxxiii. art. 74, and thence printed by Strype, (who imagined

cording as I have received all my pre-ferment by the Duchess's marriage, so do I, in few words, will and bequeath to her all that I am able any way to give her." He afterwards specifies a mansion in Canon Row, Westminster, bought of Lord Hunsdon, the manor of Littleton in Middlesex, and that of Little Ashfield in Surrey.

After this, the Duchess of Somerset lived on, to a very advanced age, accumulating great stores of wealth, so that it became a matter of interest, not only to her children and immediate connections, but even to the Queen herself, how it should be bestowed. The Duchess had been dissatisfied with the conduct of her younger son, Lord Henry Seymour, and was inclined to favour the elder, Lord Hertford. He had suffered much from the displeasure of the Crown, in consequence of his alliance with the sister of Lady Jane Grey, whilst Lord Henry had acquired the favour of the Queen as one of her courtiers and servants. With these few preliminary observations, the following very curious documents will tell their own story.

A Copy of the Duchess of Somerset's Will,
July 14, 1586.

[Burghley Papers, MS. Lansd. 50, art. 90.]

In the name of God. Amen. The xiiiij day of Julie, in the year of our Lord God 1586. I ANNE by the goodness of God DUCHESS OF SOMERSET, considering the many yerres wherewith God hath blessed me, and the sicknes wherewith I am visited, doe in perfect mynde and remembrance make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following. First, I thank God in Christ Jesus that he hath long agoe called me to the knowledge and love of the Gospell, and ever since kept me therein to an assured hope of life everlasting, thorough faith in the righteousnes of Jesus Christ alone. In which faith I recomend my bodie to the dust whence it was taken, and my soule into the most mercifull handes of him that redemed it, to be kept of him till it shalbe reunited to the bodie in that glorious daye of the resurrection of all flesh. Secondly, I geve thanks to God allso for the temporall blessings of my landes, goodes, and chatells, which I dispose to my children, servants, the poore, and others, as followeth.

First, I geve to my sonne the Earle of Hertford, and his heyres for ever, all my

Newdegate was only the Duchess' "Steward,") *Annals*, Book I. chap. 6.

mansion howse situate in Chanon rowe, within Westminster, in the Countie of Middlesex, with the howsholde and furniture therof. Item, I geve him a glasse of cristall dressed with gould, a basen and ewer all gilt plaine, a payr of gilt pottes, a payer of flagons newe bought, iij gilt trenchers, a sponne of gould not foulded, iiij other spones gilt antique fashion. Item, I geve him ij of the fayrest gilt bowles with covers, a salt of cristall, and my beast cheane of greate pearle with long beades of goulde betwene, a fayer jewel of diamondes, and a greate pearle worth by estimation about xxx^l.

Item, I geve to his wife my daughter of Hertford a fayer tablet to weare with antique work of one syde and a row of diamondes on the other syde. Item, I geve her a clock of gould work worth about xxx^l.

Item, I geve to my sonne the Lord Henry Seymour xiiij hundred powndes of lawfull English monie, over and above the vij hundred I have allreadie geven him towards the payment of his debts. Item, I geve him a fayer jewel of an egret with divers stones. Item, I geve him ij bowles of silver and gilt, with ewers, and a basen and ewer of sylver.

Item, I geve to my daughter the Ladie Marie Rogers all my lease and tearme of yerres in the manner and ferme of Ashford, in the countie of Middlesex, which I have fermed of (*blank*). Item, I geve her a harkenet of pearle, in number about c.c.c. two ropes of perle, in number about ij thousand, a lace with small pearle, a jewel of jacinth rownd with small pearle, a cople of bowles with covers, a spice box of sylver with the furniture of it, a ladle sylver and gilt, and my saddel embroydered with black velvet.

Item, I geve to my daughter the Ladie Elizabeth Knightley a greate cheane of pearle with true-loves, a jewel of a balist, ij great standing cuppes sylver and gilte, a jugge of stone fayer dressed with sylver and gilt, and a skellet of sylver.

Item, I geve to my sonne Beuchamp* ij hundred powndes of lawfull English monie and a cheane of pearle and gould with friers' knottes, the gould by estimation worth about lxxx^l.

Item, I geve to my sonne Thomas Seymour† a hundred powndes of lawfull English monie, and a cheane worth about lx^l.

Item, I geve to my sonne Beuchampes wife a booke of gould kept in a grene purse, and a payer of bracelets without stones.

* Her grandson, and probably also "son," by baptism.

† His brother.

Item, I geve to my daughter Maries husband a cheane of gould black.

Item, I geve to my daughter Elizabethes husband one of my ringes that hath the best diamonds.

Item, I geve to my goddaughter Anne Knightley five hundred powndes of lawfull English monie and a rope of small pearle, in number about a thousand.

Item, I geve to my Lord Treasurer a juggle of cristall with a cover dressed with sylver and gilt, and a ring with an emerald.

Item, I geve to my nephew John Stanhope the fortie powndes he oweth me.

Item, I geve to my nephew Michael Stanhope a piller of gould with viii diamondes.

Item, all the reast of my plate not geven before I geve to my fower childeren, equally to be devided betwene them. Item, I geve a cofer of sheetes and pillowberes and a case standard with fine white naperie to my two daughters, equally to be devided. Item, I geve to the same my ij daughters my apparell, equally allso to be devided.

Item, I geve to my servant Wm. Dickinson tenne powndes of lawfull English money, to be paide him for an annuities or pension by myne executor during his life. Item, I geve to Richard Saunders, my servant, five powndes of lyke lawfull English monie, to be paide him by myne executor for a yearly pension during his life. Item, I geve to Richard Lanckeshire, John Trodde, and mother Gardener, to every one of them a yerely pension of 40^s. to be payde them by myne executor during there lives. Item, I geve to all the rest of my gentilmen, yeomen, and gromes, and others in ordinarie, a yeres wages.

Item, I geve to Margaret Ashhurst all my wearing linnen, which is in her keeping, and a new black satten gowne. Item, I geve to Anne Jones 40^s. Item, I geve to Mrs. Ansley a gowne of wrought velvet furred thorough with cunnie. Item, I geve to Jane Seymour 100^l of lawfull English mony.

Item, I geve to godly and poor students he ij Universites xx^l, x^l to the one and o the other.

Item, I geve to the poor prisoners in the xx markes, willing that these ij be distributed by ij godly preachers.

of all my landes, tenements, jewells, with other goodes, horses, mares, geldinges, all other stock and store, all mony, debts, now or by bonde, covenant, or by sonne the Earle of make and appoint my x my debts payd and

my legacies faithfully performed, and my funeralls discharged according to this my last will and testament. In witness whereof, to this my last will and testament, I have subscribed my name with myne own hande, and putte my seale this daye and yere abovesayd.

Signed, ANNE SOMERSET.

Postscriptum. Memorandum, that there is no materiall enterlyning, but the gown geven to Mrs. Ashhurst, these wordes, "lawfull English monie," and about the recital of the goodes, tenements, leases, &c.

Witnesses. THO. PENNEY. THO.

MUFFET. W. CHARKE.

Endorsed. This was acknowledged and avowed by her Grace the Duchess of Somerset to be her last will and testament, we witnesses whose names are underwritten.

Tho. Penney. Tho. Muffet. W. Charke.

The will is followed in the MS. by

An Inventorie of the jewells, plate, money, and other goodes of the late Duchesse of Somerset, taken at Hanworthe the xxjth of Aprell 1587, by John Wolley, one of her Majesties pryvie councill, and John Fortescue, master of her saide Majesties greate wardrobe, by order from her Majestie, in presence of the right hon^{ble} Earle of Harforde, Henry Lorde Seymour, Ser Recharde Knightley knight, Andrew Rogers esquier, Willm. Dyckenson, and Richarde Sawnders.

In a copher of crimson vellette.

Imprimis, a chaine of pearle, and golde, black inamiled with knottes.

Item, a carkenette of golde and pearle with knottes, with a pendant saphire, with a fayer pearle annexed.

Item, a carkenette of pearle and padlockes of golde.

Item, a chayne of fayer pearle, furnished with pipes of golde, inamyled with blacke.

Item, a playne chayne of golde with small linkes.

Item, a pomaunder chayne, with small beades of pomaunder and trew-loves of pearle, and many small pearles, to furnishe the same, with a pendant of mother of pearle, and a little acorne appendant.

Item, a salte of golde fashioned like a bell.

Item, a fawcon of mother of pearle, furnished with diamondes and rubyes, standing upon a ragged staffe of fayer diamondes and rubyes.

Item, a greate jacinthe, garnished with flowers of golde and pearle, with a lesse jacinthe on the backe side, with a fayer pearle appendante.

Item, a tablette of golde of a storie fur-

nished with diamondes and rubies, with a pearle appendante.

Item, a tablette of golde made like an artichoke, blacke and blew ennamyled.

Item, an aggatte sette in golde, garnished with small pearle, with a pearle appendante.

Item, a booke of golde with artichokes, of daye worke, upon blacke vellett.

Item, a payer of flaggen braceletts of golde playne, in each bracelette a jacinthe.

Jewells.

Item, a payer of braceletts of golde, wrought like scallope shelles with hollowe worke.

Item, a dowble rope of pearle of one ell longe.

Item, a fayer pendant of mother of pearle, flourished with gold, like an S.

Item, twentie-eight small rubies unsett.

Item, three pearles, whearof two pendants.

Item, a dowble rope of pearle of one yarde iij quarters longe.

Item, a chayne of pearle of a bigger sorte, of fower dowble.

Item, a lylie pottle of golde with a sea water stone in the myddle, with two pearles pendant.

Item, two fayer emerauldes set in colletes of ledde.

Item, a little tablette of golde, enamelled with golde, with a pearle appendante.

Item, a pillar of golde garnished with eight diamondes.

Item, ninetene amethystes, wheareof one greate one.

Item, a fayer jewell of golde sette with thirtene diamondes on both sides, bordered with small pearles.

Item, a greate tablette of golde enamyld blacke and white, garnished on the one side with an aggatte and sixe rubies, and on the other side with twelve diamondes.

Item, a tablett of golde curiouslie wrought, sette with sixe fayer diamondes and three fayer pearles, wheareof one pendante.

Item, a tablette of golde garnished rownde with small pearles, with a greate ballaste in the middeste, and a pearle pendante.

Item, a fayer square tablette of golde like an H, with fower diamondes, and a rocke rubie or ballast in the middeste, garnished with pearles, and a pearle pendante.

Item, a spectacle * case of golde.

Item, a chayne of golde, innamyld blacke.

Item, a booke of golde innamyld blacke.

Item, a spone of golde innamyld blacke.

Item, a bodkynne of golde, with clawes in the ende, innamyld blacke.

Item, two peeces of unicorn's horns in a redde taffeta purse.

Item, a foldinge spone of golde.

Item, a little signette of golde, with her Graces owne crestte.†

In the same copher of crimson vellette.

1. Item, a blew knytte silke purse, with an hundred pounds in angells and crowns.

Then follows the description of twenty-one other purses, each containing one hundred pounds, or rather more.

In a blacke vellett jewell copher—Jewells.

Item, a confecte boxe of golde like a scallope shell.

Item, a payer [of] braceletttes of fayer pearle with bugle, the pearles in number fower score and eight.

Item, a payer of braceletttes of currall cutte like acorns, laced with small pearles.

Item, in a little blacke boxe sixe ringes sette with diamondes, some les and some bigger.

Item, in an other little blacke boxe two ringes of golde, one with a fayer emeralde, and the other with a rubye.

Item, in an other boxe two ringes, the one a topis, the other a small rubye.

Item, in an other little boxe one little ringe with a diamond.

Item, in a little white boxe divers sortes of course pearles.

*Then follows an enumeration of thirty more bags and purses of gold, each containing one hundred pounds, half of which were "In a square green copher of valence;" and half "In a compasse green copher of valence." Her treasures in gold amounted therefore to 5000*l*.*

A brefe note of the Depositions of the Witnesses concerninge the Testament of the late Duches of Somerset.

[MS. Lansdowne 50, art. 91.]

The said Duches upon the xiiij of July, 1586, upon good advice and deliberacon, caused her testament to be written by Mr. Charke, preacher, and therein bequeathed divers particular legacies to her children, servants, and frends, and the residue of her goods (her debts, legacies, and charges deducted) her Grace gave to her sonne the Earl of Hertford, and him made her onely executor; which will she did subscribe and

† An impression of this appears to some of her letters, viz. the crest still used by the Stanhope family, a castle, therefrom issuant a demi-lyon, crowned, and holding in his paws a fireball.

* The old lady had recourse to the optician. This word was misprinted "soper-takle" by Strype.

seale up before Mr. Charke, and caused her two phisitions, viz. Doctor Penney, and Doctor Muffitt, to be called in unto her; and before them and the said Mr. Charke did acknowledge the same to be her last will and testament, and desired them to bare witness thereof, and to subscribe their names to the same, which they did accordinglye. (Thomas Penny, fol. 1mo. Tho. Muffitt, fol. 18mo. ex parte d'ni Henr. ad primum interr. Willmus. Charke, fol. 12, ad 5tum artic. ex parte Comitiss.)

The said will, after the death of the said Duches, was found in her closett shutt up in her chefe jewell chest, laid up among her chefe jewells. (Willmus. Dickinson, fol. 9mo. ex parte Comitiss. Richus. Saunders, fol. 11, ad 8 ar.)

Upon the vijth of Aprill, 1587, Sir Thomas Gorge, knight, came to her Grace to Hanworth, from the Quenes Majestie, about xi of the clocke before dynner, and delivered his message unto her, and used such reasons and perswasions unto her Grace as is containyd in a schedull hereunto annexed." Sir [Thomas Gorges.]

After dynner her Grace sent for Sir Thomas Gorge, and made answere unto his message as followeth: "My good cozen, I have thought upon your last motion, touching puttinge Harrye in truste, and am fullye resolved thereon to follow her Majesties deuse (undertakinge so gracioslye for his faithfulness), and my last will is her Majesties will; and so I praye you saye, cosen, from me," &c. Upon which speches her Grace sent a ring to her Majestie, and desired them to bare witness, and that it should be kept secret from both her sonnes. (Sir Thomas Gorge. Dr. Muffitt, as in the schedule annexed. The Lady Marye Rogers, "I have thought upon your last motion before dynner, and am determined to yeald to putt Harrye in trust, for my will is the Quenes will." Fol. 5to. ex parte d'ni Henrici, ad 3 artic.)

Upon the next daye, beinge the vijth of Febru. in the morninge, the Earle of Hertford came to her bedside, and said to her Grace as followeth: "I understand that Sir Thomas Gorge hath bin with your Grace from the Queen's Majestie, and I cannot learne what the matter is, and I praye God that both her Majestie, your Grace, and myself, are not abused by him; but if it be to take away any trust reposed upon me, and to laye it upon my brother Harrye, I beseeche you Grace to lett me understand it, and I shalbe very well contented withall." Whereunto she answeringe said, "No, no, sonne, their is no such be." (Thomazina Harrington, ex parte tis, fol. 6, ad 10 artic. Margareta hurst, fol. 7, ad 10 ar. Jana Seymer,

fol. 10, ad 4 interr. ex parte d'ni Henric. D. Maria Rogers, fol. 8, ad 5 interr. deposeth of the question, but doth not remember the answere.)

Upon Good Fridaye followinge, beinge the xiiijth of April, Doctor Muffitt, seinge her Grace to be verye weakne, and more like to dye then to live, did not onelye advertise her Grace of her weaknes, but also earnestlye moved her to sett all things in order; and whereas he was made a witness of her Grace's message sent to the Quenes Majestie by Sir Thomas Gorge, he requested her that she woulde suffer him to explaine the same to them that were present, to the ende that all controversie betwene her children might be cutt awaye after her decease, to the which she answaringe said, "No, no, what needes it?" Whereupon the said Dr. Muffitt answaringe said, "Is it then your Grace's pleasure to doo for my Lord Harrye accordinge to your Grace's message sent unto her Majestie by Sir Thomas Gorge?" To the which her Grace answered, "Yea, yea." (Thomas Muffitt, fol. 17, ad 10 artic. ex parte d'ni Henric. D. Maria Rogers, fol. 7, ad 10 artic. ex parte d'ni Henric. Jane Seymer, fol. 9, ad 10 artic. Elizabeth Peckham, fol. 12, ad eund. artic. Tho. Penny, fol. 2, ex parte Comitiss. "Your G. will is accordinge to her Majesties message sent unto you by Sir Tho. Gorge, and her G. answaringe said, 'Yea, yea.'")

The next document has two indorsements.

(1) *The breviar, with the note of the deposition of Sir Tho. Gorge and D. Muffitt annexed.*

(2) *The message done by Sir Thomas Gorge, and his owne perswasions to the Duchesse.*

Upon Fridaye, beinge the seaventh of Aprill, 1587, abowte eleven of the cloke in the forenoone, Sir Thomas Gorges, knight, entered into her Graces chamber whilst I and the howsehold were at prayers in the chapple; from thence I was called into her Graces chamber, and requested by her Grace and Sir Thomas Gorges to beare record of a messuage which he had brought from her Majestie to my ladies Grace, which was this:

That her Majestie, understandinge by Doctor Baylie of her Graces weaknes, thought it good to advertise her of one thinge, the performance whereof should be right acceptable to her Majestie, and also moste honorable for her Grace, namelie, that she would especiallie be good to my Lord Henrye; and that, as his eldest brother was made the father's sonne by descente of so noble and great a birthright, so likewise my Lord Henrye might be made a sonne by the mother's side, beinge

especiallie enriched by her goodnes. This request he also said in her Majesties name to be moste wise and reasonable.

"First, because he was poore and had moste need of healpe; contrariwise, my lord of Hertford was riche, and neded not the like healpe.

"Secondlie, that whatsoever her Grace hearetofore obteyned for the betteringe and mainteyninge of her estate, hit was upon her erneste complainte that otherwise she knewe not howe to provide for her younger children; for, albeit the elder was well provided for, yea without further maintenance the youngest (beinge all a Duke's children) should have nothinge to further themselves withall in the world; wherefore, yf your Grace (said Mr. Gorges*) shall leave that to your eldest sonne which was given for the relieff of yourselfe and your younger poore children, hit may be thought that the prince was deluded by you, and turne to your great dishonor.

"Thirdlie, that it were a thinge agreeable to her Grace's singular wisdom, to make as many heads of her howse as possible she might; contrariwise to advance only one sonne (and hym moste honorablie provided for) and to prese downe the other, was a thinge nether politique in itselfe, nether of comone example amongst the wiseste.

"Lastelie, he added that her Majestie hade also especiall cawse to tender my Lord Henrie so muche the more, because he hade benne these many yeres her faithfull servant, and moste prudentlie and sincerelie discharged many matters of truste; and also that She had purposed againe to have employed him by sea or by lande, wear it not that she comaunded him to tender his mother's healtie, and hade rather looke out other to supplie his place, then her Grace should want the benefite of his attendance, wherefore she expecteth (said Mr. Gorges) that your Grace should espéciallie do for hym; and yf you laye any charge of truste upon him (be it executorship or what soever), her Majestie will (I dare say) promise for his faithfulness, and undertake he shall trewlie discharge it, otherwise she would prove his moste heavie mistris, and denye him her service and favour."

Her Grace's Answer.

"I moste humble thanke her Majestie that she vouchsafeth not only to tender my health, but also myne honour, and trewlie

* This is one instance of many that might be adduced of knights being styled Mr. in old documents, which style is consequently no proof of a document being anterior in date to the knighthood of the party mentioned.

Harrie shall fare never a whitte the worse for her good oppinion of him, but much the better. As for makinge him mine executor I cane not do it, for I have alreadie made another."

"Whye, madame (said Mr. Gorges), so longe as you leve you may make ether the Lord Henrie your executor, or whom you will; and yf you mislike the demeanour of my Lord Henrie, you may pretere my lord of Hertford againe; yet, madame, I will urge you to nothinge; I only shew what her Majestie wisheth and counseleth, as your deare freind and soveraigne, namlie, that your espéciall favour in all thinges should be bestowed upon him, and that yf you truste him with any thinge I deare saye her Majestie will undertake for his uprighte dealinges."

Her Grace's Answer.

"I praye you, cozine Gorges, goo to dinner, and in the meane season I will advise of this pointe." So we departed.

After dinner her Grace called for us againe, and of her selfe, without any farther speache or motion used by any, uttered these words:

"My good cozine, I have thought upon your laste motion, touchinge puttinge Harrie in truste, and am fullie resolved therein to followe her Majesties devise (undertakinge so gratuslie for his faithfulness); and my laste will is her Majesties will, and so I pray you saye, cozine, from me; and I praye you returne my moste hartie and humble thanks unto her Majestie for thinkinge so well of my sonne, and so carefullie tenderinge his estate, as also for her love shewed alwaies to my nephewes John and Michael, desiringe her to continewe the same."

Mr. Gorges.

"Will it please your G. to comaund me any farther service, or to send some ringe or token in witness that you will it thus towards my Lord Henrie."

Her Grace.

"Yes;" and kissinge a ringe delivered it unto him, and willed me and my Lady Marie† to beare record thereof, prayinge moste godlie and hartlie (even with teares) for the preservation of her Majesties liffe many yeres.

Mr. Gorges.

"Her Majestie wilbe very glade of your Graces answer touching my Lord Henrie; neverthelesse, she would not that all love should be so conveyed to him, but that you should also carrie a natural and lovinge affection towards my Lord of Hartford,

† Lady Mary Rogers.

your right honorable sonne; and sometimes my old master, desiringe you to love him stille, and to make mache of him, who (as he himselfe hath often protested) wilbe glade of his brothers prosperitie, and often hath he wished that my Lord Henric might be put in truste with your goodes, and not hymselfe; wherefore, beinge a thinge that he himselfe hath desired, and this beinge donne not for any evell opinions conceived of him, but for betteringe of his brothers estate, I doubt not but he wilbe contented."

Her Grace.

"Yet I beseeche you all to let nether him nor Harrye knowe of it as yet;" which havinge promised, we departed.

It is remarkable that much of the Duchess of Somerset's plate may be traced as late as 1618 in the will of Sir Valentine Knightley (124 Meade), whose father had married for his second wife one of the Duchess's daughters.*

The Duchess died on Easter Day, April 16, 1587, at ninety years of age: when, according to her epitaph, "with firme faith in Christ, in most mylde manner rendred she her life." Her body was interred in Westminster abbey, where her monument still remains. It is one of those gigantic erections which contribute to block up the various chapels, and occupies, to the height of twenty-four feet, the very spot where anciently stood the altar in the chapel of St. Nicholas. An effigy of the Duchess, in her robes as a peeress, is placed on a sarcophagus in its front. Engravings of this will be found in Dart's Westminster Abbey, plate 23, and in Akermann's Westminster Abbey, plate 31: where also, and in Neale and Brayley's History, the epitaph, both in Latin and English, will be found.

A portrait at Strawberry Hill, said to be painted by Sir Antonio More, was attributed to Anne Duchess of Somerset; and an engraving of it, by T. Nugent, was published in Harding's Biographical Mirrour, 1792. It represents a young woman, in the costume of Queen Mary's reign, holding in her right hand her gloves and in her left a miniature. It is *not*, therefore, the Duchess, who was then more than fifty years of age, but possibly represented another "Anne Stanhope."

Eight letters of the Duchess of So-

merset to Lord Burghley occur among his papers, and may be found as follows:

1563, Jan. 9. Soliciting the release of her son, the Earl of Hertford, and his bride. MS. Lansd. 8, art. 43. Printed by Strype, Annals, II, 445.

1566, Apr. 18. On the same subject. MS. Lansd. 9, art. 32.

1571, Sept. 13. Now printed.

1574, April 20. Also now printed.

1576, Dec. 12. Recommending Mr. Druse for preferment. MS. Lansd. 22, art. 87.

1581, May 7. Recommending Edward Stanhope, her nephew, to be a Master of Requests. MS. Lansd. 33, art. 3.

1582, July 17. On the conveyance of the manor of Asted to her son Henry. MS. Lansd. 36, art. 5.

— July 22. This letter mentions "some unnaturall and unjust dealing used by Henry towards me." Ibid. art. 6.

There is another document in the British Museum, which, though it has been erroneously connected with the Duchess of Somerset, yet requires notice here from having been made the occasion for Strype's adoption of those very severe views of her character which he had found in the pages of Hayward. This occurs in his *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, as follows:

"Yet he had his share of trouble and sorrow; as, the anger of his haughty mistress, the Duchess of Somerset, and many unjust imputations that were raised against him, whereto she gave too much credit; which was the cause of a large letter, which he addressed unto her; wherein he vindicated himself against many slanders which were told the Duchess; whereof she had twitted him in the teeth." * * * "Indeed, she was an imperious and ill-natured woman, and had taken some occasion to fall out with him; and in her passion, it seems, had cast out these reports before him."

Now this document, which Strype ought to have printed at length in a *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, (particularly if he had really apprehended the person to whom it was addressed,) but to which he does not even give a reference, is still existing in the MS. Harl. 6989, art. 84, and is described in the printed Catalogue with the same error as that committed by Strype—

"Sr. Thomas Smith to the Dutchess of Somerset, in vindication of himself against certain Reflections about his acquisition of Wealth."

* *Unton Inventories*, 4to, 1841, p. lxx.

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But the document was evidently addressed to the Duke of Somerset, not the Duchess. The blunder arose from the indorse, in which the word Duke was first written "Duch," and then by a second hand, (Strype's own, it is believed,) altered from misapprehension to "Duches."

There is, then, no evidence to show that the Duchess interfered with the affairs of Sir Thomas Smith, and Strype's abuse of her on this occasion is consequently gratuitous.

In his *Life of Cheke*, Strype again speaks of her as "a very imperious woman," and "this lofty lady," founding those epithets on a letter written by Cheke to the Duchess in Jan. 1549, to excuse some offence which his wife had given to her Grace. The original of this letter is in the *Burghley Papers*, MS. Lansd. 2, art. 34.

The children of the Duchess of Somerset are thus enumerated in her epitaph.

"Edward Earl of Hertford."

"Henry." He married Lady Jane Percy, daughter of the Earl of Northumberland.

"Another Edward," probably one

who died in infancy before the birth of the Earl of Hertford, as he is not otherwise mentioned.

"Anne Countess of Warwick:" whose memorable marriage took place when the feud between her father and the Duke of Northumberland was temporarily patched up. She was subsequently the wife of Sir Edward Unton, K.B. and at length died insane.*

"Margaret," who during the period of her father's elevation was destined for the heir of the earldom of Derby, but subsequently died unmarried.

"Jane." This daughter her father is said to have endeavoured to contract to her cousin, King Edward. She died "in her virginity" at the age of nineteen, the 19th March, 1550, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to her memory by her brother Viscount Beauchamp. See it engraved, with its epitaph, in *Dart*, pl. 12.

"Mary;" married first to Andrew Rogers, esquire, and secondly to Sir Henry Peyton.

"Katherine." She died unmarried.

"Elizabeth," who became the second wife of Sir Richard Knightley.

J. G. N.

RECTORY HOUSE AT KINGSWORTHY, HAMPSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THE Rectory House at Kingsworthy, near Winchester, represented in the annexed engraving, is situated on rising ground near the river Itchin, a short distance from the parish church.

It was built in the year 1836, at the expense of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. The walls are of dark red brick, and all the dressings of Bath stone. The clustered chimneys are variously ornamented, and were made upon the spot in moulds furnished for the purpose from Cossey Hall in Norfolk, a magnificent specimen of domestic architecture by the same architect, Mr. J. C. Buckler.

J. B.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Feb. 18.*

IN the late republication of the Right Hon. member for Edinburgh's contributions to the great Northern periodical, one which bears the unerring impress or internal evidence of his composition, and is consequently, in general opinion, ascribed to him, has been omitted, though hardly surpassed by any of the articles which, in this collection, so eminently display the extent, the diversity, and, with some

few exceptions, the philosophic soundness and laudable application of his attainments. Among these none shine brighter than his classical references when called for by any arising occasion; and I have therefore been not a little surprised at a singular oversight in that department of literature which

* See memoirs of the Unton family, prefixed to the Unton Inventories, published by the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, 4to, 1841.

very recently and, I may add, accidentally, met my notice. At the close of an admirable essay just alluded to, on the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, in No. 145, page 96 of the Review, after stating that the various qualities which fit men for action and speculation were conjoined in that remarkable personage, it is added, "that he seemed, as Fuller observed, to be like Cato Uticensis, born to that only which he was about." Fuller, supposing the extract to be accurate, here necessarily bore in mind the pointed words of Livy, (lib. xxxix. 40,) "Ut natum ad id unum diceret quodcumque ageret." But it was the elder Cato, the renowned Censor, that the historian thus characterised, the founder of his name, and not his great-grandson, who fell by his own hand at Utica, whence this adherent appellation. Of the younger Cato no mention in fact could occur in the residuous books of Livy, which, to the deep regret of the learned, extend not beyond the forty-fifth U. C. 585, above eighty years prior to his birth (U. C. 65,) nor does any advertence to him appear in the Epitomes, or contents of the lost books, till the hundred and fourth; U. C. 695, when he was commissioned to regulate and administer, as a *provincia*, the island of Cyprus.* Indeed, of the Roman Annalist's work, the second decade, including the interval from the tenth to the twenty-first book, having also perished, not more than thirty-five have reached modern times; and even of this inconsiderable portion of the original achievement, which embraced one hundred and forty, the last five, extending from the fortieth to the forty-fifth, are mutilated in several parts. It is in the hundred and fourteenth that the stern patriot's suicide was related, as we learn from the Epitome, where a few rapid words commemorate the act, which has been celebrated, with rivalry of panegyric, by Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Manilius, and Lucan, as shown in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1838, page 594. With the prose writers of Rome, Cicero (Tuscul. Quest. i. 30), Seneca (passim), Florus (lib. iv. cap.

2), A. Gellius (lib. xv. 18), it is a subject of similar eulogy, and not less so with Appian (de Bello Civili, lib. ii.), as well as with Plutarch (in Catone Minore, cap. lxxix.). The former (page 490, edit. H. Stephani, Geneva, 1592, folio) represents him as wholly acting on his own discriminating views of justice and honour, "τὸ δίκαιον ἢ πρέπον ἢ καλὸν οὐκ ἔθεσι μᾶλλον, ἢ μεγαλοφύχοις λογισμοῖς ὁρίσας." Dio Cassius, in his forty-third book (p. 247, edit. H. Stephani, 1591, folio,) is still more laudatory, and concludes by stating how much the glory of his character was enhanced by his death, "Ὁ μὲν οὖν Κάτων . . . μεγάλῃ δόξαν καὶ αἰσ' αὐτοῦ θανάτου ἔλαβεν." According to Plutarch, so soon as he found himself alone, uncontrolled by the presence of others—Now, said he, I am myself, "Νῦν ἐμός εἰμι, and, having prepared the instrument of death, he twice, as was reported, read Plato's Phædo, "τὸ βιβλίον . . . λέγεται δις ὅλον διεξελθεῖν. Yet this work most explicitly condemns suicide, while maintaining the immortality of the soul; but it altered not Cato's resolution of quitting this life, however it may have cheered him with the prospect of an imperishable futurity,

"Nous avons en nos mains la fin de nos douleurs; [malheurs." Et qui veut bien mourir, peut braver les Corneille, Les Horaces, Act iii. Sc. 5.

Lactantius (lib. iii. 18) and St. Augustine, De Civitate Dei, (lib. i. 23,) discuss the subject, as may be supposed, in a different sense—a Christian one—little variant, indeed, from Plato's, whose dialogue is of such length that its repeated perusal, within the presumed time, is not easy of belief.

That Mr. Macaulay should thus have adopted old Tom Fuller's classical blunder is extraordinary in the author of the "Lays of Ancient Rome." And yet that beautiful effusion is not wholly free from critical, or, as possibly may be thought, hypercritical animadversion. At page 145, introductory to the lay of Virginia, it is stated that Appius Claudius Crassus, in whose time the lay, though referable to an anterior period, is supposed to be sung, "was descended from a long line of ancestors distinguished by their haughty demeanour and hostility to the plebeian order." But this proud

* I use the commonly received chronology, without recurring to Niebuhr's probably more accurate calculation, though the difference is not great.

patrician, whose bitter and not unargumentative speech (U. C. 387) against the creation or the compulsory election of plebeian consuls, in answer to Licinius and Sextius, we find in Livy, (lib. vi. 40,) was only the fourth in descent from the founder of his house in Rome; and to the settlement of the family there Mr. Macaulay's assertion solely applies, which will hardly warrant the ascription to him of a long line of ancestors. The first Claudius was Consul U. C. 259, and this altercation with the Tribunes occurred in 387, an interval of 128 years, constituting surely no ancestral antiquity in elevated fortune. What peer, of whose predecessors nothing was publicly known, or who were even aliens in residence and origin to our soil, before our second George's promotion of the first of them, could amongst us claim a long line of English ancestry? Three in number, and no more preceded this Claudius, would certainly not authorise the pretension; while, if allowed, more than one of our noble families—very many indeed,—on consonant grounds of date and political character, would be equally entitled to the boastful assumption, which genealogists, the most conscious of its fallacy, would be the promptest to support, or last to contest. The lay itself is an admirable production of pathetic simplicity; and truly impressive is the father's address to his victim, whose sacrifice can alone protect her honour. The gifted writer's interpretation, likewise, of the word "*πομπάτων*," in the quoted passage of Plutarch, is ingenious, and, after consulting the original, (in *Romulo*, cap. viii. page 40, edit. H. Stephani, 1572,) I hesitate not to pronounce it correct, though differing from other versions.

The Claudian race, to which the preceding observations advert, ceased, we know, to exist in the year of Rome 808, after filling the highest offices of the state, republican and imperial, from the year 250, a space of 558 years. Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, successively wielded the imperial sceptre, after Augustus, whose consort Livia, by adoption only of the Livian race, was also of the family, and whose nephew Marcellus, (so pathetically deplored, on his premature fate, by Virgil, *Æneid*. vi. 833,) his destined heir, was a scion of the plebeian

branch of the great house. It was in the person of Britannicus, the son of Claudius by the dissolute Messalina, herself one of the last survivors of the popular Valerian name, that the Claudian generation failed, and, I may well repeat, "*Extremum tanti generis per secula nomen*," (Lucan. vii. 589,) became extinct. Nero, who poisoned Britannicus,* (Tacitus, xiii. 16,) had been engrafted on the ancient stock, the sole instance of adoption recorded of it in history, (Tacit. lib. xii. 25;) and it is to a singular error of reference, regarding this imperial monster, that I now proceed to direct the reader's indulgent attention.

The number CXXIX. of the Quar-

* Yet this embodied spirit of evil, a name of paramount execration, and synonyme of demoniac madness, aspired, in the words of Seneca's tragedy of *Octavia*, to be enrolled among the gods! believing himself quite as well entitled to deification as his predecessor Augustus, whose early crimes were not less flagrant, during the horrors of the *Triumvirate*, which he enumerates at length.

"*Ille qui meruit pia
Virtute cœlum Divus Augustus, viros
Quot interemit nobiles, juvenes, senes!*

*Pietate gnati factus eximîâ Deus,
Post fata consecratus, et templis datus,*" &c.

Thence, with an assumption of equal right, he anticipates a similar posthumous homage to himself.

"*Nos quoque manebunt astra, si sævo
prior*

*Ense occuparo quidquid infestum est
mihi,*" &c.

Octavia, Act ii. v. 504, *et seqq.*

And had Seneca, whose death forms so prominent a feature of his sanguinary career, survived him, the apotheosis would have afforded still more pungent grounds of ridicule, or worse, than those so well urged by the philosopher, (obviously different from the tragic poet,) in his *Αποκοκύνωσις*, or deification of the stultified Claudius, the grand-uncle and stepfather of Nero, one of the few humorous essays bequeathed us by antiquity. A heaven thus filled made a modern German, Jacob Heinrich Meister, believe that Homer could never have seriously intended to glorify its inmates, and impressed him with a conviction that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, were, in truth, mock heroic productions aimed, in derision, at the Grecian mythology of his day. Some articles published, during the year

terly Review contains a most interesting essay on Flower Gardens. At page 233, in reproof of Walpole's sneer at the *classical*, in abandonment, as he urges, of the *natural* model of a college garden, it is shrewdly remarked—"He little thought how soon sturdy Oxford would blunt the edge of his periods. Still more astonished would he have been to have had his natural style traced to no less a founder than Nero." And, in a subjoined note, I find added, "Tacitus in the Sixth Book of his *Annals* gives us this information—*Ceterum Nero usus est patriæ ruinis, extruxitque domum, in qua haud perinde gemmæ et aurum miraculo essent, solita pridem et luxu vulgata, quam arva et stagna, et in modum solitudinam, hinc sylvæ, inde aperta spatia et prospectus, magistris et machinatoribus Severo et Celere, quibus ingenium et audacia erat, etiam quæ natura denegavisset, per artem tentare, et viribus principis illudere.*" We since, pursues the reviewer, learn from Loudon's *Encyclopedia*, section 1145, that this passage was suggested by Forsyth to Walpole, who promised to insert it in the second edition of his essay. It would, however, appear that the second edition, published in 1780, has not fulfilled this promise.

On reading the above paragraph with the pregnant quotation from Tacitus, it struck me at once, that his *sixth* book, and the number is in full letters, could not possibly include so direct an advertence to the conflagration in the reign, or, perhaps by the contrivance of Nero, which opened a vacancy for the constructions here described. The book, I knew, was confined exclusively to the narrative of the concluding years of Tiberius, whose death, in fact, preceded the birth of Nero by nine months (see

Ernesti's note, on Suetonius, in Tiberio, cap. 73.) The name of Nero, one of the distinctive patronymics of the Appian family, appears, indeed, at the close of the sixth book, and fifty-first chapter; but it is that of the father of Tiberius, the great-grandfather of Agrippina, the mother of the Emperor Nero, and whose wife, the parent of Tiberius, was transferred, while still pregnant of Drusus, to Augustus, to whom, not improbably may be ascribed the answer of Nero to Seneca, in justification of his espousing Poppæa; for Augustus uniformly evinced towards Drusus a paternal tenderness.

"Cum portet utero pignus, et partem mei,
Quin destinamus proximam thalamis
diem?"

Octavia, Act ii. v. 590.

The extract from Tacitus by the reviewer is not, as I have observed, from the sixth, but the fifteenth book, chapter forty-second, of the great historian, far removed truly from its stated place, where it would have been in vain looked for.

Painters and writers, equally in prose and verse, have emulously exercised their tastes and descriptive powers in their views of the picturesque, and supplying by art the apparent deficiencies of nature, whose appropriate union and consonance of effect constitute the genuine beauty of garden or rural scenery. Various languages would furnish me with numerous illustrative references, and demonstrate that there was little novelty in Walpole's recommendation. Thus, the poet Delille compliments the architect, Morel, for proving by the very moderate intermixture of art, that "nature when unadorned is adorned the most." The passage is impressive, and from the poem on *Gardens*, (chant 111) therefore not irrelevant.

"Digne de voir, d'aimer, de sentir la nature,
Il traite sa beauté comme une vierge pure,
Qui rougit d'être nue, et craint les ornements."

Yours, &c. J. R.

1817, in the Parisian "*Publiciste*," and "*Journal Général*," displayed considerable learning and ingenuity on the subject; but, as Lord Chesterfield remarked of those who should now pretend that the old Grecian and Virgil were indifferent poets, he came too late with his assumed discovery. Though a native of Zürich,

the language of Paris, where he long resided, was familiar to him, and it was he who furnished the second part of Grimm's *Correspondence* with the Northern Courts, purified, indeed, and necessarily so, for publication, by M. Lefebure de Cauchy, Meister's biographer. He died at Zürich in 1826.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of Reynard the Fox, from the edition printed by Caxton in 1481.

Edited by W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.

[*Percy Society.*] 8vo.

Reynard the Fox. A renowned Apologue of the Middle Age, reproduced in Rhyme. By S. Naylor, Esq. 4to.

THESE are two very different books, although devoted to the same subject. The former is the Reynard for the antiquary, for the literary historian, for the bibliographer, and for the reader who desires to know not merely what Reynard the Fox is, but where it came from, and what many deep searchers after truth have thought, and said, and written touching its origin and history. In Mr. Thoms's introduction we learn that this "world-renowned history" was popular in France and Flanders more than 600 years ago, that it is alluded to by our own Richard Cœur de Lion, and can be traced back (if our critics understand rightly a passage in the life of Abbot Guibert de Nogent) to the very respectable antiquity of the year 1112, at which time it was a wide-spread fable. This is an age which will probably satisfy most of our readers; but, if they will turn to Mr. Thoms's introduction, they will find glimpses of an antiquity to which seven centuries are almost as nothing. They will there be told that Grimm, using the word "Renart" as a peep-hole into the past, caught glimmerings of "the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries," and did not hesitate to maintain that even then these fables were well known. (p. xxi.) All this is very enthusiastic and very interesting, and, what is more, may be very true. The story comes obviously of a fine old Teutonic stock, and its general outline, and particular incidents in it, are probably of an antiquity very far beyond that to which our critics have been enabled to ascend.

The patriotism of a Belgian antiquary (M. Willems) has claimed the story as of Flemish origin, and given certain places which are mentioned in it a local habitation in a very wild and

unfrequented country not far from Ghent. All that M. Willems has advanced may be true of the particular Reynard which has come down to us, but the fable is of a general character, applicable to almost all times, persons, and places, and we are sceptical as to whether circumstances which apply to a particular written version (even if that version be the only one now extant) can be accepted as evidence of the first birth-place, or the particular parentage, of a wide-spread traditionary fable.

The earliest MSS. are in Latin, one in leonine verse, which Grimm pronounces to be not later than the middle of the tenth century (Thoms, p. xxviii.), *Isengrimus*, printed by Grimm from a fourteenth-century MS., and *Reinardus Vulpes*, printed by Mone from a later MS. of the same century. Mr. Thoms gives outlines with specimens and translations of all these poems, controverting in his way a theory of M. Mone, who would convert this universal history into an allegorical representation of the affairs and quarrels of "various well-known personages," amongst whom the principal are Zwentibolcus and Reginarius. (Thoms, p. xxxvii.) All these MSS. are imperfect, but Mr. Thoms's extracts sufficiently identify them as parts of the one fable, which was rendered applicable by variations to the peculiar circumstances of many different readers.

In the vernacular languages of Europe, Reynard is widely traceable, but we must refer for the particulars to Mr. Thoms's introduction. A High German version is found in a MS. fragment of the twelfth century in the library at Cassel; a fragment which was formerly part of the binding of an account book. (p. xlix.) The French version ascends to the thirteenth century; the Flemish, to the times of Willem van Utenhoren, or die Madoc, (for there is a great dispute as to his name, p. lxi.) who lived about 1250. Madoc's poem was continued by some nameless and inferior writer, and the

racy original and the poor continuation being united by transcribers, became thenceforth the stock Reynard—the Hume and Smollett of Reynardine story. But the heaviness of the continuator was fatal to the original, “and, after the invention of printing, they were both, to the entire suppression of Madoc’s fame and name, reduced into prose, and the story on its appearance in this form was received with such universal favour, that in a short time the older poems from which it was derived were entirely forgotten.” (Thoms, p. lxi.) This prose translation was first published at Gouda in 1470, and was the work of which, on the 6th June 1481, Caxton finished a translation “into his rude and simple English, at the Abbey of Westminster.” Caxton’s version was printed by himself, and afterwards by Pynson, and a third, fourth, and fifth times (with many alterations) in 1550, 1650, and 1667. It is now, for a sixth time, reprinted from Caxton’s first edition, in Mr. Thoms’s work before us.

Mr. Thoms shews that the Reynardine story was known in England before Caxton’s time, and gives us bibliographical notices of the several continuations and poetical versions which have from time to time made their appearance amongst us. There were none of them of any merit, and Reynard consequently became in this country a mere study for antiquaries and lovers of the curiosities of literature. It ceased to exercise any influence upon the popular mind, or to form a living part of the learning of the people. Mr. Douce, indeed, read it regularly every Christmas time to his wife (Thoms, p. lxxix.); but in this, as in many other things, Mr. Douce was an exception.

In Germany the fate of Reynard has been very different. There a general acquaintance with the main incidents of the story has never been lost, and for many centuries the fox of the apologue has been the popular type of worldly selfishness and successful craft. A Low German translation made by Heinrich von Alkmar in 1498, has been the great means of keeping alive this knowledge of Reynard’s history. Mr. Thoms speaks slightly of the book, but

admits its influence, and says that “most popular it assuredly has been, as is shown not only by the innumerable editions of it which have from time to time appeared, but also from the various translations which it has undergone.” (Thoms, p. lxxv.) Mr. Naylor differs from Mr. Thoms in his estimate of the value of von Alkmar, and certainly his popularity is strong testimony in his favour. Of the many translations from him, the first into High German was made by “Michael Beuther, the friend and pupil of Luther and Melancthon,” and was published in 1545. Ten editions of Beuther’s book succeeded one another at long intervals, and then, the language having probably become somewhat obsolete, another translation appeared in 1650, which ran its similar round of editions, and after the lapse of another hundred years was succeeded by Gottsched’s translation, published at Leipsic and at Amsterdam in 1752.

Gottsched had kept the field for about 40 years, when “‘Are you aware,’ said Herder to Goethe, ‘that we have an epic poem in German as wise and as original as the *Odyssey*—Reynard the Fox? Goethe confessed that, having only heard of the book as modernized by Gottsched, he had not thought it worthy of any particular notice. The book was produced: Goethe carried it away with him, and almost immediately began his work.” (Naylor, p. 5.) That work was a versification “of the old poem shortly afterwards published, and now recognised as the standard *classical* edition throughout Germany.” (Naylor, p. 6.)

But Goethe did more than versify the book himself; he recommended the earlier edition to the attention of Mr. Naylor, and although for some time the advice was unheeded, chance threw Heinrich von Alkmar in Mr. Naylor’s way, the advice of the illustrious German recurred to his mind, and “hovering, as Goethe said of his own work, between translation and paraphrase,” (Naylor, p. 6.) he has composed the poetical English version which is the second book named at the head of this article.

The facts we have stated will have convinced our readers of the accuracy of our assertion, that these are indeed

two very different books. The one, Caxton's English prose, quaint and curious, full of odd words, which Mr. Thoms has explained or considered in his notes, and with good store of pleasant pictures of society and manners, men and women, priests and people, governors and subjects, gentle and simple, as they lived, and laughed, and tricked, and were cheated, in the middle age. This is Mr. Thoms's book, and of its kind a very pleasant and valuable book it is. Mr. Naylor's version is "quite another thing." Beautifully printed, and beautifully bound, glittering in red letters and blue, scarlet and ultra-marine, with initials which look as if they had been inserted by some limner of old time, and the leaves bronzed after a new fashion, the book does not appeal to your notice but demands it. Printer, paper-maker, binder, and publisher, have all done their parts to compel people to look and buy, (or borrow,) and read, and we have no doubt they will be successful. They have been so with us, and, having *borrowed* and read, we will tell our readers the result.

Mr. Naylor's version is in Hudibrastic lines, with the occasional irregularities and odd rhymes which distinguish Butler's extraordinary poem. The language and phraseology are not merely modern English, they are the real English of the people, an English which does not confine itself to the drawing-room, but picks up a racy phrase or a quaint expression in the shop, or the back parlour, or the playground, or wherever itself it may be met with, and is very far from disdaining the aid of Shakspeare or any body else who wrote for the people, and understood what would please them. We will give a couple of specimens of what we mean, selected almost hap-hazard.

"Quoth Malkin, 'Is it quite safe, nunky? Because I do feel somewhat funky! I never like to trust a priest!' Quoth Reynard then—'Now what a beast Were I, to lead a timid man In danger's way; There's none who can Say this of me! If you're afraid, Let us go back at once, my blade! My wife, at home, will warm us up Some broth of well-picked bones for sup; There's lots of welcome in my house, But, candidly, there's not one mouse!"

The following is a simpler picture, and of more domestic interest.

"Dame Greedall's dwelling seeks the Fox;
Arrived before the gate, he knocks,
The door is opened, but the dame
Is not at home: 'tis all the same:
His compliments he begs, and 'might
The children gratify his sight?
'Oh, certainly!' and down they come
With trumpet tin and penny drum,
Their frills and pinafores awry,
And redolent of nursery:
He chucks them underneath the chin,
Styles them his 'godsons' with a grin:
He dandles them, and calls them 'pets,'
And hears them all their alphabets;
Plays romps with each, till, out of breath,
And of the urchins sick to death,
His brain-pan split with so much jabber,
Nigh choked with gingerbread and slabber,
He wishes them all dead and buried
Or e'er he'd been by brats so worried!
So, kissing all his 'little wards,'
He leaves 'mama' his 'best regards':
Then to a roost, hard by, repairs,
To take some stray fowl unawares."

In language bearing the same home mint-mark as this, language varied of course according to characters and circumstances, these old adventures are made applicable to the present times, and to the moral teaching of a generation in which

"The Reynards are, proverbially,
A numerous scattered family.
Search where you will throughout the map
Of Christendom, its vigorous sap
Hath rooted, and the branches shoot
Leaves evergreen and clustering fruit:
All, more or less, in some degree,
Take after the old parent tree:
The heralds make a fuss and clatter
About the quarterings—no matter."

The Reynardine picture of the world is a melancholy but a true one. The impudent and clever craft which is successful in Reynard still bears the bell in our generation, as it has done "time whereof," the lawyers say, "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." "Is it," reads Caxton, "in the pope's court, the emperor's, the king's, duke's, or any other lord's, wheresoever it be, each man laboureth to put other out from his worship, office and power, for to make himself to climb high with lies, with flattering, with simony, with money, or with strength and force. There is no thing beloved nor known in the court now-a-days but money; the money is

better beloved than God, for men do much more therefore." They who love to see these evils played with, brought before us, as the blinded Sampson, to make us sport, should read this famous apologue. In Mr. Naylor's version of it they will find the diseases of humanity treated in the true spirit of the original work, sportively, with a dry humour which covers but does not conceal them, and with every now and then a sly hit at the follies of our day, which makes the reader laugh even in the midst of his bitterness.

Our former extracts have been specimens of Mr. Naylor's language, we will now give a few lines which exhibit his power of narration.

"When Reynard thus perceived the sport
His tales afforded to the court,
And how they riveted attention,
There seemed no end of his invention,—
He told them stories short and long;
They seemed like cantos to a song,
Each of the other quite suggestive,
Converting gloomy thoughts to festive.
As how the stork was once provoked
By Isengrim when well nigh choked
With some great bone: for Long-bill he
Sent off, to come immediately.
The Doctor to his roost had ta'en,
But quickly rose and grasped his cane;
Slipp'd on his shoes and shovel hat,
And sought the wolf, who moaning sat:
He could not speak, but pointed to
His throat. The stork, as wont to do,
First felt his pulse, then shook his head,
Cried 'hem!' and said, 'you must be
bled!'

Whereat the wolf, in angry wise,
Unto the Doctor's wondering eyes
Made plain the grievance. 'Is it there?'
Quoth Long-bill, and began to stare
Adown his gorge. 'I'll have it out
In no time!' Then to feel about
For spectacles he did begin,
And asked, 'Who could have put it in?'
The wolf could make no answer, so
The stork had nothing more to do
Than operate; tho' much it went
Against his inclinations bent,
To prætermitt what forms prescribe,
Like all th' apothecary tribe!—
With bill for forceps leisurely,
The sticking bone he then did free;
And held his hand out for a fee.
Quoth Isengrim, 'No fee is due!
The luckiest leech alive are you!
Within my jaws your scone hath lain—
Yet see! thou hast it whole again!'

In this way the incidents of this "story for the people" are introduced

to us with much cleverness and point, and, in a cheaper edition, old Reynard might we think become popular. The present book is too costly to do more than introduce the work with some *eclat*, and that not to the class of readers who will the most appreciate its peculiarities. To our taste there is a little too much of the vulgar tongue in some parts of it, especially in the description of the fight in "Fytte x." The slang of the prize-ring is as simply and absolutely disgusting as the practice with which it is connected; and, with our good will, no phrase derived from that *arena* should stand in the second edition of such an interesting volume. Let Mr. Naylor think of this.

The Collegian's Guide; or, Recollections of College Days. By the Rev. * * * * *, M.A. — College, Oxford.

IT is somewhat strange that the author of this most useful and interesting work should have found that so obvious and so necessary a subject for a popular work as a general view of academic life, education, and influences was an open subject as late as the present day; yet up to the date of this publication we may truly say that there was nothing of the kind. "College Life" has hitherto borne a similar meaning to "Life in London." Just as if so long as a man was engaged in rioting and drunkenness, chambering and wantonness, so long he might be said to live, but the first dawn of taste, refinement, humanity, or reason were the death (instead of the birth) of all that is desirable for a rational creature.

Of a late publication called "College Life," it was truly remarked that in scenes of drunkenness only did the author seem really at home, and that he was never himself but when he was drunk. On the contrary, the Collegian's Guide contains such a picture of our universities as shows forth every thing, good as well as bad, in true and fair proportion. Its object is to paint Oxford and Cambridge as they are.

"To vindicate these time-honoured institutions from the aspersions of those who only deery what they have not the soul to appreciate—to prepare the minds of youth in such a way that on entering college they

may seek the society of those emulous in things of good report, and not mistake the example of a few shameless schoolboys for the deliberate sanction of the true representatives of academical feelings—to lay open the system of Oxford education, tracing not only its more evident advantages, but also its secret yet salutary influences—to animate collegians with a laudable desire to avail themselves of so great opportunities, and to point out to themselves and their friends the danger of debts and other evils.”

This volume addresses itself to three different classes of persons; though it is written in so easy and conversational a style that the formality of divisions and sub-divisions is kept out of sight.

It addresses itself, first, to collegians, secondly, to their parents, and, thirdly, to the public; bearing the threefold character of instruction, advice, and entertainment. Considered as a work of instruction and information to freshmen, as a wholesome initiation into the purer walks of college life, it is the very book which a parent would desire to put into his son's hands at matriculation. At the same time the writer enters into the light-hearted frolics as well as the more honourable emulations of days gone by. “He too remembered that he once was young;” but he states them as they are, and marks their due bounds and limits. He writes like a young man; though at the same time like one of experience. If we might guess, or rather, if we might *have* guessed, (for we have a clue to the author,) we should have said, that he had paid a little for his experience, yet had his money's worth at last. Accordingly, there is a most winning and persuasive sympathy in all the advice he offers. It reminds us of some of the elder brothers of our old fellow-collegiates, of whom we remember that when they used to return to college to take their M.A. degree, they had abundance of advice to give to the undergraduates, and from the suitableness of their character and late experience found ready listeners.

Every particular relating to rooms, college housekeeping, etiquette, visiting parties, habits of college society generally, lectures, tutors public and private, examinations, feofmen, classmen, and pluckmen; all these points of useful knowledge are conveyed not

in a dry didactic way, but thrown with much graphic power and striking interest into a series of tales; such as “Reading for the Schools”—“The Character of the true Academical Student”—“A Tale of Rustication;” exemplifying all the checks which proctors and tutors have upon gownsmen; and, above all, “Confessions of a Ruined Collegian; or, the Debtor's Progress, in three Stages;” a most stirring and natural story.

Indeed, to say the scenes are natural, is like saying that a photographic miniature is a likeness. The author pledges himself to his publishers, Messrs. Longman and Co., to write nothing which is not substantially true; and every scene bears the stamp and impress of truth. The usual fault of advisers is that they frown all iniquity, not only into the shade, to form a bolder relief for virtue, but positively out of sight; the consequence is “*incredulus odi*.” It is not like human nature. “I do not believe it, and hate such stuff.” And, as Aristotle says, when the hollow part is thrown to the ground it drags down the substantial with it. This writer, however, draws all in proportion; laughs as much as the joke deserves, and, without denying the excesses of some, shows that they belong only to a small minority. Still what gives a great charm and value to the advice is, that there is no mistaking that it proceeds from one who entertains a most high and exalted opinion of the blessings of a university, and who writes with the more zest and power in proportion as he touches on things of good report. When he speaks of the “secret yet salutary influences of academic days—when he alludes to the quadrangle of Wolsey, the cloisters of Laud, the rooms of Johnson, and the walk of Addison—of these associations of by-gone days, which touch a chord within the breast inspiring reverence for the past, humility at the present, and a generous interest in the future;” on these topics the author positively luxuriates with delight.

The advice to parents respects choice of colleges, tutors, and debts. The information is just such as every parent requires before he puts his son to college, and such as he cannot acquire from any other source.

The author's style is terse, lively, and unaffected. What is true to life, and regards matters on which all educated persons are inquisitive, must please.

The Book of Symbols; or, a Series of Essays illustrative and explanatory of Ancient Moral Precepts.

IN this volume seventy-four of the Pythagorean Precepts, which separately head each chapter, are explained, and their symbolical meaning unfolded. The collection is adopted from Dacier, and the author says, that in most cases he has followed his interpretation. These symbolical sayings are in themselves very curious indeed, especially considering their antiquity, and they are full of deep prudential wisdom. It would not be an unprofitable task to illustrate them entirely from the sacred writings, as the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, &c. and thus to bring under one head the results of sacred and profane wisdom.

As to the sixty-ninth Symbol, "*Palmam ne plantato*"—Plant not the palm-tree—we think the meaning is, that when the palm grows and flourishes in abundance, the inhabitants could, *without labour*, live upon its fruit: it would therefore lead to indolence and its fatal consequences; also forgetfulness of agriculture, and its labours; and to the ultimate impoverishment of the country, and deterioration of the character of the inhabitants.

As to the famous Enigma (Symbol xxxix), that "*Fabis abstineto*!"—abstain from beans!—we gave in our review of Mr. Wilkinson's *Thebes* what we believe to be the most probable solution, and we see that the author has adopted the same explanation from Dr. Pritchard, but in what book he does not say; but probably his Egyptian Mythology. It is this—"In the *nymphaea nelumbo*, which shews its flowers above the surface of the water, the Egyptians found an allusion to the sun rising from the bottom of the ocean; and it is on the bean of this plant that the infant Harpocrates is represented as reposing. The fruit of the plant is the *Cyamus*, or *Egyptian bean*, so celebrated by Herodotus. In this passage," says the author, "we have found at length an explanation of

that mysterious passage in Pausanias, for the temple to which he alludes was sacred to the Sun, and the *Cyamus* or bean, being typical of the sun, had no relation to the worship of Ceres. We may observe that it was not the common bean from which Pythagoras desired his disciples to abstain, but the mystical fruit of the *nymphaea nelumbo*, or sacred plant of Egypt." Now in 1795, before Dr. Pritchard's work was published, the Abbé Correa wrote to Sir James Smith of Norwich, "I wish to ascertain if the bean of the Marceotis and Tritonia Palus—to eat which was a sin to the Egyptians, they being under the influence of Triton, a cruel deity, were the seeds of the *Nelumbo*?" If, then, this is the plant alluded to in the Pythagorean precept, to the Abbé Correa alone is the honour due of having discovered it. See further discussion on the subject in Sir J. Smith's *Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 224, 232, and the letters of Mr. F. Sayers of Norwich, who seems to dissent from it, and thinks the *Nelumbo* was introduced into Egypt in the time of Alexander. It does not exist there now; but it may be seen in the Botanical Garden at Kew, and at the Duke of Northumberland's at Syon.

The Pictorial Pocket Guide to Ripon and Harrogate; with Topographical Observations on Studley Royal, Brimham Rocks, Hackfall, and the Monastic Remains of Fountains and Bolton. By John Richard Walbran. 12mo. pp. 106.

IT is so seldom that Guides, and more especially Guides to what are called Watering-places, or places of popular resort, are any thing more than puff-paste, the congregated eulogy of a set of caterers for the recreation of the invalid or the idle, garnished with the most superficial assertions of combined ignorance and self-conceit, that it is a particular gratification to meet with a book of the kind really founded upon sober historical research, and composed with competent judgment. The work before us possesses these merits in an extraordinary degree; more so, indeed, than it would be reasonable in all cases to expect; for it is but justice to a laborious and erudite author that

he should be allowed to deposit his treasures in a cabinet worthy of their cost, in the same way that a valuable picture should be handsomely framed, and a precious jewel richly set. We cordially hope Mr. Walbran will not be disappointed of that satisfaction. In the present case, he has favoured the public in the first instance with an epitome of his labours, which will be developed more fully in his proposed "History of the Wapentake of Claro, and Liberty of Ripon."

The Harrogate Guides have always been respectable. This may be placed to the credit of Hargrove, a bookseller in the neighbouring town of Knaresborough, whose first impression of the History of Knaresborough and Harrogate was published we believe in 1782, and was repeated in many editions. The present little book, however, is greatly in advance of all its predecessors. It possesses, in fact, the advantages of a careful abridgement as contrasted with a superficial sketch.

With respect to the erection of the Minster of Ripon, Mr. Walbran has made an interesting discovery. It has generally been attributed to Archbishop Thurstan, who presided over the see of York from 1114 to 1139.

"This noble work I have, however, had the pleasure to discover, is another of the many benefits which the see of York derived from the pontificate of the wealthy and talented Roger, who held it from 1154 to 1181. The chroniclers have recorded comparatively nothing of one whose generosity and piety in raising the ancient choir of York cathedral and the adjacent Collegiate Chapel of St. Sepulchre will now be dignified, at the distance of nearly seven centuries, by the edification of another most important work. It was fortunate, therefore, that in this instance he had evaded their neglect; and, in a record which he caused to be prepared, has himself notified,—*'quod dedimus operi beati Wilfridi de Ripon ad ædificandam basilicam ipsius, quam de novo inchoavimus, mille libras veteris monete.'* With this treasure a noble pile was begun, as is still evident in those members of it which remain in the transepts and north-west portions of the choir."

The nave was rebuilt, and, as Leland says, "made of a great wideness," at the beginning of the sixteenth

century. The last repair made about fifteen years ago, under the architectural advice of Mr. Blore, incurred an expense of 3000*l.*; and the future maintenance of the fabric is provided by the act which has constituted Ripon a cathedral church. Mr. Walbran's descriptive survey of the structure is minute and interesting.

The same may be said of his description of the ruins of Fountains, including notices of various sepulchral and other relics which have been restored to light there.

On the remaining topics mentioned in the title page, his information is equally precise and satisfactory, though his diction occasionally exhibits perhaps an excess of ornament.

Dissent, its Character, Causes, Reasons, and the way to effect its extension.

THIS book, though anonymous, is by Mr. Weaver. It is intended to give the history of dissent, and to enumerate the causes of its rise and continuance. It contains a sufficiently full account of the historical part of the subject; and for the other part we will give them in the author's own words, (p. 110.)

"Now to bring the argument to a close. Here is the *animus* of the Church of England unscriptural—the headship and legislation are unscriptural—the discipline is unscriptural—the service-book is in *four* important and leading points unscriptural—the ministry is unscriptural—its assumed authority to decree rites and ceremonies is unscriptural—its exclusive spirit is unscriptural—and the tendency and ends of the points dissented from are unscriptural, being delusive and dangerous to souls; and *these are the reasons of our dissent*. Let the reader therefore judge whether we are not justified in such dissent, especially if, to close the whole, we add that to renounce our dissent or become members of the Church of England, or at least ministers of it, we must declare our assent and consent to all and every thing prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments and other rights and ceremonies of the church. We must swear true and canonical obedience to the bishop; we must subscribe to the one hundred and forty-one canons of the Church of England; we must scrupulously keep her fasts and festivals; we must assent and consent to the former manner of confirmatory bishops, priests, and deacons, as containing nothing contrary to

the word of God; we must acknowledge the king or queen as supreme head of the church; and must submit to parliamentary laws;—all these things we must do in order to have communion, as ministers, with the Church of England, and to participate in her benefits. And can we thus violate our consciences, and so surrender thus our souls to men; and, what is the most important consideration of all, be unfaithful to our one master, Christ, and obey God rather than man—no, we dare not do so, we must dissent, and not only dissent, *but enter our protest against such an unchristian and injurious system,*" &c.

In this last clause is the point and force of the whole argument concentrated; for thus the constant, the violent, and the virulent attacks made on the established church, are defended. Her doctrines are unchristian, we cannot endure them; but also her property and possessions are large and influential; we cannot endure that either; "for, (v. p. 71,) this (power) has been very much increased of late years by the inclosure of waste lands, *by the duties on foreign grain*, and by the advancing state of society, in consequence of which the value of benefices has been augmented, and worldly gratification promoted;" and no doubt it was with a godly view of purifying and amending the gorged and apoplectic church that the ministers of dissent met at Manchester to pour forth their united prayers against the wickedness of the corn laws, and to persuade the multitude that these cruel laws were opposed to the designs of God and the spirit of his religion.

Poems. By Frances Anne Butler, (late Fanny Kemble.) Reprint from the American Edition.

WE should not bestow unmerited praise in this volume were we to say that it contained some poems of very superior merit, and almost all of elegance, correctness, and sweetness of poetic diction. We never wish to intrude on the privacy of personal feeling, or to inquire too accurately into the meaning of expressions which drop from the writer's pen relating to himself; but in these pages the sorrows and mental suffering are so openly and forcibly told that they cannot escape even casual observation, and indeed pervade the spirit of the whole. We must lament that they

exist at all, and, existing, that they are drawn out of their concealment, and expressed in language of such melancholy beauty. Such subjects necessarily engage the reader's attention, because they awaken curiosity, and excite sympathy, and are connected with very natural and close associations; but, independently of these attractions, the poetry will sustain itself by its inherent qualities; by the marks of poetic talent and power, the *vivida vis ingenii*, and by a taste formed on the best and most correct models of composition. As regards the *workmanship*, they are very superior to most modern productions; and indeed there is little to observe on that head by way of critical censure, and, if we should say that the sonnets are not cast in their regular form and after prescribed models, it will only be saying that the author has taken the same advantages to escape the difficulty of this species of composition that others have, and which may be well allied to a language so inflexible as ours is compared to the Italian. We shall now extract a few of those that pleased us; and yet we leave behind a great number not at all inferior, and which have given way only to the absolute necessity of a very small selection.

SONNET.

I would I knew the lady of thy heart!
She, whom thou lov'st perchance as I lov'd thee,
She unto whom thy thoughts and wishes flee;
Those thoughts in which alas I bear no part.
Oh! I have sate and sigh'd, thinking how fair,
How passing beautiful, thy love must be;
Of mind how high, of modesty how rare;
And then I've wept,—I've wept in agony.
Oh! that I might but once behold those eyes,
That to thy enamour'd gaze alone seem fair;
Once hear that voice whose music still replies
To the fond vows thy passionate accents swear;
Oh! that I might but know the truth and die,
Nor live in this long dream of misery.

SONNET.

Whene'er I recollect the happy time
When you and I held converse dear together,
There come a thousand thoughts of sunny
weather,
Of early blossoms, and the year's fresh prime;
Your memory lives for ever in my mind,
With all the fragrant beauties of the spring,
With odorous lime and silver hawthorn twin'd;
And many a noonday woodland wandering:
There's not a thought of you but brings along
Some sunny dream of river, field, or sky;

'Tis wafted on the blackbird's sunset song,
Or some wild snatch of ancient melody.
And as I date it still, our love arose
'Twixt the last violet and the earliest rose.

To ———.

Oh! turn those eyes away from me,
Though sweet, yet fearful are their rays;
And though they beam so tenderly,
I feel I tremble 'neath their gaze.

Oh! turn those eyes away, for, though
To meet their glance I may not dare,
I know their light is on my brow,
By the warm blood that mantles there.

SONG.

Yet once again, but once, before we sever,
Fill me one brimming cup, it is the last;
And let these lips, now parting and for ever,
Breathe o'er this pledge—the memory of the past.

Joy's fleeting sun is set; and no to-morrow
Smiles on the gloomy paths we tread so fast,
Yet in the bitter cup o'erfill'd with sorrow
Lives one sweet drop—the memory of the past.

But one more look from those dear eyes now
shining [their last;
Through their warm tears, their loveliest and
But one more strain of hands in friendship
twining,
Now farewell all—save memory of the past.

LINES WRITTEN IN LONDON.

Struggle not with thy life—the heavy doom
Resist not—it will bend thee like a slave;
Strive not, thou shalt not conquer; to thy tomb
Thou shalt go crush'd, and ground, tho'
ne'er so brave.

Complain not of thy life—for what art thou
More than thy fellows, that thou should'st
not weep? [brow;
Brave thoughts still lodge beneath a furrowed
And the way wearied have the sweetest sleep.
Marvel not at thy life—patience shall see
The perfect work of wisdom to be given;
Hold fast thy soul thro' this high mystery,
And it shall lead thee to the gates of
Heaven.

FRAGMENT.

It was the harvest time, the broad bright moon
Was at her full, and shone upon the fields,
When we had toil'd the live-long day to pile
In golden sheaves the earth's abundant
treasure.

The harvest task had given place to song
And merry dance; and these in turn were
chas'd

By legend strange and wild, unearthly tales
Of elves and gnomes, and fairy sprites that
haunt [day,

The woods and caves; where they do sleep all
And then come forth i' the witching hour of
night, [sward.

To dance by moonlight on the green thick
The speaker was an ancient villager,
In whom his oft-told tale awoke no fears,
Such as he fill'd his gaping listeners with.

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Nor ever were there breaks in his discourse,
Save when, with grey eyes lifted to the moon,
He conjured from the past strange instances
Of kidnapp'd infants, from their cradles snatch'd
And chang'd for elvish sprites; of blights and
blains

Sent upon cattle by the vengeful fairies.
Of blasted crops, maim'd limbs, and unsound
minds;

All plagues inflicted by these anger'd sprites.
Then would he pause and wash his story down
With long-drawn draughts of amber ale; while
all [tree,

The rest came crowding under the wide oak
Piling the corn sheaves closer round the ring,
Whispering and shaking, laughing too, with
fear;

And even if an acorn tumbled from the boughs,
Or grasshopper from out the stubble chirrup'd,
Blessing themselves from Robin Goodfellow.

A LAMENT FOR THE WISSAHICCON.

The water-fall is calling me,
With its merry gleesome flow,
And the green boughs are beck'ning me
To where the wild flowers grow.

I may not go, I may not go,
To where the sunny waters flow;
To where the wild wood-flowers blow;
I must stay here
In prison drear.

Oh! heavy life, wear on, wear on,
Would God that thou wert done!

The busy mill-wheel round and round
Goes turning, with its restless sound,
And o'er the dam the waters flow
Into the foaming stream below.
And deep and dark away they glide
To meet the broad bright river side.

And all the way

They murmuring say,
Oh child, why art thou far away?
Come back into the sun and stray
Upon our mossy side.

I may not go, I may not go,
To where the gold-green waters run,
All shining in the summer sun,
And leap from off the dam below
Into a whirl of boiling snow,
Laughing and shouting as they go;

I must stay here

In prison drear.

Oh! heavy life, wear on, wear on,
Would God that thou wert done!

The soft spring wind goes passing by
Into the forests wide and cool;
The clouds go trooping thro' the sky
To look down on some glossy pool;
The sunshine makes the world rejoice,
And all of them with gentle voice

Call me away

With them to stay

The blessed live-long summer day.

I may not go, I may not go,
Where the sweet-breathing spring-winds blow;
Nor where the silver clouds go by
Across the holy deep-blue sky;

3 E

Nor where the sunshine warm and bright
Comes down like a still shower of light ;

I must stay here

In prison drear.

Ah ! heavy life, wear on, wear on,
Would God that thou wert done !

Ah ! that I were a thing with wings !

A bird that in a May-hedge sings ;

A lonely heather bell that swings

Upon some wild hill side ;

Or even a silly senseless stone,

With dark green starry moss o'ergrown,
Round which the waters glide.

Practical Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland. By George Wilkinson, Architect. 8vo. pp. 348, with Tables.

THAT an architect should not pursue the study of geology must be a matter of surprise, and we cannot believe any one imbued with a love of his profession, and that desire for posthumous fame which has ever been the guiding star of the real artist, would remain ignorant of the practical part at least of that important branch of science ; yet this author considers that the architect "is generally most neglectful of such a study, and contents himself with the possession of information with regard to the merchantable prices and qualities of the different stones which he finds in the stonecutter's yard, or which he sees others in the habit of using," and truly does he conclude, "that it is not surprising if with equal ignorance he perpetuates what is bad, or practises by accident what is good."

Mr. Wilkinson has dedicated the volume to two important subjects, first, the Geology of Ireland, and, secondly, the Ancient Architecture of the country. The sister-island it is well known possesses limestones of great value for building purposes, both constructive and ornamental, besides good sandstone and slates in great abundance. The value of these materials he has succinctly exhibited in a series of notices and tables arranged topographically, in which he shews the locality, the kind of stone, the distances, and observations on its nature and quality, as well as an appendix of tables containing the results of experiments on various building stones, made with the view of testing their strength and solidity. Although this branch of the work constitutes

the larger portion of the volume, we purpose to dismiss it with this summary notice, as the nature of the work will not admit of extracts, and the view of the geology of Ireland which it has been the object of Mr. Wilkinson to exhibit must be taken as an entire design, of the value of which no adequate idea can be conveyed by any detached portions.

The ancient architecture of the country has furnished a wide field for speculation, and very many writers have allowed their fancy to lead them into the field of romance, instead of pursuing their investigation by the more humble guidance of plain common sense. Mr. Wilkinson has taken a more rational view of the question, and on that account we look for a nearer approach to truth in his conclusions than in those of other writers, who, claiming for the architectural remains of Ireland an antiquity most remote, have outstripped the bounds of legitimate history, and, in lieu of attending to visible evidence, have lost themselves in vague conjectures, and flattered themselves into the belief they were facts.

"The early architecture of Ireland, prior to the ordinary structures in the Norman and pointed styles of architecture," observes Mr. Wilkinson, "is doubtless that of the cromlechs, the monolithical structures, circular enclosures, and sepulchral monuments, and the round towers." The last of these structures seem to have been ably investigated by the author with the eye of an architect and with a judgment unfettered by any theory. We shall, therefore, but slightly notice the classes of structures previously mentioned to proceed to his conclusions on the age of those singular but over-estimated structures. The cromlechs and pillar stones are in no wise different from those which remain in this country. They appear to point to a common origin, and the Irish examples are only remarkable as good specimens of their kind.

There is a class of structures, however, peculiar to Ireland, or at least found there in a larger and more perfect state than in this country, which are subterranean chambers with passages of considerable extent, and these we particularly notice for the early

attempt at the formation of an arch, or rather the appearance of one, by means of flat bedded stones, prior to the knowledge of the construction of an arch by stones radiating from a common centre. NEW GRANGE is the most remarkable of these remains; the drawings shew a most singular though rude kind of construction, much resembling the well-known Treasury of Atreus; and we dwell particularly on this because this imperfect arch continued a characteristic feature of Irish architecture even after they had learned from other sources to construct a true arch on geometric principles; and further, that from the imperfect form alluded to, a pointed arch has resulted accidentally, and was in use long before the pointed style as practised subsequently to the disuse of the circular or Norman style was adopted. The masonry of some of the earliest ruins in Ireland resembles the kind known as Cyclopean, not that we would refer it to an equally early date with the Etruscan examples, but we infer that this rude mode of building lingered in Ireland to a comparatively recent period, and struggled as it were to retain its ground against the later scientific modes of building.

With regard to the Round Towers, Mr. Wilkinson does not look to a more distant period for the date of these erections than to the era which produced the more ancient architectural works in this country; he assigns many of them to the period when the style we call Norman (meaning that modification of Roman architecture which prevailed in Europe for about four centuries, and after the decline of Roman art,) was prevalent. A few extracts from the author's descriptions, and particulars of these towers, as given by him from actual survey, will serve to exhibit his views of their antiquity.

"Generally the towers, when perfect, vary in height from about 70 to 100 feet, some being nearly 120; the average height, however, is that between 70 and 100 feet. The circumference of the towers at their base is generally from about 50 to 60 feet, and their diameter at the level of the doorway from 8 to 9 feet internally. The walls are commonly 4 feet thick. The door is generally from 8 to 12 feet above the surface of the ground."

We extract a few of the most striking of the descriptive notices.

"ANTRIM. Walling of rude rubble masonry; the stones are basalt of the country, apparently field stones; the upper stones appear to have been quarried, and are of common size; the interstices of the stones are filled with small spawls. The floors were supported originally from holes in the wall; *over the door a cross is cut* raised 3 ft. 8 in. from the surface, and resembling the upper circular portion of the large crosses of the country." (p. 60.)

The doorway of this tower is lintelled and rude, the cross is cut in the stone above the lintel, and there seems no reason to conclude it to be an after introduction.

ARDMORE tower is of freestone, and preserves its conical cap, a feature identical with the period of all our Norman towers in their original state. "Several features in the architecture of this tower are in common with the adjoining architectural ruins." (p. 70.)

The walling is described to be in squared coursed work of reddish grey sandstone of the locality. From these two examples it will be seen that the materials, rubble and masonry, do not differ from the ancient structures of this country.

CASHEL and ABERDALKEY have four openings at the top; in this respect they appear to agree with the English round towers; such openings existed at Tooting, Surrey, (scandalously destroyed some years since,) at South Ockenden, in Essex, and in many if not all the other examples.

DONOUGHMORE. The door is round-headed, with busts at the spring of the arch, as at Perranzabuloe, "and a crucifix with effigy cut partly on the keystone and partly on a large stone above it." (p. 72.)

The heads are also found at KELLS.

"KENEITH rises from an octagon base; it has a well-hole in the centre, which a flag covered, and formed into a chamber below the level of the door." (p. 74.)

Perhaps a sepulchre?

"KILCULLEN. The doorway round-headed, the head formed of two stones, the jambs have quoin stones. This form is exceedingly common in windows of the smaller Norman churches in every county in England."

"KILDARE. The door is circular—

headed, with zig-zag and interlaced mouldings; it may be not older than the Norman conquest of Ireland. TIMAHOE has a circular doorway, perhaps of the same period. The small tower at the Seven Churches, King's County, has a doorway similar to the Norman arch of the adjacent chapel."

KILLALA. *Opening angle-headed*. The window engraved is identical with many of those in the "long and short" churches of England.

We have extracted enough for the purpose of supporting the conclusion of Mr. Wilkinson as to the period of the erection of these structures, with which our own opinion concurs.

"With regard to the constructive peculiarities of the round towers, the table given is intended to shew that they possess features decidedly in common with the architecture of the Normans, under which designation is embraced the architecture of the Lombards and Normans. In remarking on the features of these round towers, the doorway, which is common to all, first demands attention. By the table it will be seen that the circular arch of the doorway is by far the most prevalent; and that the masonry in some of the structures is of the exact character peculiar to Norman buildings. A more conclusive argument, and one that is more evident to the general reader, is, however, the elaborated execution of the masonry in some of the doorways, displaying some of the finest examples of Norman architecture and construction, and of a character exactly similar to that of doors of later churches in the localities of these buildings, whose construction in the style of Norman architecture is not to be disputed." (p. 62.)

The author's theory is supported by a comparison between a round tower of Ireland with Pembroke and other round castles of undoubted Norman construction. We might adduce in support of his hypothesis the circular staircases found in most Norman churches, one of which at Waltham is a fine specimen, and, if insulated, would closely resemble an Irish pillar tower. We need not go further into the subject than to refer to the round towers of Norfolk and other English counties, which appear to us to claim a common origin with the Irish towers; the architecture appears to be identical with the styles here known as Saxon and Norman; and, as an evidence that

these towers may as far as regards those actually attached to churches be ecclesiastical, we need only adduce the well-known structure, St. Kevin's Chapel, at Glendalough, which has a circular bell-tower at its gable end, differing in no respect from the pillar tower, except in regard to its not being an insulated edifice, and in point of situation agreeing with the position of the belfries commonly appertaining to small Norman churches.

The stone-roofed churches are a class of structures for which Ireland is remarkable: their age, however, does not admit of a question; the architecture is decidedly Norman, and not at all differing from the English specimens. The covering is a well-turned circular arch over the entire area, forming a waggon-headed ceiling; but the building is remarkable for a room in the roof between the vault and the outer covering, which is constructed with a pointed arch: the use of this apartment Mr. Wilkinson supposes was for the sake of security; its approach was either from a window in the gable or an aperture in the vault.

Mr. Wilkinson pursues the history of church architecture to its close; and it is remarkable that a striking feature in after structures is the elevation of a turret on the apex of an arch in an apparently inaccessible situation for the sake of security. One of these bell-towers at the Abbey of Rosserk, county of Mayo, ably illustrates the use for which they were formed. This portion of the work contains many other peculiarities of Irish ecclesiastical architecture, the investigation of which would prove highly interesting to the antiquary, but which we have not space to extract. From the same cause we leave untouched the portion which treats of Elizabethan and domestic architecture. The volume will form a pleasing guide to the study of the architecture of the sister island. The subject has never received the attention it deserves, but it opens a fruitful field for research, which we feel certain will amply repay the student of ecclesiastical architecture for the time he may expend in pursuing the inquiry, the materials for which he may gather from the present work.

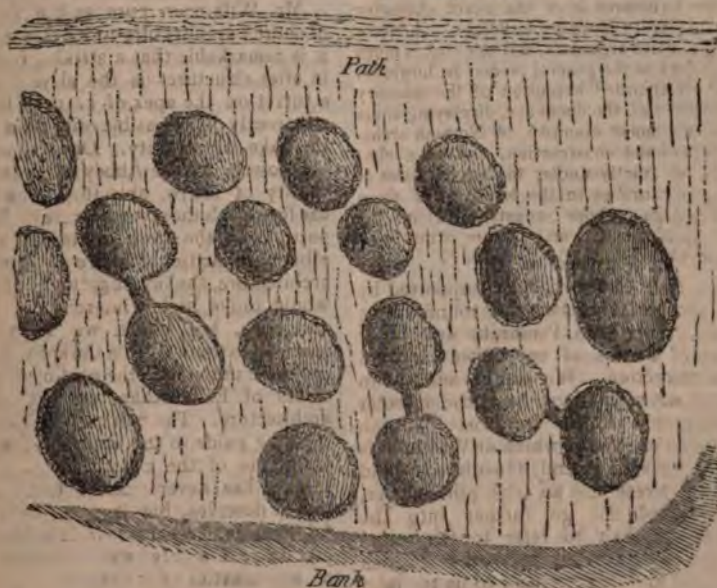
Notitia Britannia; or, an Inquiry concerning the Localities, Habits, Condition, and progressive Civilisation of the Aborigines of Britain; to which is appended a brief retrospect of the result of their intercourse with the Romans. By Wm. D. Saul, F.S.A. &c.

The subject before us has already engaged the pens and personal researches of Borlase, Douglas, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and others, yet there is room to draw the facts which they have ascertained into one comprehensive view, and to add fresh particulars in illustration of the first tenants of our island.

The learned and ingenious if somewhat imaginative antiquary Whitaker tells us with great appearance of truth that on the first settlement of the Romans in Britain they found in England and Wales upwards of one hundred towns or fortified inclosures, "planted in the centre of their woods, defended by the advantages of position, and secured by a regular rampart and fosse."* The investigation of

such remains forms the subject of the tract before us.

Mr. Saul states that he found the most numerous British settlements interspersed among the moorlands and wolds of Yorkshire, in spots where the spade and plough have not yet been brought into operation; that their sites are generally found near running water, an element so indispensably necessary for existence. The author's first essay was to visit Harewood Dale, which lies on the moors to the left of the road from Scarborough to Whitby; there, at a spot called by the country people the Roases (Roses†), a small eminence rising from a wooded valley, he discovered 50 or 60 small circular oblong depressions in the earth, the edges of which were somewhat raised above the adjacent level. These he considered to be the remains of British huts. Dr. Young, the historian of Whitby, states that he had frequently found in the centre of many of these areas of huts ashes, charred wood, &c. evident indications of the fires made by their occupants. The annexed is a ground plan of these hollows.



It appears that similar remains are to be found in great number on the moors in this part of the country, with

some variation of arrangement, some-

* Hist. of Manchester, vol. I, p. 6.

† Either from some fanciful assimilation of their form to the leaves of the rose, or from *rhôs*, a plain on a hill.

times accompanied with *rows of stones*, formerly placed upright, but now for the most part prostrate. In remains of a British township to be found between Danby and Sealing the huts are placed with regularity in streets or lines. Compare these vestiges with those at Merivale Bridge on Dartmoor, Devon, described by Mr. Kempe in *Archæologia*, vol. xxii. Upright pillars of stone are said to be constantly found in connection with British villages. Might not barrows also be expected?

Plate vi. of Mr. Saul's essay represents a number of circular excavations in the chalk on the hill which forms the east side of Kingly Vale in Sussex; these hollows are accompanied by hillocks, and the whole are considered vestiges of a British village. We doubt the correctness of the scale of this plate; if it be taken from the two figures which appear in the view, the hillocks are at least fifty feet in height, measured by the proportion of these pigmy explorers.

Mr. Saul seems to give no sanction to the opinion of our correspondent J. P. that British London was in Moorfields; on the contrary, he finds it, where it might be expected, on the high ground about St. Paul's. He descended into a deep cutting made for sewerage at the west end of Cheapside, and discovered the burnt wood of the hearths of British huts lying on the natural gravel twenty-two feet below the modern surface of the street.

Mr. Saul speaks of flint arrow-heads as found in the sepulchres of the aborigines of our island; they afford, indeed, very conclusive testimony of a barbarous population. In interments of the aborigines the bodies were generally, he says, placed north and south, the face we suppose to the south. A remarkable example of this mode of burial has been noticed in our pages at Kyn Gadel, near Laugharne.

There is, we think, no other solution for the remarkable circumstance that rats and mice are found in the barrows of the dead, than that those animals were induced by the food afforded by the dead corpses, or by deposits of corn, or other edible substances, with sepulchral urns, to take up their residence in the hillocks placed over them.

There they bred, reared their young, died, and were succeeded in their habitations by their progeny, for no other reason than that a colony for vermin had been established—just as rabbits are congregated in contiguous burrows.

It is stated that *no iron arms or implements* are found in the tumuli of Britain before the Conquest, its conquest by the Romans; this is a point highly worthy of decisive proof, although we doubt that it may be capable of being completely reduced to a rule. The bronze tomahawks, particularly called celts, and the beautiful leaf-shaped swords of bronze, which are so frequently discovered in the beds of rivers, in the bogs and morasses of the British Islands, were indeed in all probability the weapons of the British population at an early period, and it may be suspected that both these and their coins had a classic origin: the leaf-shaped sword appears in sculptures decidedly Greek, and their coins simulated the forms and devices to be found on those of Grecian colonies. These are matters worthy of the most careful investigation, and they will obtain it in the progress of archaeological science. On the subject of the Roman pottery extant in Britain, nothing very important is offered by Mr. Saul, in addition to the papers which have within a few years past appeared in the *Archæologia*, and in our own numbers. Mr. Saul's minute and accurate account of the construction of the Roman wall of London we have already spoken of.*

Mr. Saul concludes his pamphlet with the assertion,

"That science recognises none of the petty distinctions of sect, party, or persuasion; its effects on the mind being to establish universal philanthropy in our communications with our fellow-men, knowing that the higher they advance in intelligence the more perfect and enduring will be that congeniality of sentiment so much to be desired, and so worthy of their strenuous efforts for its accomplishment. If we cannot reconcile all opinions let us endeavour to unite all hearts."

This is the very *beau idéal* of a liberal philosophy, but we earnestly hope that it is not the intention of the ingenious

* *Gent. Mag.* for Nov. 1844, p. 505.

essayist to say that the reign of the refinements of the goddess of reason will supersede the great truths for our direction in time, and guidance to the mansions of eternity, to be found in the Bible. If so, we will venture to repeat to him, with a little amplification, the words of his literary friend of the old school whom he quotes in the preface—"We like your

description of British aboriginal settlements very well; but, as to your philosophy, it is that of Voltaire and Rousseau, has been tried and found something worse than mere speculation. Take away the certainty of rewards and punishments which revealed religion announces, the social obligations are dissolved in an overwhelming flood of misery and crime."

Hæc Liturgica: containing, 1. Liturgical Discrepancy, its extent, evil, and remedy, in Two Letters to the Clergy of his Diocese. 2. Liturgical Harmony, its obligations, means, and security against error, whether Popish or Puritanical; in a Charge to Candidates for Holy Orders. By Richard Mant, D.D. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, 12mo.—The Church, of whose episcopate he forms so distinguished an ornament, is deeply indebted to Bishop Mant, for the promptitude and zeal with which, when the occasion demands it, he is always ready to contribute the results of his extensive learning and research in her service. In the discussions on the subject of rubrical conformity so prevalent just now the clergy naturally look to such individuals as this eminent prelate for advice and assistance to guide them, and in the present instance they will certainly not be disappointed. In the first division of his work the Bishop has pointed out the various cases of discrepancy which exist in the performance of divine service. In the second division, he has shown the manner in which most of these may be obviated and removed. The whole work is drawn up with so much simplicity, clearness, and good sense, with so much kindness and candour, with such an evident desire to promote peace, good will, and harmony, without abating in the least degree either the integrity or authority of the ordinances of the Church, that it would be difficult to find a work more calculated to allay the disquiet and heat existing on the subject of rubrical observances.

Havestone: a Tale of and for England in 184—. 12mo. 2 vols.—There are some books which, as soon as they are taken up, arrest the attention and fix it until their contents are gone through. This is the case with the book before us. It is impossible to open it at any part without being convinced of the talent and genius of the author, his singular power of observation, and his extensive information upon all subjects of a social, moral and

religious nature. Whoever the author may be, and we do not know his name, it is very certain that he is a true patriot, a sound churchman, and a sincere and humble Christian. To class this book as a work of fiction, would be doing it an act of injustice, as it possesses far superior claims to any which can belong to a mere tale. Whilst the story is drawn out with great power, and abounds with incidents and scenes of the most striking and imaginative kind, it still must be chiefly regarded as a vehicle for conveying the thoughts and opinions of the author. In the character of Villiers, the hero or chief personage in the work, is delineated the conduct and course of action which ought to be pursued by a firm and consistent friend of his country, and, still more, by a sincere and zealous member of the Church of England, who is desirous to carry out her rules and ordinances in all their bearings; it is by acting up to her admirable and comprehensive scheme for promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of her members that, in the author's opinion, the means are provided for preserving the country from the evils which threaten its security, and for arresting the threatening torrent of profligacy, vice, and irreligion.

It is quite impossible to do justice to such a work in our brief limits, or to notice more than a very few of its more striking points. Among these last are certainly to be classed the singular and very extraordinary proceedings of the Roman Catholics, and more particularly the Jesuits, in this country, which are alluded to in this work. Whether they are only introduced as forming a portion of the story, or whether they are intended to be understood in truth and soberness, we know not. At any rate, they are very startling, and we hope may serve as a warning.

Alphabets, Numerals, and Devices, of the Middle Ages, by Henry Shaw, F.S.A. Royal Soc. Parts 7, 8, 9, and 10.—This work is not only very beautiful and inter-

esting, but moreover very useful; for, on the principle that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, so, if we attempt to imitate the forms of ancient art, it is desirable that we should be correct and exact, as well in justice to the style itself as to ensure our own success. Now, a text-book of genuine specimens of ancient calligraphy was a deficiency: and in this respect, therefore, Mr. Shaw's work becomes one of real utility, in the present revived taste for early models of design. The dates he is able to supply to each specimen furnish the principal information that is required, and will render the series, when chronologically arranged, a most interesting study.

The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Great Britain from the Conquest to the Reformation; illustrated by Views, Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details, &c. By Henry Bowman, Architect. Imperial Quarto. Parts I. to XI.—It is pleasing to observe the improvement in works of this description, as well as the increased share of patronage which they now receive. There are some series of views of churches published from thirty to fifty years ago, which are merely landscape views,—a character which, by the bye, applies to too many of the prints that, with higher pretensions as works of art, are put forward as real views of places in modern publications. Such things may sometimes be very well as souvenirs, but are entirely useless for any architectural or scientific purpose. In a series of views of churches, taken without regard to the prominent

features of architectural interest, a great sameness will ever be found, and very little interest can be maintained. The example of a better mode of treatment has been given by the Oxford Architectural Society, and we have also recently had other valuable works of this kind, particularly the Churches of Yorkshire and of Lincolnshire. The work before us has the advantage of an ample page, which enables the author to maintain a distinctness of detail which a smaller scale would not admit. Plans of the churches are given, exterior and interior views, interesting features of construction or ornament, and several coloured prints of painted windows and tiles. The churches already illustrated are, Norbury, co. Derby; Lambley, co. Nottingham; Castle-Rising, co. Norfolk; Chaddesley Corbet, co. Worc.; Long Ashton, co. Somerset; and Radford, co. Glouc.; each of them occupying two numbers, excepting the last, which is complete in one. For the first four numbers, Mr. James Hadfield, architect, was associated in the authorship, but he then retired.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

Antiquitates Tinemuthenses: a History of the Monastery of S. Oswin, King and Martyr, at Tynemouth within the Diocese of Durham. By WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, Esq. F.S.A. Barrister-at-Law, &c. This work will be highly illustrated, and illuminated with embellishments designed by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A. It is to form two thick quarto volumes, and the price not to exceed Six Guineas.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, demy of Magdalen College, has been elected to the vacant Scholarship on the foundation of Dean Ireland. Mr. Smith obtained the Latin Scholarship in 1842. There were sixteen candidates. Magdalen College has now two Ireland scholars, Mr. Conington having been elected last year.

March 10. Dr. Kidd, the Regius Professor of Medicine, having resigned the office of Lecturer in Anatomy, the Dean of Christ Church, in whose gift that appointment is vested, has nominated Henry Wentworth Acland, esq. M.A. Fellow of All Souls (and formerly of Christ Church), to be the Anatomical Lecturer on the foundation of Dr. Matthew Lee.

March 11. Mr. Henry Barnes Byrne, scholar of Oriel College, was elected to the University Latin Scholarship. There were thirty-six candidates.

8

March 13. The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred by decree of Convocation on the Rev. J. Medley, M.A. of Wadham College, who has been nominated to the Bishopric of New Brunswick.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Jan. 15.—SMITH'S PRIZEMEN: 1. Dr. Thomson, St. Peter's College, Second Wrangler. 2. Dr. Parkinson, St. John's College, Senior Wrangler.

March 5. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by Royal Mandate on James Chapman, M.A. of King's College (Bishop of Ceylon, Elect); and on Charles John Vaughan, M.A. of Trinity College (Master of Harrow School).

March 7. Two of the eight scholarships founded by the Rev. William Bell, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, for the sons or orphans of clergymen, were adjudged as follows: to John Llewellyn Davies, and

David James Vaughan, both of Trinity college.

March 14. The two gold medals (value 15 gs. each) given annually by the Chancellor of the University to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged as follows:—*Senior*—Frederick Rendall (29th Wrangler and bracketed 1st Classic), Trinity college. *Junior*—Thomas Francis Knox (14th Senior Optime and 3rd Classic), Trinity college.

ROYAL CORPORATION OF THE LITERARY FUND.

March 12. The annual meeting of the members of this Institution was held in the chambers of the corporation, Great Russell-street, Sir William Chatterton, Bart. in the chair. The report stated that the sum dispensed during the past year to distressed authors and their families was 955*l.* and that the total amount applied to this purpose since the formation of the Society was 31,183*l.* Her Majesty had granted the institution the privilege of bearing the imperial crown, with the title of the "Royal Corporation of the Literary Fund." The Marquess of Lansdowne was re-elected President, and the vacancy caused by the death of the Earl of Mountnorris was filled by the appointment of the Archbishop of Dublin. Charles Dickens, esq. Fraser Tytler, esq. the Rev. Dr. Mill, Sir Harris Nicolas, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, William Brockedon, esq. and Edward Gandy, esq. were elected members of the committee.

EGYPTIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This Society has published the first number of its proceedings for the year 1842, 4to. Alexandria, entitled, *Miscellanea Egyptiaca*, Vol. I. Part I. It contains an account of the foundation of the Association; followed by several papers of interest. Among them a *Tour to Bubastis, Sebennythus, and Menzaleh*, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson; an archaeological journey in this direction.—Some interesting *Extracts of a Journal of Travels in Abyssinia, 1840-42*, by J. G. Bell.—An *Excursion in the Eastern Part of Lower Egypt*, by M. E. Prisse, written in a lively and instructive manner.—*Notes on the Sennar, and Observations on the Climate of Egypt*, by Dr. Verdot.

THE PARKER SOCIETY.

Three of the books for 1844 have been delivered; these are—*The Two Liturgies, Catechism, &c. of King Edward VI., Sermons of Bishop Latimer, and Works of Bishop Coverdale. The Prayers and other Pieces of Thomas Becon*, the fourth and concluding volume, is nearly printed.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.

The books in preparation for 1845, are—*A Second Series of the Zurich Letters, the Remains of Bishop Latimer, a large volume of Bishop Jewell's Works, and a large volume of Devotional Poetry of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; or, another volume of Bishop Coverdale's Works.*

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

A material change has occurred in this society. It had been felt for some years past that the presidential chair should not always be filled by the same individual, however well suited he might be for the position. After mature deliberation this view was adopted by the council, and in consequence Mr. Walker, who had for ten years ably performed the duties of President, signified his intention of retiring from the post. At the annual general meeting he was, however, re-elected, but, on his stating that his intention of withdrawing remained unchanged, an adjourned meeting was held, at which Sir John Rennie was elected president, supported by the following council: Messrs. W. Cubitt, J. Field, J. M. Rendel, and J. Simpson, vice-presidents; Messrs. Brunel, B. Cubitt, Giles, Locke, Lowe, Miller, Mylne, Sibley, Stephenson, and Taylor, members; and Grissell and Murray, associates.

On taking the chair for the first time, on the 4th Feb. Sir John Rennie addressed the meeting. After thanking the members for the honour conferred upon him, and paying a well-merited compliment to Mr. Walker, he remarked, "When we look around us, and see the vast strides which our profession is making on every side, and the deservedly high place it holds in public estimation, we cannot but feel justly proud: for, without the slightest disparagement of the pursuits and duties of other professions, I may confidently ask where can we find nobler or more elevated pursuits than our own, whether it be to interpose a barrier against the raging ocean, and provide an asylum for our fleets, or to form a railway, and, by means of that wonderful machine the locomotive engine, to bring nations together, annihilating, as it were, both space and time; or to construct the mighty steam-vessel which, alike regardless of winds or waves, urges onwards its resistless course; or to curb and bring within proper bounds the impetuous torrent, converting its otherwise destructive waves to our use and benefit, whether for navigation, trade, or domestic comfort; or, again, the drainage of the unwholesome marsh and converting it into fields of waving corn; or illuminating our cities with gas, changing, as it were, night into day; or the fabrication of machinery

Of endless form and ingenuity, by means of which every article which can tend to man's comfort can be produced in the greatest perfection at the smallest cost; or to recover from the bowels of the earth Nature's exhaustless treasures, and convert them to our use. In fact, we may almost say that there is nothing in the whole range of the material world which does not come under our observation, or where the skill and science of the engineer is not required, in a greater or less degree, to render the bounties of Providence subservient to the good of mankind. With such splendid prospects before us we have every inducement to stimulate our zeal and to press forward in the career of improvement." He then impressed upon the members the necessity of not only communicating good papers themselves, but of engaging the junior members of the profession in their employment to keep journals of the proceedings, and to use the materials so obtained as the basis for papers which would be of a most interesting character.

Mr. Brockedon exhibited some specimens of his "Vulcanised" India-rubber, for diminishing the vibration of railways by a layer of the material being introduced, instead of the patent felt, between the base of the chair and the surface of the sleeper. The preparation is a mixture of caoutchouc and sulphur. Its elasticity is of a surprising character, and preserved under intense pressure for a long period. It has been tried on the Great Western Railway with success, and the advantages of its general introduction were admitted, particularly as its price was very moderate, and was to all appearance indestructible. Another paper read was by Mr. B. L. Vulliamy, "On the construction and regulation of clocks for railway stations." The author proposed that all railway clocks should be made to show both Greenwich mean time and the actual mean time at the station where the clock was placed. This could be done very inexpensively by applying a double minute hand to the clock, one point indicating Greenwich mean time, the other the actual time of the station, Greenwich mean time being shown by a gilt hand with "London time" marked upon it, and the ordinary time by a plain steel hand. By this simple contrivance the public would readily understand the difference of time between London and the place referred to in the bill, and regulate their arrival at the station in consequence.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

The sale of the stock of the late eminent bookseller, Mr. John Bohn, of Henrietta-

street, commenced on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Co. The collection contained no less than 5813 lots of theology, whilst the other portions amount to about 30,000 lots. A complete copy of the original edition of the *Acta Sanctorum*, by John Bollandus, and others, in 54 vols. folio, 1643-1794, produced the same price exactly as the late Mr. Southey's copy, 115*l.*, and was bought by Mr. Rodd.—212, the Venetian reprint of a portion of the above, in 43 vols. folio, 35*l.* 10*s.*—243, the celebrated collection of works on Biblical and Classical Antiquities, by Ugolini, Grævius and Gronovius, and others, in 114 folio volumes, full of plates, 70*l.* Black-letter books appear to be depreciated materially. No. 395, *Augustinus de Singularitate Clericorum*, 4*to.*, printed by Ulric Zell in 1467, sold for only 2*l.* 4*s.*, and would appear to have cost 17*l.* 17*s.* at the Merly sale. No. 475, *Augustinus de Arte Predicandi*, folio, printed by Mentelin in 1464, and which produced no less than 28*l.* 10*s.* at Sir Mark Sykes's sale, sold here for 2*l.* 13*s.* The *Fathers of the Church* obtained good prices, thus: No. 394, *St. Augustine's Works*, 18 vols. in 12, 4*to.*, sold for 4*l.* 8*s.*; No. 474, another edition of the same work, in 12 vols. folio, produced 9*l.* *Augustini Tarraconensis Opera*, 8 vols. 4*to.*, was bought for 5*l.* 10*s.* The celebrated Polyglot Bible edited by Brian Walton, in 8 vols. folio, bound in blue morocco, after considerable competition, was sold for 39*l.* a price little more than the cost of the binding.

The Conservators of the Royal Library of Copenhagen have completed the catalogue of its contents, a work upon which they have been engaged for eleven years. It forms 174 folio volumes, and comprises 463,332 volumes, without the pamphlets and single sheets. It has been presented in manuscript to the King of Denmark, and will be printed and published at the expense of the government. The manuscripts in this library amount to about 22,000, of which only between 4000 and 5000 are yet catalogued.

The Association of the Archæological and Heraldic College of Paris has saved from dispersion the historical manuscripts of the Benedictines of the Congregation of Saint-Maur, by becoming the purchasers of the same, at the sale of the late Marquis de Fortia's effects.

M. Aimé Champollion-Figeac announces a new work, to be entitled "*Louis et Charles, ducs d'Orléans, leur Influence sur les Arts, la Littérature et l'Esprit de leur Siècle*," com-

piled from unpublished documents relating to the objects of art, and the literature of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and illustrated by a variety of plates copied from the paintings on the manuscripts themselves.

The Countess Guiccioli is about to arrange and publish the manuscripts bequeathed to her by the late Lord Byron, accompanying them with remarks of her own.

FINE ARTS.

STATUE OF GOETHE.

The colossal statue of Goethe, cast in bronze at the Royal Foundry of Munich, according to the model of Schwanthaler, has been completed to ornament one of the squares of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, his native place. Goethe is represented as clad in a mantle, but having his hands free. He wears the simple costume of the present period. His right arm is resting on the trunk of an oak tree, and in his left he holds a laurel crown. His eyes are turned towards heaven. The subjects of the bas-reliefs on the pedestal are borrowed from the works of Goethe. In the front three female figures represent the natural sciences and dramatic and lyric poetry. On the opposite side are seen, at the right, Goets of Belichingen, Egmont, Tasso, and a Faun. On the left the Bride of Corinth, Prometheus, and the King of the Aulmes. One of the lateral surfaces represents Iphigenia, Orestes, Thoas, Faust, and Mephistophiles, and the other Mignon, Wilhelm Meister, the Harpist, Hermann, and Dorothea.

The colossal model in plaster of an Esculapius, the last work which the illustrious artist Thorwaldsen completed, and which was intended to serve as a pendent to his colossal statue of Hercules placed in the museum of Copenhagen, has been unfortunately broken in his studio, and so completely destroyed that it is totally lost for all purposes of art.

The sculptor Vitali has completed models of the twelve colossal statues of the Apostles, to be cast in bronze, and placed over the great gate of the Isaac's Church, in St. Petersburg. The pediment has been already ornamented by bas-reliefs from the same hand: and the Government having made the frescoes and mosaics which are to decorate this greatest of the Christian temples of the East the subjects of public competition, the cartoons of the candidates are now exhibiting in the halls of the Academy of Fine Arts in that city.

The King of Sardinia has subscribed 50,000 livres, and the French government 1,000 francs, towards a monument about

to be erected at Genoa to the memory of Columbus, and which is intended, if possible, to be ready for inauguration on the 15th of September 1846,—the day when the Congress of Italian Savans will open at Genoa.

The first exhibition of the Fine Arts ever held in Norway has been opened by the government in the Great Hall of the Royal University at Christiania. Art has yet to be created, however, in Norway; and this exhibition is little more than an expression of its absence, and of that absence being felt. The works, 322 in number, are all paintings, drawings, or engravings, and nearly all by foreign hands. Sculpture is unrepresented in the collection, probably from the greater difficulty of transport from abroad. The government has bought many pictures, and the measure is a wise one for awakening the public mind. Mention is also made of a mass of silver ore, just extracted from the mines in the neighbourhood of Königsberg, the largest, it is said, ever found in any mine in the world.

The King of the Netherlands has accepted the dedication of a work entitled "*Histoire raisonnée de l'Art de la Peinture et de la Gravure sur Bois et autres en Néerlande.*" The author is Dr. G. Rathgeber, director of the cabinet of medals of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and member of several learned societies.

Some fine specimens of carvings in ivory and wood, and other curiosities, were recently sold in London, in the collection of George Bangley, esq. From the Wanstead House collection were an ivory cup carved by Flamingo, with groups of bacchanalian boys and goats, mounted in silver gilt, with grape and vine-leaf border, 84*l.*; and an ivory tankard, carved in alto relievo, by John of Bologna, with the Rape of the Sabines, mounted in silver-gilt, and set with twenty antique gems, and sculptured heads, thirteen inches high, 44*l.* 2*s.* A group of figures, also in alto relievo—Bathsheba being attired on coming out of the Bath, with David looking from the Tower, by Benvenuto Cellini, 73*l.* 10*s.* A cupid, by

the same artist, 14l. By Fiamingo, also, a group of Pluto, Proserpine, &c. fetched twenty guineas; ten guineas also were given for an ivory carving of the Four Seasons, each seven inches high, from the collection of the late W. Barnes, esq.

Two very beautifully-executed circular dishes, in silver gilt, have been lately presented to St. Bartholomew's Hospital by the President, Mr. Alderman Lucas. The centre of one of them is filled with an elab-

orate design from the parable of the Good Samaritan, in bas-relief; the subject of the other is taken from the cartoon by Mr. J. P. Davis (exhibited at Westminster Hall), which illustrated the heroic humanity of Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor of London, who, during the plague of 1665, visited the sick and dying as an angel of healing mercy. The works are fine examples of skill in the art, and reflect high credit on the artist.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 26. The Rector of Exeter, President, in the chair. A sheet of Drawings of Decorated Windows, was presented by E. A. Freeman, esq. accompanied by a letter, in which he pointed out the want of any essential difference to justify Mr. Rickman in classing Decorated as a distinct style; when, in point of fact, the later specimens of it belonged to Perpendicular, and those of earlier date to early-English.

The Master of University shewed some specimens of asphalted felt; intended to be used as a lining between lead or slates and the boarding under them. From experience the want of such a lining had been found in St. Peter's and Holywell churches, which had been recently new roofed. It was unquestionable that some material had been employed formerly, and the one exhibited possessed great advantages in being economical, only one penny per square foot, and at the same time likely to prove durable. The expense of employing it in the new church proposed to be built in St. Ebbe's would amount to about 28l.

A Paper on "Uniformity" was then read by W. B. Jones, esq., B.A., Trinity College. He commenced by stating the object of his paper to be to aid in furnishing an answer to the following question, "What measure of Uniformity is essential to Gothic Beauty?" He conceived this to be a question of the deepest interest and importance, and appealed for the truth of the remark to the practical errors into which architects were continually falling. No moderation was preserved in this respect. Some buildings carried their uniformity to an absurd excess; others were erected with no kind of regard to regularity, or rather with a most religious regard to irregularity. A remarkable instance of the latter was the variety of position assigned, of late, to church-towers. The existence of

a mean having been assumed, the next question was, upon what principle the inquiry should be conducted. There were four methods of treating Gothic architecture, the Archaeological, Utilitarian, Aesthetic, and Symbolical. The first, as resting only on a huge induction of ancient examples, was incapable of determining a speculative question. At the head of the second stood Mr. Pugin, whose "rules for design," viz. to *decorate what is useful, and to avoid what is not*, Mr. Jones pronounced to be valuable as *rules*, but worse than valueless as *principles*. They were calculated to mislead persons into the notion, that the perception of beauty was the result of a *discursive* process, and that the *beautiful* was only another form of the *useful*. At all events they were inadequate solutions of the present difficulty. To the Aesthetic school belonged Mr. Petit, by whom the whole question was resolved into *picturesque effect*. This opinion was specious, because the picturesque is nearly allied to the essence of Gothic beauty, but it was not the whole truth, for they are sometimes at variance. A Gothic building, for instance, becomes *more* picturesque by decay. The symbolical method had been adopted by the Cambridge editors of "Durandus." It was, however, necessary to distinguish the *symbolism of ideas* from the *symbolism of particular facts*, such as was that of Durandus. Now, if the perception of beauty were to be regarded as intuitive, the second kind would furnish no clue to the present problem. "To the former kind," he continued, "to the symbolism or expression of the ideas of reason enlightened and enlivened by Divine Revelation, are we to look for the true principles of art, and, as an immediate deduction therefrom, for an answer to the question under discussion." Having thus determined the principle upon which the inquiry should be conducted, he declared his

intention of reserving the inquiry itself for a future occasion. He apologised to the Society for leaving them at present with little more than a negative conclusion, but stated his conviction of the importance of the subject, and the danger of producing a crude and hurried theory upon it. Mr. Jones concluded by thanking the Society for the courtesy they had shown in listening to a half-finished argument upon a dry and intricate question.—The President trusted Mr. Jones would, as he promised, develop the theory in a future paper, and pointed out how necessary it was that irregularity should not be adopted without sufficient reason.—The Rev. S. H. Cooke considered that archaeology was very valuable as a means to acquire principles. The Cambridge Camden Society had by this method become eminently successful. Mr. Pugin had, he thought, set too high a value upon utility.—Mr. Parkins thought that Mr. Pugin had not been quite correctly understood, and that he had only given rules for the practice of architecture, and not attempted to lay down what were the principles of beauty.—Mr. Patterson agreed with Mr. Parkins that Mr. Pugin did not mean to analyse the nature of beauty. He thought that Mr. Jones had not quite entered into that distinguished writer's arguments.—Mr. Jones, in reply, admitted the value of archaeology as a guide to truth. He might have misunderstood Mr. Pugin's meaning, and would again examine his book.

THE NEW HOUSE OF THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

The new house of the Conservative Club is one of the largest in London. It is built on the west side of St. James's-street, on the site of the Thatched-house Tavern. Although only two stories are visible in the exterior, it consists of five—viz., a basement for the domestic offices, a mezzanine between it and the ground-floor for dressing and bath-rooms, and secretary's department, the ground and drawing-room floors, and above these the billiard and smoking-rooms, and the sleeping apartments for the men and women servants of the establishment. The style of the exterior is Corinthian, treated after the manner of Palladio. The façade to St. James's-street consists of two stories, the lower serving as a basement to the upper. The lower story consists of a centre, with five windows and a projection at each end, both adorned with Doric columns; that at the north end formed into a porch, in which, deeply recessed, is the principal entrance to the house, while that at the south contains a bow window. On the upper story is a range of columns and clustered pilas-

ters of the Corinthian order, surmounted by an entablature, and terminated by an open balustrade. Level with the capitals of the columns a richly sculptured foliage frieze runs the entire length of the building, in which is introduced the imperial crown, used as the crest of the club. In the intercolumniations are windows, with rich dressings, opening on a spacious balcony. The same rich style of the façade is continued down the north return for about 50 feet. The length of the front is 117 feet, and the height to the top of the balustrade is 69 feet. The materials of these façades is Caen stone. The façade of the Reform Club House is 120 feet, and the height to the top of the cornice 68 feet.

The ground floor consists of an entrance-hall, lobby, vestibule, principal and secondary staircases, and spacious morning, coffee, and house dining rooms. The entrance-hall is 35 feet long and 19 feet wide, the walls of stone, and the inner and outer doors of fine Spanish mahogany. A flight of steps, placed inside between Doric columns, leads to the level of the ground floor. In a niche at this level, facing the entrance door, is placed the groupe of the Laocöon. Passing a lobby with groined ceiling, the vestibule, or inner hall, is entered. This is a peculiar feature; it is 34½ feet each way, and 60 feet in extreme height. About midway is a circular gallery giving access to the principal rooms on the first floor, lighted by a glazed dome 20 feet in diameter. Each side of the hall on both floors is divided into three arched compartments. The centre arch on the west side on the ground floor opens to the first flight of the principal stairs, which is 12 feet broad, whilst all the three arches on the gallery floor are open to the staircase; the return flights of the staircase, each 9½ feet broad, entering the gallery at the two side arches. The staircase is 34½ feet each way, and 42 feet high, and adorned with niches filled by casts of Gibson's Venus, the Antinous, and other well-known statues. The ceilings of both the hall and staircase are vaulted and groined, and entirely painted in encaustic of brilliant colours, heightened with gold; the style of painting is similar to that prevalent in Italian palatial architecture of the 16th century. The entire pavements on both floors are laid in coloured mosaic, the walls of the upper part are partially encrusted with red porphyry, granite, and yellow marble scagliolas; the balustrading and lower walls of the staircase are of the same costly materials. The perspective effects of this vestibule are multiplied and heightened by several large mirrors.

The dimensions of the Morning-room are 92 feet long and 26½ wide in one part,

and 34½ in another; those of the Coffee-room are 10 feet by 28½ feet; those of the House Dining-room 36 feet by 23 feet, and all the rooms are 20 feet high. The Morning-room faces St. James's-street, and is larger than that of any other club-house. This room, for due proportions and variety, is divided in its length into two compartments, and enriched with 14 Sienna marble scagliola columns and pilasters of the Italian Ionic character. For the same reasons the Coffee-room is divided in its length into three compartments by 20 Devonshire marble scagliola columns and pilasters of the Italian Doric order, with gilt capitals. The walls of both rooms are panelled, and the cornices and ceilings highly enriched. The House Dining-room is of a plainer character, but of agreeable proportions.

The Drawing-room and Card-room form a suite of the whole length of the building. The former is 92 feet long by 26½ feet wide, and 25 feet high, and is enriched with scagliola columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order. Above the entablature, in the frieze of which are ornaments composed of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, alternately, springs a cove terminating with a broad band of fruit and flowers. The Card-room is 40 feet by 19 feet, and 25 feet high, sub-divided by Corinthian columns. The whole of this suite is to have the walls and ceilings elaborately painted in encaustic and gilt. From the Card-room is entered the Library, which is 80 feet by 22 feet high. It is divided into three compartments by square panelled scagliola columns and pilasters of various green and grey marbles. The ceiling is divided into square panels, with enriched mouldings and frets, and the whole is painted oak and gilt. Polished oak bookcases line all the walls up to the height of 13 feet. The chimney-pieces are of Irish marble, with large mirrors over each, surmounted by oak pediments, panelled, and ornamented with bronzed medallions of the head of Minerva. At the south-west angle of the building is a Committee-room, 36 feet by 23 feet, and 20 feet high, without much architectural decoration. The doors, windows, dadoes, and other fittings of the vestibule, and of the rooms of the ground and first floors, are of polished foreign oak, mahogany, bird's-eye maple, sycamore, and birch. This building was commenced in June 1843, and its opening celebrated on Wednesday, the 19th Feb. 1845, by a large dinner; at which presided Lord Castle-reagh, supported by the Duke of Buckingham and many noble members of the committee.

The architects are Mr. George Basvi,

the author of the Cambridge Fitzwilliam Museum; and Mr. Sydney Smirke, the author of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, in Pall-mall.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

The renovations proceeding in the cathedral of Glasgow have been already noticed in our Dec. magazine, p. 634. The workmen are engaged in removing the iron cages surrounding the tombs attached to the outer walls of the building, and in lowering the soil, so as to show the proper elevation of the church. This is done, bit by bit, in the most inoffensive manner possible, so much so indeed, that scarcely any relative feels it necessary to overlook the operations, being confident that even the bones of their friends are treated with tenderness and care. When completed, this will make the venerable pile look quite another thing outside. Inside, the work of renovation and improvement is also going forward with spirit. The many and elaborately wrought pillars of the crypt, or Old Barony church, are being neatly mended, wherever it is necessary; and the blackness settled down upon them in the course of years is being washed off, by a solution for the purpose. The effigy of St. Mungo, which had laid on an adjacent window sill, has once more been deposited on the raised shrine in the centre of the crypt, where, there is very little doubt, it originally stood over the grave of the saint. The elaborate groinings and carvings of this portion of the building, most of which have been gilt and painted with various devices, is a theme of universal admiration since it was opened to view, and glass windows introduced instead of the blind ones. In this compartment of the building, and over a niche in the lower chapter-house, are the arms of the founder, Bishop Lauder, who died in 1425. On the bosses of the roof of the same spot, which was built by Bishop Cameron, we have his own arms, and the arms of Archibald Earl of Douglas, who endowed the cathedral with the church of Cambuslang. Next these are the Royal arms of Scotland, and the arms of Scotland and England on one shield. Above the original south door, entering to the nave, the groined arches are decorated with crowns, beautifully carved, and eight in number, with inscriptions and mottoes, in black letter. On the arch next the ascent to the choir, on the south side, the decorations of the roof point out a chapel of consequence. Besides a great many devices and inscriptions, there is the figure of a man kneeling before a blazing altar, with the word "Maria!" thereby indicating that this was the chapel of the Virgin. The arch

on the south aisle, next the high altar, is elaborately carved, with an emblem of the Holy Trinity, the five wounds, a crown of thorns, a cross, a scourge, &c. At the south door of Lady Chapel the tombstone of Archbishop Boyd attracts attention. It bears the date 1581, and lay originally on the steps of the high altar, just below the pulpit. When removed in 1800, the skeleton of the Archbishop was found in a very entire state, and wrapped in a silk, besides a worsted damask, dress. On the summit of the chapter-house is a small stone slab, bearing the initials of Archbishop Law, and the pastoral staff. It was this archbishop who restored the lead roof of the cathedral, after its destruction at the Reformation, and his monument is in tolerable preservation in the Lady

Chapel. He died in 1632. In Blackadder's Aisle the workmanship, and especially the groings of the roof, is most elaborate and beautiful. The following is the style of the inscriptions upon those who are buried in the aisle, and it must be confessed the information furnished is not very great:—

Mr
J * D
1658
Mr
A N
1628

&c., &c.

Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward, seems to have been the last interment in this sacred spot.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 27. Thomas Anyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Dr. Lee brought forward his motion that the meetings of the Society shall not in future be suspended when the anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom shall happen to fall on a Thursday. After several members had addressed the assembly on the subject, it appearing that the matter was of such a nature, as fell properly within the regulation of the Council, Dr. Lee consented to put his proposal into the form of a recommendation for their consideration.

Dr. Lee in the same way recommended, 2. that the President be requested to attend the next Anniversary of the Society, and to deliver an Address on the state of the Society, and of the science of Archæology, as is now customary with the Presidents of the Royal, Geographical, Geological, Astronomical, and other scientific Societies; 3. that the Auditors in their next annual report be requested to explain the charge of 447*l.* 10*s.* allowed as salary to the officers of the establishment, and to specify the sum paid to each of them; 4. that the sub-librarian be allowed hereafter a competent salary in lieu of fees; and the payment to the librarian of 2*s.* 6*d.* by each member on receiving each volume of the *Archæologia*, be abolished; 5. that, a general opinion having been expressed that the office of President should not always be filled by the same individual, however accomplished and erudite he may be, no person be allowed to hold the office of President in future beyond the term of four years.

Dr. Bromet rose to propose a statute, to the effect that the Council should regularly meet on the first Tuesday in every calendar month, except in the months of September and October, and that no such meeting should be adjourned, except by the vote of two-thirds of the Council present.

Lord Albert Conyngham exhibited a highly ornamented double wheel-lock. His Lordship described it to be a double match-lock, and Mr. Porrett in consequence promised he would bring for exhibition a double wheel-lock, the successor of the match-lock, but he found on inspection that the specimen exhibited was of the form he had intended to produce.

George Bowyer, esq. exhibited a fragment of a colossal statue found in making a sewer in Chancery lane, and now in the possession of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. It is a human hand, holding the hilt of a sword, or portion of a staff, apparently of no great antiquity, and perhaps belonged to some old figure of a giant or porter at the gate of Lincoln's Inn.

March 6. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

R. Porrett, esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on the various kinds of match and wheel-locks, and exhibited many beautiful and interesting specimens from the Royal Collection in the Tower.

Mr. Way exhibited a rubbing of an incised slab at Avenbury, near Bromyard, Herefordshire. It is a *crossed-legged* knight t. Henr. III. very rudely designed, but not deficient in character. There are no arms or tradition to appropriate it to any individual. This seems to be the only incised slab hitherto noticed of a

crossed-legged figure. The figure of Sir Walter de Bitton, who died 1227, discovered at Bitton, co. Glouc. (as related in *Archæol.*) is partly in low relief, the lower part of the figure being *incised*. Mr. Way exhibited a drawing of this curious figure. The Avenbury knight is one of the earliest known specimens of this incised kind of memorial. Another early example is the figure of Bishop de Bitton in Bath and Wells Cathedral (either Bishop William 1247-64, or the second Bishop of the name 1267-74). Incised slabs occur occasionally during the xivth. century, and pretty frequently in the xvth. and xvth.; but they were more in fashion in France than in England, and several fine examples are still to be found on the Continent.

Dr. Bromet exhibited rubbings from some brasses, illustrative of the armour worn by esquires and gentry during the sixteenth century.

March 13. This evening the society met, Mr. Hallam in the chair; but in consequence of the sudden death of Professor Daniell, which had occurred that afternoon in the council-room of the Royal Society, no paper was brought forward.

Dr. Bromet again called attention to the list of defaulters, and was given to understand that the subject would be taken into consideration by the council at their next meeting.

Adjourned to Thursday, April 3.

The great annual Congress of the Society for the Preservation and Description of the Historical Monuments of France, will be held during the second week in June next, at Lille and Tournay. Further particulars of this meeting, and where all English archeologists will be kindly received, will be given in our next magazine.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The division of the late Central Committee of this Association (briefly noticed in our last Magazine, p. 292) still subsists, and the opponent parties continue to hold distinct meetings. From the statements which have been published by either party, it appears that the last meeting of the entire (but not united) Council was on the 19th Feb. that being a meeting specially convened by the Treasurer, Mr. Pettigrew, at whose house the Committee had been accustomed to assemble. It was then that Lord Albert Conyngham's resignation as President was accepted.

Mr. Pettigrew's next step was to issue a circular postponing the next ordinary

meeting of the Council, which would have taken place in due course on the 26th of February; and to publish advertisements, announcing that a Special General Meeting of the members of the Association would be holden on the 5th of March.

The majority of the Committee, not recognising the propriety of this proceeding, assembled at a new place of meeting (the rooms of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great George Street, Westminster, which they have now adopted as their *locale*), and passed a resolution declaring that no such Special General Meeting had been appointed or authorised by the Central Committee, and that any proceedings of such a meeting would be null and invalid. At this Committee were present Sir Richard Westmacott as Chairman, C. F. Barnwell, esq. Edward Blore, esq. George Bowyer, esq. William Bromet, M.D. Rev. J. B. Deane, Benjamin Ferrey, esq. Edward Hawkins, esq. Charles Manby, esq. Ambrose Poynter, esq. Thomas Stapleton, esq. and Albert Way, esq. Mr. Birch signified by letter his perfect concurrence in the resolution.

The meeting announced by Mr. Pettigrew took place in the Theatre of the Western Literary Institution in Soho Square. Mr. Pettigrew himself took the chair, and, after reading the requisitions forwarded for its assembling (amounting to 162 names), he addressed the meeting (which consisted of about 150 persons,) at considerable length, giving a narrative of the recent occurrences. The following Resolutions, which had been prepared in readiness, were then passed:

1. Proposed by the Rev. R. H. Barham, seconded by T. C. Croker, esq. "That an Annual General Meeting be in future held in London, in the month of March, at which a statement of the progress of the Association shall be submitted by the Central Committee, and an account rendered of the receipts and expenditure; and that at this Meeting the officers and committee for the year be appointed."

2. Proposed by Charles Roach Smith, esq. seconded by Sir James Annesley, "That the most grateful thanks of this Meeting be given to Lord Albert Conyngham, K.C.H., F.S.A. for the zeal and ability he has displayed in the discharge of the duties of President of the Central Committee; and that he be earnestly solicited to return to the Association, and again preside over the Central Committee."

3. Proposed by W. Jerdan, esq. seconded by Thos. Lott, esq. "That the Central Committee shall consist of a President, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and seventeen other members; and that the

following gentlemen constitute the same for the ensuing year, with power to fill up any vacancy that may arise during that period."

President, the Lord Albert Denison Conyng-
ham, K.C.H. F.S.A.; Treasurer, Thomas
Joseph Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Secre-
taries, Thomas Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A.
M.R.I.A., Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A.;
Committee, Thomas Amyot, esq. F.R.S. treas-
urer S.A.; Sir James Annesley, F.R.S. F.S.A.;
the Rev. R. Harris Barham, M.A.; John Bar-
row, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Captain Beaufort,
R.N. F.R.S.; Sir William Betham, F.S.A.
M.R.I.A. Ulster King at Arms; George
Richard Corner, esq. F.S.A.; Sir Henry Ellis,
K.H. F.R.S. secretary S.A.; Joseph Gwilt,
esq. F.S.A.; the Very Rev. The Dean of Here-
ford, F.R.S. F.S.A.; Thomas William King,
esq. F.S.A. Rouge Dragon; Monckton Milnes,
esq. M.P.; J. Robinson Planché, esq. F.S.A.;
J. Emmerson Tennent, esq. M.P.; John
Green Waller, esq.; Sir Gardner Wilkinson,
M.A. F.R.S.; Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A.

4. Proposed by Alexander Horace Bur-
kitt, esq. seconded by John Brent, jun.
esq. "That the Members of the Associa-
tion be divided into two classes, Associates
and Correspondents. That the Associates
consist of Subscribers of one guinea or up-
wards per annum, or of a life subscription
of 10*l.* 10*s.*; by which they will be en-
titled to receive a copy of the Society's
Journal, to attend all General Meetings,
and to vote at the election of Officers and
Committee. That of the Correspondents
no contribution be required; that they be
entitled to attend all General Meetings,
but not to vote at the election of Officers
and Committee."

5. Proposed by S. C. Hall, esq. second-
ed by Dr. Lee. "That the Journal of the
Society be printed and published in Lon-
don, at the expense of the Association,
and that the profits arising from the same
be devoted to the purposes of the Institu-
tion."

6. Proposed by Arthur Ashpitt, esq.
seconded by Dr. Copland, "That the best
thanks of this Meeting be given to the
Treasurer, for the great services he has
rendered the Association from its forma-
tion, and particularly for his attention to
the wishes of a large body of its Members,
by convening the present General Meet-
ing, which the Members confidently hope,
and trust will tend to the proper establish-
ment and perpetuity of the Institution."

Everything at this meeting passed off
without any expressed difference of senti-
ment, those members who agreed with the
majority of the Committee being either
absent, or abstaining from recognising the
proceedings. All the resolutions were
passed unanimously, with the exception of
the third, to which five hands were counted
in opposition. "A Verbatim Report of
the Proceedings, taken in short-hand by T.

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E. Jones," has since been published, with
an introductory statement by Mr. Wright.

On this section of the Committee we are
only further informed, that the principle
upon which they proceeded to the re-mo-
delling of their body was that of excluding
the thirteen members who had denied the
validity of their Special General Meeting:
but neither all those whom they retained,
nor several of those whom they elected,
were consulted previously to their nomi-
nation. They have subsequently been de-
serted by three of the former class; Mr.
King has declared his adherence to the
other section; and Sir Henry Ellis and
Mr. Amyot have resigned their seats in
either. They are thus reduced to six old
members, including the President. The
Section retains the past records of the Cen-
tral Committee, and funds in hand, stated
by the Treasurer to amount to 200*l.* pre-
viously to the new guinea subscription.
They have also resumed their meetings for
the reception of correspondence, and have
announced the first number of a New Series
of the Journal.

In the mean time the Central Commit-
tee, as deeming themselves deserted by
Lord Albert Conyngnam, Mr. Pettigrew,
Mr. Barham, Mr. Croker, Mr. Smith,
and Mr. Wright, (as also by Mr. Amyot
and Sir Henry Ellis,) have on their part
proceeded to recruit their ranks. Their
muster-roll now includes the following
new names:—

Sir Charles Lemon, Bart, M.P. F.R.S.; Sir
Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. M.P.
F.R.S.; Thomas Duffus Hardy, esq. one of
the Assistant Keepers of the Records; Rev.
Samuel Roffey Maitland, F.R.S. F.S.A. Libra-
rian of the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth;
Charles Newton, esq. M.A. Department of
Antiquities, British Museum; Evelyn Philip
Shirley, esq. M.P.; Patrick Fraser Tytler,
esq. F.S.A.E.

They have also published an abstract
of the constitution, under which the Asso-
ciation will hereafter be conducted, drawn
up by a sub-committee appointed for that
purpose in the month of January last. The
detailed statement of rules and regulations
will be submitted for confirmation at the
annual congress, which, as it is proposed,
will be held this year at Winchester, in
the month of September.

"The Archaeological Association shall
consist of all such persons as shall con-
tribute a donation of ten pounds, or an
annual subscription of not less than one
pound, who shall be considered as *sub-
scribing* members. Also of all such other
persons as may take an interest in the
objects of the Association, and, being dis-
posed to give furtherance to them with-
out making any pecuniary contribution,
may intimate their desire to be enrolled

on its lists as *corresponding* members. The election of such *corresponding* members shall be made by the Central Committee, on the proposal of one of the members thereof, either on his personal acquaintance with the candidate, or the recommendation of two ordinary members of the Association.

"The government of the Association shall be vested in a Central Committee, consisting of twenty-five persons, usually resident in London. A certain number of the members of this committee shall annually retire, and the vacancies thus created shall be filled up at the annual congress. No member of the committee thus retiring shall be eligible for re-election until the interval of a year shall have elapsed.

"Subscribing members shall be entitled to attend the annual congress, and to receive gratuitously an illustrated octavo volume, containing a summary of the proceedings of the year, and a full account of the transactions of the annual congress. They shall also have the privilege of voting at the annual election of the Central Committee.

"At a meeting held during the annual congress a report of the proceedings of the whole year will be submitted, including a statement of accounts, and the vacancies in the Central Committee, caused by the retirement of a certain number of members thereof, will be filled up."

Subscriptions may be forwarded by a Post-office order, addressed to Albert Way, esq. Honorary Secretary, 12, Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, or paid to the account of the Central Committee, with Messrs. Cockburns and Co. 4, Whitehall.

No. V. of the Journal, being the first of a second volume, has also just appeared, edited by Mr. Way. It contains articles on Tong church, Salop, by the Rev. J. L. Petit; on the history of the Great Seals of England, especially those of Edward III. (and chiefly, we believe, with reference to their architectural tracery,) by Professor Willis; on a Roman Villa, discovered at Bisley, co. Glouc. by T. Baker, esq.; on a gold Fibula, found at Odiham, Hampshire, by T. Birch, esq.; the Legend of Saint Werstan, and the first Christian establishment at Great Malvern, by Albert Way, esq.; with Minutes of the proceedings of the Central Committee, and the customary appendices.

(*Minutes of the Committee, Nov. 27, continued from p. 298.*)

Mr. Charles Spence, of Devonport, transmitted a few observations respecting the church of Beer Ferrers, co. Devon. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the

Tavy, and not far from the confluence of that river with the Tamar; it is built in the form of an exact cross, the length of the two transepts, with the intervening breadth of the nave, being exactly the same as the length of nave and chancel, viz. ninety feet. On the north side of the upper portion of the cross is the vestry room, once the chantry chapel, founded for six priests in the year 1328, by William de Ferrers, and endowed with the advowson of the church. This chapel is separated from the church by a canopied monument which probably covers the remains of its founder and his lady: in form it resembles the monument of Aveline Countess of Lancaster, in Westminster Abbey, and, like it, is dishonoured by having its interior blocked up, so that part of the monument is in the chapel, and part forms the wall of the vestry.

The floor of the altar (immediately under the communion table) consists of a slab of marble, eight feet long by four feet wide, which is most beautifully carved with rose-wheel circles and hexagonal elongated departments, sustaining what would seem to have been an altar-stone, about six inches in height, the sides of which are deeply grooved or fluted, in one hollow, with roses interlaced, with leaves carved thereon in bold and beautiful relief. The altar is ascended from the nave by three steps; the edge-stones of the upper compartment or step have been beautifully cut in bas-relief with shields, arabesques, &c.

The chancel and its chapels were separated from the nave and side aisles by a cancellum or screen, the basement of which is still left; it is of Decorated character, and has been richly painted; each of its compartments formerly contained a painting of some saint, and in one the mutilated figure of a female may yet be decyphered.

The nave is filled with the original open sittings of Perpendicular character, quite entire, and beautifully and elaborately carved. At the north-east corner of these pews is a shield cut in wood, and on the south-east corner is another, whereon are blazoned horse-shoes (arms of Ferrers), and rudders of ships or vessels. The windows of the north transept are very beautiful specimens of Decorated work, as is also the great window of the south transept. Those of the south side of the church are Perpendicular. On the north side the windows are debased and bad. The eastern window, which Rickman states to have been "a fine one," has been destroyed since his survey, and a choice specimen of the true Churchwardenic style inserted in its place. There are various fragments of painted glass; but that formerly in the east window, representing Sir William Fer-

thers and his lady, in tracing which C. A. Stothard fell and was killed, and which is engraved in Lysons's *Devonshire*, is probably in a deal case (marked Glass) which is kept in the north transept.

There is a cross legged effigy of a knight in mail in an arched recess, in the wall of the north transept.

In the north transept an elevated altar-step remains, and just before it lies an incised slab representing a cross, and at the intersection a heart irradiated. Above is an inscription, "*Hic jacet Rogerus Champernowne Armiger cujus anime propicietur Deus Amen.*" The Champernownes became possessed of the manor of Beer Ferrers before the close of the fourteenth century. On another stone near the foregoing, are cut, in very deep relief, the words, "*Orate pro Will'mo Champernoun.*"

Nov. 27. Mr. M. W. Boyle presented through the Rev. J. B. Deane a portfolio of prints and drawings, illustrative chiefly of places in London. It comprises, 1. Illustrations of Crosby Hall. 2. Occupiers of Crosby Hall. 3. Illustrations of St. Helen's church and priory. 4. Illustrations of Gresham College. 5. Illustrations of Leathersellers' Hall. 6. Miscellaneous Illustrations.

The Secretary read letters from Archdeacons King and Burney, stating the failure of the mediation of the Association on behalf of the fresco paintings in East Wickham church (Oct. p. 480).

Mr. Daniel Henry Haigh, of Leeds, communicated some remarks on the parish church of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, the neighbouring chapel of St. John's, and the churches of Anstan and Thorpe Salvin, co. York. Laughton was in Anglo-Saxon times the residence of Earl Edwin; "*Ibi ten, comes Eduin aulam.*" (*Domesday.*) Westward from the church, about fifty yards distant, are the remains (as Mr. Haigh believes them to be) of Edwin's hall, consisting of a high circular mound, standing between the extremities of a crescent-shaped rampart of earth. The Anglo-Saxon portion of the church is small. It consists of the west wall of the north aisle, and the western bay of the north wall. It is easily distinguished from the rest of the church by its masonry, and the dark red sand-stone with which it is built; the magnesian limestone being employed in the Norman chancel, as well as in the Perpendicular nave. Mr. Rickman has given a good representation of the doorway in the north wall, in his communication on Anglo-Saxon architecture, printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., but an erroneous im-

pression may be conveyed by his having given the same dark tint to the hood-moulding of the original doorway and to the low segmental arch which now forms the doorway, which is of much later date; and to make room for which the under sides of the original imposts have been cut away. Since Mr. Rickman's time, much of the rough-cast which covered this portion of the walls has been removed, and disclosed long and short quoins east of the door and close to the second buttress of the north wall; proving that here there was an angle in the wall, and leading to the supposition that this was a porch of the Saxon edifice. In digging graves on the south side of the church, the foundations of a wall have been met with; this seems to prove that the Saxon church was of greater extent than its Norman successor. Of the latter, the chancel walls and the piers on the north side of the nave remain. The rest of the church is of Early and good Perpendicular work, or rather transition from Decorated to that style. The tower is a beautiful structure, and is surmounted by a lofty crocketed octagonal spire; its height is said to be 185 feet; of the bells, one is ancient, and has the legend, in Lombardics, "*Ave Maria gracia plena dominus tecum.*" In the lower story the springers remain of what would have been a fine vault of fan-tracery had it been completed.

Mr. James H. Dixon made a communication respecting a locality called Abbey Hill, on the high road between Calton and Winterburn, about eleven miles from Skipton in Craven, in the parish of Kirkby Malhamdale, where he has noticed extensive foundations of buildings, which he does not find alluded to by the local historians. The names of the adjacent fields are Friar's Head, Kirk Syke, Kirk Garth, Great Church Doors, Little Church Doors, Chapel Maze, &c. To what forgotten edifice, it is asked, do these remains and these names belong?

Mr. Wright read a letter from the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, stating that the Members of the Association residing in the neighbourhood of Maidstone had formed themselves into a Local Committee for furthering the objects of the Association, and that he, Mr. Larking, had been requested to act as Chairman to the Committee.

The Rev. J. H. Barham exhibited a flint celt recently found in a field at Bethersden, Kent.

It has been determined that the Archæological Meeting for 1845 shall be held at Winchester, in the first week in August,

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 10. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of his Bill for the relief of PERSONS OF THE JEWISH RELIGION elected to municipal offices, and explained the inconsistencies of the present system by reference to the cases of Sir M. Montagu, Messrs. Salomons, Lomax, Cohen, and Rothschild. Each of these gentlemen are magistrates, some for several counties; some also are Deputy Lieutenants, and all might be elected to the office of High Sheriff. In the city of London they were not only eligible to this latter office, but if they refused to serve they were liable to a very heavy penalty; yet if they aspired to a dignity which was the ordinary reward of an honourable performance of the Sheriff's duty—that of Alderman—they were excluded by a clause in the form of declaration required, which, while it added nothing to the obligation of the oath, could only be subscribed by a Christian. The object of the present measure was to remove these difficulties and hardships.—The Bishop of London would not oppose this Bill, but protested against being thus precluded from resisting any attempt to obtain the admission of Jews to Parliament.—Lord Oropbell hoped that the present Bill was only an instalment of the full and complete justice the Jews deserved at our hands.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 24. On the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Milner Gibson moved "that no arrangement of the SUGAR DUTIES will be satisfactory and permanent, which does not involve an equalization of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Sugar." This was negatived by 211 to 84.

Feb. 26. Lord John Russell renewed the question in the following terms: "that it is the opinion of this House, that the plan proposed by her Majesty's Government in reference to the Sugar Duties professes to keep up a distinction between Foreign free labour and Foreign slave-labour Sugar, which is impracticable and illusory; and, without adequate benefit to the consumer, tends so greatly to impair the Revenue, as to render the removal of the Income and Property Tax at the end of three years extremely uncertain and improbable." Ayes, 236; Noes, 142.

Feb. 27. Mr. Bright moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the opera-

tion of the GAME LAWS. The motion was supported by Sir James Graham, and agreed to.

March 4. Mr. Clasper moved for leave to bring in a Bill to promote the letting of FIELD GARDENS to the labouring poor. Sir James Graham had no objection to the introduction of the measure. The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill was read a first time.

March 5. On the Order for Committee on the PROPERTY TAX Bill, the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair was faintly opposed by a division of 23 to 96, and a proposal for the continuance of the Tax for two years instead of three negatived by 69 to 17.

March 6. Mr. Ewart moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable TOWN COUNCILS to establish MUSEUMS OF ART in Corporate Towns. Sir R. Peel said that the subject had not escaped the attention of her Majesty's Government. In the course of the present Session he should have to propose to the House a grant for the purpose of facilitating the means of access to an improved geological collection in the British Museum. He trusted, however, that the House would proceed with caution in devolving excessive powers of taxation on the municipal bodies of the country. One hon. Member now proposed the levying of a local tax for the purpose of promoting art; and another for the purpose of providing places of recreation for the people. The Government, in the course of the Session, would have to propose a scheme of local taxation for another object, more important than either of those two,—he meant the promotion of ventilation and salubrity in large towns. They must, therefore, take care that they did not raise any prejudice against those schemes by making the burden of them too heavy for their inhabitants to bear. He thought that, before they called on the towns to tax themselves for these objects, they should see what sums they could obtain from the more affluent inhabitants by voluntary contributions. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

March 10. On the Report on the INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX Bill, Mr. Charles Buller moved as an amendment, "That the circumstances under which the renewal of the Income-Tax is at present proposed are such as to render it exceedingly improbable that Parliament will have

the power of dispensing with its continuance at the end of three years; and that it is therefore the duty of this House to take care that the tax be imposed in a form in which its operation shall be less unequal and inquisitorial than it now is." Sir Robert Inglis supported the amendment, and recommended the Government to make some modifications in this Bill. He also recommended that the tax should not be imposed on the first 150*l.* of any man's income, but only on that part of it which exceeded that sum. Several hon. Members having addressed the House, Sir R. Peel said that he proposed to continue the income-tax for three years, in order that he might try a great experiment on the industry, skill, and capital of the country. He admitted that the tax was open to objection, and that the inquisition to which parties were subjected under it was painful; but, seeing that no petitions had been presented against this Bill, he hoped that the House would receive it with the same favour as it had three years ago. He hoped also that they would not admit any modifications in the Bill, for modifications must open the door to fraud, but would

affirm it in its present shape, as a tax both on income and property. Some further discussion followed, and the House divided, for the amendment, 112; against it, 240.

March 12. The INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX Bill was read a third time and passed.

March 14. Mr. Cobden moved for a Select Committee "to inquire into the causes and extent of the alleged existing AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS, and to inquire into the effects of Legislative Protection upon the interests of Landowners, Tenant-farmers, and Farm-labourers." Ayes 121, Noes 213.

March 17. On the order for Committee on the Customs Acts, Mr. William Miles moved, "that it is the opinion of this House that in the application of surplus revenue towards relieving the burthens of this country by reduction or remission of Taxation, due regard should be had to the necessity of affording relief to the Agricultural Interests." Ayes 213, Noes 78.

On the 20th of March the House adjourned over Easter to the 31st.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

The Panjab is again in commotion. From the very ill feeling that has existed for some time between the mother of the Maharajah and Heera Singh, an explosion was looked for, sooner or later, as inevitable. She applied to Heera Singh for some command or trust for her brother, and was backed in her demand so warmly by the council of the army, usual on such occasions, that Heera got alarmed, and put off the matter until next day, before daylight of which he was on his way, with 800 troops, to some place in the vicinity of Jumboo. The Khalsa troops in Lahore on hearing this pursued him, and on coming up killed him, Jella Pundit, and several others of the Rajah's adherents. The next day salutes were fired, and the mother of the Maharajah held a durbar. The English Government has, it is believed, no idea of interfering in this instance (though the time may not be far off when it will be obliged to do so), not being in the slightest bound to assist or uphold either party or ministry. A revolution has taken place also in Nepal; but from the circumstances it is generally believed that it was a got-up affair. The Rajah had promised to abdicate in favour of his son. When the time came he refused; on which the son, assisted by some chiefs, deposed

him. The new Rajah is only 17 years old, and an idiot. Our Government will be compelled to interfere. The war, however, is expected to be one of diplomacy rather than of arms.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic, has been entirely overthrown. It is stated that, after his troops had been much reduced by desertion, he fell in with the combined forces of his two opponents, Generals Paredes and Bravo, on the 14th January. A battle was fought, and Santa Anna was defeated, with the loss of 500 men. He was subsequently captured while endeavouring to effect his escape. Since the proclamation of independence, twenty-five years ago, Mexico has had no less than six Presidents and one Emperor. The Emperor was Iturbide, and the Presidents are Victoria, Pedraza, Guerrero, Bustamante, Gomez, Farias, and Santa Anna. Iturbide was shot at Tampico; Pedraza fled disguised as a monk; and Bustamante, thrice restored to power, was finally expelled by Herrera, who has been chasing Santa Anna.

WEST INDIES.

A most destructive fire has destroyed the principal portion of the town of Bridgetown in Barbadoes. It broke out in the

house of a Jew storekeeper, and was caused by a little girl playing with lucifer matches. The part of the town where it commenced is principally devoted to commerce, and the stores and houses are thickly studded. The buildings being built principally of wood the fire spread with great rapidity, and defied all efforts to suppress it. It

continued to burn with great fury for three days. The loss it is asserted will exceed half-a-million of money. The Post-office is amongst the public buildings destroyed; and so is Lee's Hotel. The house of Moore, Brothers, and Co. are sufferers to the amount of 40,000 dollars; and nearly all the principal stores are destroyed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The new street from Long-acre to Holborn, forming the continuous line from Waterloo Bridge to the new Oxford-street (East) has been named Endell-street; and the opening which connects High-street, St. Giles's, with Monmouth and St. Andrew-streets, is called Broad-street. The new street connecting Long-acre with Coventry-street is in such a state of forwardness that it is expected to be open for traffic in a few weeks. The purchases made for it amount to about 175,000*l*.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have made a survey for a new line of street, to extend in continuation of St. James's-street and Albemarle-street, direct from St. James's Palace to the Regent's Park. It is to take the following direction:—From the end of Albemarle-street an opening will be made into Avery-row, the western side of which is to be taken down, across Bruton-street, Grosvenor-street, passing through an opening to be made in the north-western angle of South Molton-street, running up to Oxford-street in an almost parallel line with Bond-street. Crossing Oxford-street from South Molton-street, it is to pass through the centre of Stratford-place, and taking down the large range of workshops known as Woolham's paper manufactory, on the western side of Marylebone-lane, it will thus reach Wigmore-street. From this point the thoroughfare will take down a large clump of buildings at the entrance to Marylebone-lane, on the northern side of Wigmore-street, and forming on the west a place called Barrett's-court. It is then to proceed in the direction of Hind-street Chapel, taking away Hind's-mews and the intermediate houses between the chapel and the western side of Marylebone-lane. Thence it is to cross High-street, Marylebone, at its extreme southern end, next to Hind-street, and, passing through the western side of Great Barlow-street, will make its way through the miserable neighbourhood in the vicinity of the Marylebone Police Court, known as Burial-ground and Grotto-passages, bounded on the west by the burial-ground in Paddington-street. Crossing Paddington-street,

Nottingham-place will be the continuous line into the new road, on the left hand side of Marylebone church, and nearly in a direct line with York-gate, the principal entrance both into the outer and inner circles of the Regent's park, and also to the entrance of the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society.

The structure for the fountains in the eastern reservoir in *Trafalgar-square* is now completed. It is constructed entirely of red granite, highly polished. The base is an octagon, and the pedestal, which is of a similar form, diminishes gradually to the lower basin, which is an immense block of the same material. On four sides of the pedestal are carved dolphins' heads, and above are two basins, the upper one smaller than the lower. The well in Trafalgar-square has been sunk to a depth of about 160 feet, and that in Orange-street, Leicester-square, which is on a higher elevation, about 30 feet deeper. The large cistern at the top of the engine-house will hold 38,000 gallons of water, and that at the top of the tower, which is about 20 feet higher, about one third of that quantity. In addition to furnishing the fountains, these are intended to supply the whole of the government buildings and offices in the district, for daily use and in case of fire. The water, which rises in the borings to about 60 feet of the surface, is pumped up by two Cornish engines of 20-horse power.

Harbours of Refuge.—The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the most eligible situations for a harbour or harbours of refuge in the British Channel, has been published. The Commission has examined Foreness, the Brake or Small Downs, Dover, Dungeness, Beachy Head, Eastbourne, and Seaford, Newhaven, and Harwich harbour. The result of their labours is a recommendation of the improvement of Harwich harbour, at a cost of 50,000*l*.; the construction of an artificial harbour at Dover, at a cost of 2,500,000*l*.; the construction of a breakwater in Seaford road, at an expense of 1,250,000*l*.; and the construction of a breakwater at Portland, at an

expense of 500,000*l.* The Commission recommend that the breakwaters should be fortified by casemated batteries constructed on them.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A fine specimen of the *Ichthyosaurus*, or Fish Lizard, has been lately discovered in a clay pit belonging to Sir Harry Verney, Bart., at *Claydon*. It was embedded about ten feet below the surface, in a stratum of brick earth, and, from the snout to the tail, measured about thirteen feet. The head, vertebrae, and paddles, were all in their relative positions, but the bones had been imperfectly fossilised, and were very fragile on raising the skeleton from its bed, which was done in the presence of Sir Harry Verney, &c. and under the direction of Dr. Buckland.

The extensive new buildings contiguous to Eton college, the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert in June last, are now far advanced. They contain forty-eight single rooms, which will be appropriated to the upper and elder boys on the foundation; and also a large apartment for the use of the sixth form, and another for the use of the first six boys of the fifth form, when not engaged in their private studies. At the north end is a spacious room intended to be the library for the upper boys of the school, and also to be used for the examinations for prizes and scholarships. The new buildings will be ready for occupation immediately after the next election holidays. In addition to these improvements, it is in contemplation to divide the long chamber into various apartments, the centre of which will be appropriated for the dormitory of the twenty youngest boys on the foundation; adjoining to which will be rooms for their attendant master, a lavatory, &c. The assistant master, who will have the charge of these younger boys, will reside in apartments to be erected at the eastern end of the long chamber. It has been estimated that the alterations contemplated in the long chamber alone will involve an outlay of 2,600*l.* A complete drainage of the precincts of the college has just been completed, under the superintendence of Mr. John Roe, at an expense of 4,000*l.*; the sewerage extending in length nearly a mile and a half, and carrying the drains into the Thames.

Dr. Lee has recently presented to the Astronomical Society the advowson of *Stone*, having previously given the advowson of *Hartwell*, upon trust to present thereto, as vacancies occur, clergymen who have distinguished themselves by their scientific researches.

CRESHIRE.

Feb. 20. The consecration of *Henbury* Church took place. The want of a church in this township had long been felt, situated as it was at a distance of several miles from the nearest church, though equidistant from six or seven. On Major Marsland coming to reside at *Henbury* Hall, he offered to the choice of the gentlemen associated with him as a committee any plot of land they might deem the most eligible for the site. The edifice is in the *Lancet-Gothic* style of architecture, with a spire rising nearly seventy feet. The interior is fitted up without pews, having seats to accommodate 270, of which 210 are free for ever. The cost of the erection has been about £1,600, of which amount one-half has been contributed by Major Marsland, to which he has added £1,000 as an endowment, and furnished the tower with a clock. A full-toned organ, placed in the gallery at the west end, is the gift of Mrs. Marsland. The Communion plate was presented by Mrs. Thomas Wardle. The architect was Mr. Lane of Manchester.

DEVONSHIRE.

Dartmoor.—At the last county sessions an application for a new licence was applied for by the Plymouth and Dartmoor Gunpowder Company, who obtained a licence at the preceding sessions for the erection of mills and a magazine in the *Cherrybrook* estate in *Lidford*. The new licence which was granted was desired in order to authorise the erection of the mills on a site contiguous to that originally chosen, but more advantageous as regards the amount of water power to be obtained, and equally unexceptionable in point of public safety. The leat of water for the use of the works will be taken from the river *Dart*, and after passing a circuitous route of near three miles fall again into its usual course.

DURHAM.

Jan. 27.—The harbour of *Seaham* is a private port, belonging to the Marquess of Londonderry, and was formed by the noble owner about sixteen years ago for the shipment of the coals produced from the collieries of his lordship. Since that time the traffic was increased so much that a few years ago it was found necessary to form a second large dock to the south of the original one. This has also been found insufficient, and last year measures were taken for the further enlargement of the north dock, which has recently been completed. The works exceed, perhaps, in magnitude and enter-

prise all that have ever before been undertaken and accomplished by a private individual. The whole has been excavated from the solid rock, and the docks now afford accommodation for the shipment of 300,000 or 350,000 chaldrons of coals in a year. The enlargement of the north dock was completed on the 23rd Jan. when the water was admitted into it in the presence of the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry and a distinguished party.

ESSEX.

Feb. 8. The perpetual advowson and next presentation to the rectory of *Mistley* and vicarage of *Bradfield*, in the county of Essex, the property of Lord Rivers (whose mansion and estate of *Mistley-hall* are about to go through the same ordeal), were sold by Mr. Hoggart, at the Auction Mart. The rectorial and vicarial tithes had been commuted for 834*l.* from which was to be deducted an annual payment to the curacy of *Manningtree*, 40*l.*; the curacies of two parishes, 120*l.*; and poor and other rates, 86*l.* 14*s.* making a clear annual income of 518*l.* 14*s.* exclusive of a demesne of 33 acres and a parsonage house. It was sold for 4100*l.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Jan. 31. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated a church at *Montpelier*, for which a district has been taken partly from the parish of St. Paul, Bristol, and partly from the parish of Horfield. The edifice is cruciform, in the style that prevailed at the end of the 13th century; it is rather plain, built of native stone, with freestone quoins, dressings, &c. A tower is placed at the centre of the west front; it was originally intended to have carried a lofty spire, which, with the tower, would have been 140 feet in height; but this important feature has, for lack of funds, been postponed. The entrances to the church are at the west end under the tower, and at the end of the south transept. The east window, of four lights, is adorned with good geometrical tracery. The windows of the nave are of two lights, and those of the transepts three lights. The vestry is on the north side of the church. The eastern and transept gables are terminated by crosses of different and elegant designs. In the interior are open seats. There is a gallery at the west end, projecting over about one-fourth of the nave. The pulpit is of stone, paneled on either side, and supported by a corbel of deeply-sunk mouldings. The lectern is of oak, of appropriate character and elegant design. The chancel is capacious, and ascended by five steps. The altar-piece is

composed of arcaded paneling, with detached shafts, cornice over, set with the ball flower, and the spandrels filled with elegant foliage, the ornamental lettering of the Creed, Commandments, &c., on the wall on either side of the window. An elegant open roof gives the chancel a very pleasing appearance, and the characteristic Gothic feature being carried out by rendering the construction ornamental. In the nave the roof is not so light as in the chancel, in consequence of the Incorporated Society having prescribed the use of the tie beam. The whole of the wood work is stained and varnished, and has the appearance of oak. The font, placed near the western and principal entrance, is of stone, the sides ornamented with elegant foliage, &c.; round the pedestal are four detached shafts, the whole standing on an octagonal base. The iron-work in doors, &c., is of elegant design. This church is much more correct than most other modern ones in this neighbourhood, and reflects great credit on the architect, John Hicks, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Feb. 18. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church in the parish of *Brown Candover*. The decaying state of the ancient fabric, and the inadequacy of its accommodation for the increased population of the place, having been represented to Lord Ashburton, the chief landowner of the neighbourhood, his lordship liberally offered to erect a new one, at his sole expense, and entrusted to Mr. T. Wyatt the task of executing the work. The church, which stands on a rising ground, is a picturesque object of the early-English style of architecture. The interior is neat and commodious, with a stone pulpit. The sittings, for about 300, are all free and unappropriated.

Feb. 24. The *Medina Steam Frigate Dock*, at *Cowes*, undertaken by the Messrs. Thomas and John White, was opened for the purpose for which it has been constructed. It is most substantially built, and in shape resembles the interior of a large ship, having a circular bow; the sides and bottom are planked, and form an inverted arch. The foundation is a nearly solid mass of bearers laid across the Dock and filled up with concrete, the whole resting on a bed of blue clay. The Dock heads consist of massive piers and wing walls, built of large blocks of Portland stone; from each of the wings a wooden pier, or platform on piles, extends nearly 100 feet into the river, forming a clear passage for the steamer to pass between, the channel having been excavated to the level of the bed of the river. The dimensions of the Dock are as follows:—

	Feet.
Extreme length within the gates..	257
Breadth.....	62
Depth of water on the sill at spring tides.....	16
Depth of water on the sill at neap tides.....	13
Height of the lowest blocks	5
Messrs. White had already on their pre- mises a Dry Dock capable of receiving a ship of 700 tons.	

HEREFORDSHIRE.

March 5. The church and parsonage of Bockleton, (part of the treasurership of the cathedral church of Hereford), with a yearly rent charge, in lieu of the tithes commuted at the sum of 462*l.*, but fluctuating with the average prices of corn, and all oblations, offerings, &c. with two cottages and glebe, of the estimated value of 35*l.* per annum, were sold by auction. The property, which was held upon two lives, was in Chancery, and the sale was effected pursuant to an order of one of the Masters of that court, the reserved price being 4700*l.* The property was bought by a gentleman of the name of Gibson for 5500*l.* The cause in Chancery is at the suit of Richard Fellowes Walond (plaintiff) v. Susannah Walond and others (defendants).

ISLE OF WIGHT.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Newport, held at the Guildhall, the Mayor in the chair, Resolutions were passed unanimously:—That on the occasion of the decease of the Reverend John Breeks, late Vicar of Carisbrooke with Newport and Northwood, the meeting feel it expedient to represent to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, as patrons of the benefice, the strong necessity for important alterations in the parochial arrangements. The benefice is composed of the vicarage of Carisbrooke and of the two unendowed chapelries of Newport and Northwood, the aggregate income derived by the incumbent being about 1,200*l.* a year. The incumbent has for many years past resided in the small agricultural hamlet of Northwood, confining his immediate supervision to that thinly-peopled chapelry, while the pastoral duties of Carisbrooke and of Newport have been and are committed to curates appointed and removable by him. Newport is a corporate town, the most important and populous place not only in the benefice of which it forms a part, but in the Isle of Wight at large—the centre of its industry, the seat of its magistracy, and the station wherein the Bishop and other

ordinaries of the diocese hold their parochial visitations. The Curate to whose charge the clerical duties of the chapelry have been confided, has (until within the last seven years, when the Vicar agreed to give such a sum annually as would make up with the surplice fees a stipend of 100*l.*, and which sum has been appropriated to an assistant Curate) depended for his income on a voluntary contribution from the inhabitants, which, from its eleemosynary character and inadequacy of amount, is wholly unsuitable for the proper support of his personal station or his pastoral efficiency.

KENT.

A great change has been effected in the circumstances of *Folkestone* by the South-Eastern Railway, which has brought it within three hours' distance of the metropolis, and made it a convenient port of embarkation for France. Nearly fifty houses have been erected during the past year, and as many are in progress. A new bank has been built for a branch of the National Provincial Bank of England; a northern wing has been added to the Pavilion hotel, and another hotel is just completed, called the Royal George.

The line of railway connecting *Gravesend* with Chatham, Rochester, and Strood, is now completed. It is seven miles in length, and the run between Gravesend and Rochester will occupy about 20 minutes. It is proposed to place the terminus at the former town, in connection with the new pier now erecting at the Terrace-gardens.

LANCASHIRE.

A noble example has been set in the case of a lay patron, the Earl of Derby, in conjunction with his son Lord Stanley, of the division of parishes of overgrown population into several ecclesiastical districts, or, virtually, additional parishes. The living of *Wimbold* contains a population now of probably 20,000. The annual value of the rectorial income is 4,290*l.* and a Bill has been carried through Parliament to divide the living into five or six different parishes, apportioning the tithes among the several incumbents. The present rectory house is to be reduced in size; new parsonage houses, of which a most admirable plan has been prepared, are to be built for the parochial clergy, and, where needed, a new church or churches to be built.

Notwithstanding the opposition that has been offered in various quarters to the extension of Popery in *Liverpool*, it is on the increase. In addition to the introduc-

tion of a nunnery, and the erection of different chapels in the town and neighbourhood, three others are now in course of construction; viz. St. Mary's, St. Anne's, and St. Francis Xavier's. St. Joseph's (late All Saints') was dedicated with the customary ceremonies on Thursday, March 6, and mass was performed for the first time.

A handsome edifice, of Elizabethan architecture, called the Roby Day and Sunday Schools, has just been completed at Manchester, in the rear of Grosvenor Street Chapel, with which the schools are connected, on the British system. Level with the street is an open cloister or colonnade, intended as a playing-place. Two staircases, one for boys and the other for girls, conduct thence to the rooms above. On the first floor is a large apartment used as a library and reading-room. The schools are destined for about four hundred children, and the entire cost of the building has not exceeded 3000*l*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

March 7.—A sale took place at the Auction Mart of the advowson and next presentation to the Vicarage of *Melton Mowbray*, with the Hamlets of Burton Lazars, Sysonby, Welby, and Freeby, to each of which there is a chapel of ease. The population amounts to about 3937 persons, and the extent of the parish, exclusive of the hamlets, is about 2500 acres. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of 515*l*. per annum; the surplice fees, Easter offerings, &c. produce upwards of 40*l*., and, with the vicarage house and glebe, the gross income was estimated at 595*l*. per annum, which was subject to a deduction of 50*l*. for rates and taxes, and 100*l*. the stipend of one curate. Sold for 2900*l*.

MIDDLESEX.

Feb. 25.—A sale of the moiety of a whole share in the *Putney and Fulham Bridge*, took place at the Auction Mart. There were originally 30 shares of 1000*l*. each. The average dividend of the moiety per annum was 45*l*. The bridge is freehold property, and the proprietor of any part of a share producing above 4*l*. per annum, is entitled to a vote for both Middlesex and Surrey. The moiety was divided into five lots, each being one-fifth part. Four of the lots were sold for 155*l*. each, and the fifth for 145*l*.

SHROPSHIRE.

Some few weeks back, as the workmen of Messrs. Southwell, carpet manufacturers of *Bridgenorth*, were engaged in making some additions to their factory, situate on

the banks of the river Severn, close to the monastic site of the Old Friars, after having gone a considerable depth they found many excavations hewn out of the solid rock, forming complete coffins, in which were discovered human bones, many in a perfect state, particularly the skull and thigh bones.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has just concluded a treaty with a building company in Cheshire, by which his lordship receives 35,000*l*. for 85 acres of his extensive property in that county. As the land thus conveyed formed a portion of the settled family estates, his lordship has laid out the proceeds in the purchase of the estate of *Cotton* in Staffordshire, a very valuable and desirable acquisition, immediately contiguous to his lordship's magnificent demesne of Alton Towers.

SUSSEX.

March 7. A sale by auction of perpetual advowson and next presentation to the vicarage of *Chidham* in Sussex. It contains 1200 acres, and a population of 320. The benefice is worth 128*l*. per annum, the tithes paying 1*s*. 6*d*. an acre, which have not been commuted. It was bought for 640*l*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A handsome set of Communion Plate has been presented for the use of the newly-erected chapel of St. Paul, *Warwick*, consisting of a massive silver flagon, paten, and cup; each piece bearing the following inscription:—"A gift to St. Paul's Chapel, Warwick, in memory of the late George Innes, Head-master of King Henry the Eighth's School, and Isabella, his wife—1844."

March 7. The Rectory of *Idlicote*, in the county of Warwick, was offered for sale. The population amounted to about 828, the extent of the parish to about 1500 acres. The benefice is estimated at 300*l*. per annum, the tithes having been commuted to that amount. It was sold for 1475*l*.

YORKSHIRE.

The bell intended to be put up in the south tower of *York Minster*, has been cast at the foundry in Whitechapel. Its weight exceeds twelve tons; it is 7 ft. 7 in. in height, and its diameter is 8 ft. 4 in., being heavier by 7 tons than the celebrated "Tom" of Lincoln, and by 5 tons than "Old Tom" of Oxford. The metal took 12 days to cool, from the 18th of January, when it was poured into the mould, to the 30th. The clapper will weigh between 3 and 4 cwt. The cost of it is about 2,000*l*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 8. South Devon Militia, the Earl of Morley to be Colonel.

Feb. 17. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Henry Eveleigh to be Colonel-Commandant.

Feb. 22. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. to be Warden and Keeper of New Forest.—The Right Hon. Sir James Parke, Knt., Sir E. H. Alderson, Knt., Sir J. T. Coleridge, Knt., the Hon. J. S. Wortley, F. Kelly, esq., W. Whateley, esq., J. Greenwood, esq., Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., E. Denison, esq., and T. G. B. Estcourt, esq. to be Commissioners for inquiring into the expediency of altering the Circuits of the Judges in England and Wales.

Feb. 24. Appointed to her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, J. Blenkarn, esq. and T. Richbell, esq.

Feb. 25. 72nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Gascoyne, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, Capt. E. Methold, of the 4th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—West Middlesex Militia, C. Ramsden, esq. to be Major.—The Hon. William Bingham Baring to be Paymaster General.

Feb. 28. Henry Bickersteth, esq. to be Resident Surgeon of Somerset Hospital, in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.—William B. Robinson, esq. to be Inspector-Gen. of Public Accounts for the Province of Canada.

March 1. Hutchinson Hothersall Browne, esq. to be Registrar of the Court of Requests for New South Wales.

March 5. Knighted, Capt. John Hamilton, late of her Majesty's Packet Service.—Benjamin Thompson, of Spittle Hill, Epsley, and Morpeth, all in Northumberland, banker, only son of Benj. Thompson, late of Morpeth, gent., deceased, in compliance with the will of his uncle, Thomas Bullock (formerly Thompson), of Spittle Hill, esq. to take the surname of Bullock only.

March 7. Charles Neaves, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute and Steward Depute of the Sheriffdoms or Stewartries of Orkney and Zetland.

March 12. The Duke of Montrose elected K.T.—Knighted, James Cochrane, esq. Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

March 14. 5th Dragoons, Capt. J. W. King to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Colonel W. Staveley (Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. at the Mauritius), to be Lieut.-Colonel.

March 17. John Pope, esq. to be Clerk of the Works and Civil Engineer for the Island of Hong Kong.

March 19. First or Queen's Own regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, the Duke of Marlborough to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

March 21. 3d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Henry King to be Colonel.—15th Foot, Major Thomas A. Drought to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. A. Cuthbert to be Major.—80th Foot, Major R. B. Wood to be Major.

March 22. Charles William Warner, esq. to be Attorney-General for Trinidad.

March 24. Royal Engineers, Captain and brevet Major W. R. Ord to be Lieut.-Colonel.

March 25. John Hay Drummond Hay, esq. to be Agent and Consul General in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco; William Willshire, esq. to be Consul at Adrianople; Robert Gregg, esq. to be Consul at Mobile,

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Commanders—Lieut. R. A. Stewart, of the Eagle; Lieut. Henry John Douglas (1840), of the Formidable.

Captain Sir Watkin O. Pell is appointed to Greenwich Hospital, and succeeded by Capt. Gordon Falcon, as Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard.

Commander Ralph Barton (1838), to the Vanguard; Commander Jeffery W. Noble (1841), to the Vindictive; Commander J. C. Prevost, to the Rodney; Commander Charles Wise (1842), late of the Cornwallis, to the Hibernia, Sir William Parker's flag ship.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Buckingham.—Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle (re-elected).

Buckinghamshire.—Christopher Tower, esq.

Cornwall (East).—W. H. Pole Carew, esq.

Kent (East).—William Deedes, esq.

Leices.—Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

Shaftesbury.—R. B. Sheridan, esq.

Stamford.—Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk (re-el.).

Thetford.—Hon. Wm. Bingham Baring (re-el.).

Tipperary co.—Richard Albert Fitzgerald, esq.

Wilts (South).—Hon. Sidney Herbert (re-el.).

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Higgin, to be Dean of Limerick.

Rev. H. Tattam, to Archdeaconry of Bedford.

Rev. C. Johnstone, to be a Canon Residentiary of York.

Rev. J. E. Tyler, to be a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London.

Rev. M. Anderson, St. Paul's, Hernehill, P.C.

Camberwell.

Rev. F. Annesley, Clifford Chambers R. Glouc.

Rev. J. A. Beaumont, St. Paul's, Leeds, P.C.

Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Blewitt, Aberyschan P.C. Monm.

Rev. E. D. Bolton, Hollesley R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Bonwell, St. Philip's, Stepney, P.C.

Middlesex.

Rev. J. C. Bradley, Oakworth P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. J. Bradshaw, Hose V. Leicestershire.

Rev. M. A. Charlton, Laughton V. Sussex.

Rev. C. Cillmor, Dartford V. Kent.

Rev. H. K. Collinson, Stannington V. North'd.

Rev. W. Corfield, Birling R. Kent.

Rev. R. Coulthard, Sulhampstead Abbas and

Sulhampstead Banister Rk. Berkshire.

Rev. E. Eckersall, All Saints R. Worcester.

Rev. W. H. Egerton, Ellesmere V. Salop.

Rev. J. J. Estridge, Puncnknoil R. Dorset.

Rev. J. N. Evans, Holy Trinity, Stowupland

P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. C. W. W. Eyton, Worthenbury R. Flintsh.

Rev. R. Gardner, St. Michael, Stoke Damerel

P.C. Devon.

Rev. C. Gilmore, Dartford V. Kent.

Rev. J. Gregson, Sutton Courtenay V. Berks.

Rev. H. Guy, Winterbourne Clenstone R. Dors.

Rev. H. Harvey, Halberton R. Devon.

Rev. R. Hawthorn, Stapleford V. Camb.

Rev. J. Hemery, Saint Helier R. Jersey.

Rev. W. Holmes, Scole R. Norfolk.

Rev. A. M. Hopper, Horningsea P.C. Camb.

Rev. W. E. Hoskins, St. John's, Margate, V.

Kent.

Rev. J. T. Huntley, St. Mary, Binbrooke, R.

Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. Jones, Pakenham V. Suffolk.
 Rev. R. D. Kennicott, Trinity Church, Stockton Trinity, P.C. Northumberland.
 Rev. W. Kerry, St. Thomas's, Bethnal Green, P.C. Middlesex.
 Rev. J. Lowndes, Christ Church, Derry-hill, P.C. near Caine, Wilts.
 Rev. W. Madden, Trinity Church P.C. Hants.
 Rev. P. W. Mayow, St. Paul's Easton, P.C. Somersetshire.
 Rev. St. John Mitchell, Brownedge P.C. Staff.
 Rev. R. Morgan, Aberavon and Baglan V. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. W. J. Newman, Badsworth R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. M. O. Norman, Stonesby V. Leic.
 Rev. J. H. North, Trinity Church, Greenwich P.C. Kent.
 Rev. T. B. Paget, Welton-cum-Welton V. Yorkshire.
 Hon. and Rev. E. Fellow, St. James's Church R. Bury St. Edmund's.
 Rev. J. Phelps, Little Langford R. Wilts.
 Rev. J. Pycroft, St. Mary Magdalene, Barnstaple P.C. Devon.
 Rev. C. D. Rees, Llanwerthol V. Brecon.
 Rev. W. L. Rolleston, Lowesby V. Leic.
 Rev. F. A. Savile, King's-Nympton R. Devon.
 Rev. E. D. Scott, Carnsbroke V. Isle of Wight.
 Rev. F. C. Steel, Llanvethrine R. Monm.
 Rev. C. Stopford, Barton Segrave R. Northam.
 Rev. F. Swanton, Barton Stacey V. Hants.
 Rev. H. Towzel, Bramdean R. Hants.
 Rev. B. Wake, Ketton V. Rutland.
 Rev. W. P. Walsh, Staunton Harcourt V. Oxon.
 Rev. C. Walters, Weeks R. Hants.
 Rev. J. H. Wangh, Corsley R. Wilts.
 Rev. G. Wharton, Stanford-le-hope R. Essex.
 Rev. T. White, Kirkhamorton V. Yorksh.
 Rev. W. Whitter, Bridford R. Devon.
 Rev. H. D. Wickham, Christ Church P.C. Hants.
 Rev. R. P. Williams, Scartho R. Line.
 Rev. C. Williams, Holyhead P.C. Anglesa.
 Rev. G. Wylie, Newnham with Mapledurwell R. Hants.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. H. J. Whitfield, to the Earl of Mornington.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Epworth, esq. to be Recorder of Pontefract.
 Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart. to be Assistant Solicitor of Excise.
 John Locke, esq. to be Common Pleader of London.
 Mr. W. H. Carpenter to be Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum.
 Mr. Edward Coplestone Buckland (son of Dr. Buckland, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy,) to a junior clerkship in the Treasury.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. In Belgrave-sq. the Duchess of Montrose, a son and heir.—8. At Hackthorn, Lincolnsh. the seat of her father-in-law, Col. Cracroft, the wife of Weston Cracroft, esq. a son and heir.—13. In Upper Grosvenor-st. the wife of James Weir Hogg, esq. M.P. a son.—14. At Dinton, Mrs. Wyndham, a son.—15. The Queen of Portugal, a princess.—20. In Grosvenor-cresc. the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, a dau.—23. At Ashbourn, Derbysh. the wife of H. T. Powell, esq. of Brandisholme Hall, Lancashire, a son.—24. In Portman-sq. Lady Bellingham, a dau.—26. At Kingshill, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. a dau.—27. At Hatherop rectory, the Lady Georgiana Bourke, a dau.

Lately. At Bristol, the wife of T. O. Tyndal, esq. a dau.—At Little Ormesby, Lady Lacom, a son.—The wife of Sir W. St. Lawrence Clarke, Bart. a son.—In Cadogan-pl. Mrs. Burgess, a dau.—The Countess of Sective, a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Edward Preston, a son.—In Yorksh. the Hon. Mrs. Philip Savile, a dau.—The Countess of Ashburnham, a son.—At Stoke Hammond, Bucks. Lady Julia Bonwens, a dau.—At Wilton-cresc. the wife of J. Z. Clifton, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—At Snettisham, Mrs. R. Curson, of three daus. all living.—In Arlington st. Lady Mary Stephenson, a dau.—At Windlestone, Durham, Lady Eden, a dau.—At Bournemouth, the wife of Capt. Popham, R.N. a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, a son.

March 2. In Lower Seymour-st. the wife of Gordon Willoughby Gvill, esq. a son.—3. At Southwick-terr. the Hon. Mrs. H. Manders Sutton, a son.—At Charlton Cottage, near Blandford, Dorset. the wife of T. Horlock Bastard, jun. esq. a dau.—6. At Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a son.—10. At Clifton, the wife of Edward Adams, esq. of Middleton Hall, Carmarthensh. a son.—11. In Park-pl. the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a son.—At their seat, Treilaske, Cornwall, the wife of Edward Archer, esq. a son.—19. Mrs. Wm. J. Thoms, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 6, 1844. At Colombo, Ceylon, Lieut. Ouchterlony, Madras Eng., to Alice-Trevor, third dau. of T. E. M. Turton, esq.

Oct. 22. At Port Louis, Mauritius, M. R. Gailwey, esq. Roy. Art. to Constant-Grace, widow of Archibald H. Monro, esq. 92d Highlanders, and eldest dau. of Col. Palmer, Royal Artillery.

Nov. 20. At the Mauritius, Capt. Granet, 12th Regt. extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, and eldest son of Augustus Granet, esq. Commissary-Gen. to the Forces, to Rose, dau. of Col. Staveley, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. in that island.

26. At the Cathedral, Barbadoes, by the Rev. A. J. P. Buchanan, William Downes Jerrill, esq. to Georgina-Bruce, only dau. of the late Capt. Colin Buchanan, 63d Regt. and great grand-dau. of the Hon. James Bruce, Chief Judge of Barbadoes.

Dec. 2. At Delhi, Lieut. G. P. Hebbert, of Eng. to Harriett, only dau. of Major Ramsey, Major of Brigade.

7. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Mayne, A.D.C. to the Governor-Gen. to Helen-Cuniffe, eldest dau. of T. R. Davidson, esq. B.C.S.

9. At Calcutta, J. P. Mount Biggs, esq. 38th Regt. M.N.I., eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Biggs, Bengal Art., to Mary-Ann, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Forbes, Bengal Engineers.

16. At Calcutta, Prof. G. F. R. Weidemann, B.A. Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Emma-Frances, third dau. of W. H. Abbott, esq. Calcutta.

18. At Madras, James Kellie, esq. surgeon, 4th battalion Art. to Virginia-Matilda, third dau. of the Hon. Henry Chamber.

24. At Colombo, Ceylon, Henry, second son of Charles Carroll, esq. of Dublin, to Jane, second dau. of Mrs. Guillo, of Westfield House, Brighton.

31. At Puttyghur, Lieut. George Holroyd, 43d Light Inf. to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Garstin, 88th Regt.

Jan. 1. At Madras, the Rev. Robert Kerr Hamilton, A.M. Chaplain to the East India Company, and Junior Minister to St. Andrew's church, to Susan-Anne-Sophia-Churchill, second dau. of the Right Rev. Dr. Spencer, Bishop of Madras.

2. At Cannanore, Capt. Mathews Beachcroft, 28th Madras Nat. Inf., Brigade Major of Malabar and Canara, to Helen-Robertson, second dau. of Major-Gen. Allan, C.B.

14. At St. Pancras, Henry Keyworth, esq. of York, to Maria-Jane-Frith, of Osnaburgh-sq. Regent's Park, and only dau. of the late Thomas Frith, esq. of Harrogate.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Frederic Style, M.A. to Louisa-Catharine, second dau. of the late Mr. Robert Turtton Newton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Edis, esq. to Sarah-Helena, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Moor, Bombay Art.—At Farnham, Essex, Edward Umbers, esq. of Wappenbury, youngest son of William Umbers, esq. of Weston Hall, Warwickshire, to Julia, fourth dau. of John Parris, esq. of Farnham.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Major Wright, Commanding Roy. Engineers, northern district, and Commandant of the troops in the garrison, to Mary-Armstrong, eldest dau. of the late William Hawdon, esq. of Morpeth, Northumberland.—At Keston, Kent, the Rev. Charles Hardy, Vicar of Hayling, Hants, to Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. Josh. William Martin.—At Clifton Campville, Frederick Tibbitts, esq. of Pooley Hall, Warw., to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Walter Bach, esq. of High Fields, Staff.—In Mansfield-pl. William Stewart, esq. of Shambellie, to Katherine, only dau. of John Hardie, esq.

15. At Bolton, the Rev. J. Whitley, M.A. to Penelope, youngest dau. of the late W. Carlisle, esq.—The Rev. J. B. Johnson, Rector of Welbourne, to Anna, youngest dau. of Geo. Morse, esq. of Catton-park, Norfolk.—Henry Pearson Gates, eldest son of John Gates, esq. of Peterborough, to Eleanor Maria, dau. of the late Rev. H. L. Mansel, Rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire.

16. At the Catholic chapel, Tamworth, Charles Edward Mousley, esq. of Haughton-hall, Staff. and Port St. Mary's, Spain, to Mary, the only dau. of Samuel Roloy, esq. of Alvecot Priory, Warw.—At Burnham, Somers. the Rev. J. D. Giles, M.A. Vicar of Swinstead, Linc. to Sarah-Elizabeth, second dau. of John Allen, esq. of Burnham.—At Kensington, Thomas Leigh Blundell, esq. of Brighton, eldest son of Dr. Blundell, of Lombard-st. to Louisa, youngest dau. of William Bennett, esq.—At Fakenham, Suffolk, William Holmes, esq. of Northill, Beds. to Eutychia-Caroline, eldest dau. of Samuel Kersey, esq.—At Frampton, Robert Rendall, esq. surgeon, of Maiden Newton, to Amelia-Davis, only dau. of John Chick, esq. of Hyde, near Frampton.—At Pembroke, Alexander-John, only son of Col. Morrison, of Portciew House, to Mary-Emma-Hamilton, only dau. of J. W. Paynter, esq. Pembroke.—At Plympton St. Mary, Devon, the Rev. W. C. Raffles Flint, son of the late Capt. Flint, R.N. to Jane-Rosdew, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. R. Z. Mudge, R.E. of Beechwood.—James Forbes, esq. M.D. Pro-Consul for Santiago de Cuba, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late William James Turquand, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and grand-dau. to the late Capt. W. J. Turquand, R.N.

18. At St. Pancras, Robert Druitt, esq. of Curzon-st. May Fair, to Isabella, second dau. of William Hopkinson, esq. of Hamilton-pl. New-road.—John Tyacke, esq. of Merthen, Cornwall, to Eliza, dau. of the late Thomas Homans Cooke, esq. of Highbury, Middlesex.—At St. Pancras new church, the Rev. James Darnell, M.A. of Belmont, Ramsgate, to Frances, third dau. of the late William Jennings, esq. of Bennett's End, Herts.

19. At Paris, M. Emanuel Todros, son of M. I. Todros, of Turin, to Madeline, only dau. of Samuel Phillips, esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's-park.

20. The Marquess of Bute to Lady Sophia Hastings.—At Malta, Capt. the Hon. George Grey, R.N., to Jane Frances, third dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir P. Stuart, Governor of Malta.—Lachlan Rate, esq. son of the Rev. P. Rate, of Ash, to Elizabeth, dau. of A. Spotiswoode, esq. of Broom Hall, Surrey, and Carlton-terrace.

21. At Hendon, Middlesex, Alfred William Gabb, esq. of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, to Emma, youngest dau. of James Hausard, esq. of Brainbridge House, Hendon.—At Southbroom, Xavier Nicolas Charles Pazkowicz, esq. of Rossall-hall, Lanc. to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late Mr. Gundry, of Devizes.—George-Thomas, fourth son of Lewis Hertsllet, esq. of College-st. to Geraldine-Eliza, only dau. of Robert Stokes, esq. also of College-st.—At Islington, the Rev. Edward Over, M.A. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Joshua Pearson, esq. one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles Gardiner Guthrie, esq. son of G. J. Guthrie, esq. of Berkeley-st. Berkeley-sq. to Emma, only dau. of the late William Sams, esq. of St. James's-st. and East Sheen, Surrey.—At Haughton, John Michell, esq. of Forcett Hall, Yorkshire, and Glassel, Kincardine, to Sophia-Jane-Ogilvie, youngest dau. of John Farquharson, esq. of Haughton, Aberdeenshire.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Thomas, fourth son of the late S. J. Lilley, esq. of Peckham, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Howe, esq. of Dundee, and niece of Lieut.-Col. Winchester, K.H. 92d Regt.

23. At Oakford, Devon, Edward Press, esq. of Hingham, Norfolk, to Maria, second dau. of the late Charles Chilcott, esq. of Crowcombe, Somerset.—At Darley Dale, the Rev. Gustavus Barton, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's, Congleton, Cheshire, to Frances-Sarah, third dau. of Sir Francis L. Darwin, of Sydnor, Derbyshire.—At Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Rev. W. M. H. Church, eldest son of the late Rev. W. Church, of Hampton, Middlesex, to Elizabeth-Wilson, second dau. of the late Robert Stevenson, esq.—In Dublin, the Rev. Samuel Shaw, of Moy, Tyrone, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late Richard Millikin, esq. of Dublin.—At Yardley, Warwicksh., Henry, son of the Rev. John Spry, Vicar of Ugborough, to Mary-Ann, only child of the Rev. John Jones, of Yardley Wood House, co. Warwick.—At Charlbury, Oxfordsh. the Rev. J. M. Talmage, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Fifield and Idbury, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Francis South, esq. of St. David's Hill, Devon, and niece of Dr. Silver.—At Sandy, Beds. the Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Fellow of All Souls' coll. Oxford, second son of the Hon. Capt. William Waldegrave, R.N. to Jane-Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Jane Pym.—At Camberwell, M. Delvin Nugent, esq. M.D. to Caroline-Henrietta, dau. of the late Charles Henry Grill, esq.—At Charlton, Kent, Andrew Robertson, esq. M.D. of Indego Farland, Aberdeen, to Ann, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Swete, Prebendary of Exeter.

25. At Charlton, Peter Young, esq. of Macao, China, to Charlotte-Louisa, youngest dau. of Thomas Austen, esq. of Waltham Abbey, Essex.—At Falmouth, John Nicholas Tresidder, esq. E.I.C.S. second son of N. T. Tresidder, esq. solicitor, to Elizabeth-Carlyn, eldest dau. of the late H. Barnicoat, esq. of H. M. Customs at Falmouth.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles, youngest son of the late Major George Burton Phillipson, to Mary-Margaret-Catherine, eldest dau. of William Kerry, esq. of Upper Brook-st.

28. At Southbroom, Patrick Douglas Hadow, esq. Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Patrick Hadow, esq. of Upper Harley-st. to Emma,

Harriett, second dau. of Robert Parry Nisbet, esq. of Southbrook House, North Wilts.—At Speldhurst, Kent, the Rev. James Bandinel, Curate of Belstead, Suffolk, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham.—At Stapleton, William Bowker Throsby, esq. of Leicester, to Lydia-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Smith, esq. Barrister-at-Law.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Rev. Henry Burton, to the Hon. Charlotte Belasyse Barrington, third dau. of the late Viscount Barrington.—At Brixton, the Rev. William Jephson, M.A. of Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, and Curate of St. John's, Westminster, to Elizabeth-Child, second dau. of John Cuthbert Joyner, esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey.—At Kennington, John, eldest son of John Montefiore, esq. of Streatham Hill, Surrey, and of the Island of Barbadoes, to Julia, third dau. of John Norman, esq. of Clapham-road Surrey.—At Camberwell, Benjamin Henderson, esq. of Monmouth-road, Westbourne Grove, to Georgiana-Charlotte-Owen, eldest dau. of the late Charles Beach, esq. of Dorset-sq.

29. At Llanvaelog, Anglesey, George Beadnell, esq. 37th Regt. Bengal Army, to Althea-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Trevor, Rector of Llanbeulan.—At Hanxwell, Major Hamlet Coote Wade, C.B. 13th Prince Albert's Light Inf. eldest son of the late Col. Wade, C.B. Rifle Brigade, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Col. Coore, of Scinlin Hall, and Firby, Yorkshire.—At Shepperton, Dr. John Ward Woodfall, M.D. of Davies-st. Berkeley-sq. son of the late George Woodfall, esq. F.S.A. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Colin Douglas, esq. of Mains, Dumbartonshire.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Gilbert East, eldest son of Sir East Clayton East, Bart. of Hall-place Berks. to Emma-Jane, eldest dau. of Sebastian Smith, esq. of Connaught-pl. west.—At Roundhay, Yorksh. Louis Oxley, esq. to Caroline, second dau. of the late Christopher Bolland, esq. of Roundhay, and Leeds.—At Paris, the Comte d'Hedouville, Peer of France, to Fanny, second dau. of the late Henry Sansom, esq. of Bryanstone-sq.

30. At Marylebone, Archibald, youngest son of John Sturrock, esq. of Dundee, to Caroline-Sophia, only dau. of the late Charles Fullerton, esq. Madras Civil Service.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Charles, son of William Courtney, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, to Julia, dau. of Richard Tattersall, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

31. At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Joseph Lilley, esq. of Peckham, to Emily-Holles, youngest dau. of Commander J. F. Wharton, R.N.—At Guernsey, J. F. de St. Croix, esq. of Jersey, to Anna-Louisa, only dau. of Reginald H. Rodbard, esq. of Backwell Hill, Somerset.

Feb. 1. At Cheltenham, the Rev. W. G. Tucker, R.N. to Sarah-Ellen, only dau. of Jas. Humphris, esq.—At Madeira, James Duff Gordon, esq. eldest son of Captain James Gordon, R.N. to Catherine-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. James Carne, Incumbent of Charles Church, Plymouth.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William-Hopson, second son of George Cook, esq. of Cross Deep, Twickenham, to Georgiana, only dau. of the late Charles George Beet, esq. of Northampton.—At St. Pancras, George Archibald Innis, esq. barrister-at-law, to Alicia, youngest dau. of the late W. Frend, esq.—At Dover, the Rev. John Woodruff, Vicar of Upchurch, Kent, to Frances, younger dau. of the late Rev. Edward Winthrop.—At Cheltenham, Capt. R. Burges Watson, C.B. eldest son of the late Capt. Joshua Rowley Watson, R.N., to Helen, second dau. of the late John Bettington, esq. of Pittville.—At Combs, Suffolk, Richard

Couch, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Anne, eldest dau. of Richard Thos. Beck, esq.—At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Thomas, only son of the late Thomas Wade, esq. of Kirkstall, near Leeds, to Mary Eliza Turner, of Norfolk House, Brighton, only child of the late Chas. Turner, esq. of Cravenstreet, London.

3. At Dorking, Henry Horne, esq. of Montague-sq. to Marian, dau. of Thomas Warters, esq. of Pipp Brook, Dorking.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Harrison, esq. of Grosvenor Gate, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of William Franey, esq. of South Audley-st. Grosvenor-sq.—At St. John's, Hoxton, Robt. S. Sowier, esq. barrister-at-law, of Manchester, to Frances, youngest dau. of George Sowier, esq. surgeon of London.

4. At St. Pancras, Bury Irwin Dasset, esq. of Pall Mall, second son of the late John Roche Dasset, esq. Attorney Gen. of the Island of St. Vincent, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Conyngham, esq. of Upper Gower-st.—At Portsea, George, fourth son of Walter Long, esq. of Freshaw House, Hants, to Eliza, dau. of W. B. Strong, esq. and niece of Capt. C. B. Strong, R.N. of King's-terrace, Southsea.—At Childwall, near Liverpool, Elias Arnaud, esq. Collector of her Majesty's Customs, Liverpool, to Margaret, dau. of the late John Bury, esq.—At West Ham, Thos. Powell Buxton, esq. second son of Sir T. Powell Buxton, Bart. to Rachel-Jane, fifth dau. of Samuel Gurney, esq. of Upton, Essex.—At Gloucester, James B. Marsden, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool, to Frederica-Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Kemp, esq. of Gloucester.—At Southampton, John Muir Wayland, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Charles Wayland, to Sarah-Emily, second dau. of the late Rev. E. De Witt, Vicar of East Lulworth.—At Bath, the Rev. Fred. Shelley, Rector of Beer Ferrers, Devon, second son of Sir John Shelley, Bart. to Charlotte-Martha, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hipplesey, of Lambourne Place, Berks.—At Clonggan, co. Limerick, Geo. Aug. F. Quentin, esq. Capt. 10th Hussars, eldest son of Sir George Quentin, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. T. Medlicott, of Rocketts castle.—At Canterbury, Augustus Hutton, esq. Lieut. R.N. second son of the late Capt. Thos. Burton, R.N. to Helen-Maria, eldest dau. of Orlando Orlebar, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Aplin.—At Dublin, Charles Newport Bolton, esq. A.B. only son of the Rev. Henry Bolton, A.M. of Brook Lodge, Waterford, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joshua Anderson, A.M. Rector of Myshall, co. Carlow, and niece of Lieut. Gen. Anderson, C.B., Col. of the 78th Highlanders.—At Tonbridge Wells, James A. Durham, esq. to Maria-Helen, only dau. of William Thomas Toone, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. William Pitt M'Farquhar, to Jean, eldest dau. of the late David Gordon, esq.—At Paddington, William Henry, fifth son of Robert Sutton, esq. of Rossway, Great Berkhamstead, to Caroline, dau. of the late Sir William Dick, Bart. of Bath.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Christopher Graham, of Bernard-st. Russell-sq. to Catherine-Annie, youngest dau. of the late Alex. Small, esq. of Clifton House, Bucks.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Percy Tackin Snow, esq. 3d Madras Light Inf. to Louisa-Maria, eldest dau. of T. A. Shaw, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

March 6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rear-Admiral Edward Walpole Browne, of Walmer, Kent, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Robert Ogle, esq. of Eglington Hall, Northumberland.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF SLIGO, K.P.

Jan. 26. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 57th year, the Most Hon. Howe Peter Browne, second Marquess of Sligo (1800), fourth Earl of Altamont (1771), Viscount Westport, co. Mayo (1768), and Baron of Monteagle in the same county (1760), all dignities in the peerage of Ireland; second Baron Monteagle of Westport, co. Mayo, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; K.P.; a Privy Councillor of England and Ireland; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Mayo, Senior Warden of the Irish Grand Lodge of Freemasons, a Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture, &c. &c.

His Lordship was born May 18, 1788, the only child of John-Denis the first Marquess of Sligo, by Lady Louisa Catharine Howe, third daughter and coheir of Richard Earl Howe, who became, secondly, the wife of Sir William Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Jan. 2, 1809, a few months before coming of age, and we believe he was appointed to succeed him as Governor of the county Mayo, and the same year a Privy Councillor of Ireland.

On the 16th Dec. 1812, he was indicted at the Old Bailey for having unlawfully received and concealed, on board his ship the *Pylades*, when in the Mediterranean, a seaman belonging to his Majesty's ship *Warrior*; and being convicted, was sentenced to pay a fine of 5,000*l.* and to be imprisoned for four months in Newgate. It was during the proceedings connected with this trial, that the Dowager Marchioness attracted the notice of Sir William Scott.

The Marquess of Sligo was elected a Knight of St. Patrick about the year 1814.

On the 8th Dec. 1833 he was appointed to the government of Jamaica, which he held until succeeded by Gen. Sir L. Smith in Oct. 1836. He was sworn a Privy Councillor of England previously to his departure to that colony, Jan. 24, 1834.

The Marquess, though professedly a Whig, had not mixed up in party matters for many years past. In his domestic character, and that of landlord, he stood high. He effected great agricultural and social improvements upon his estates in the west of Ireland, and the linen trade of Westport owes its origin to his exertions.

The Marquess of Sligo married, March 4, 1816, Lady Hester Catharine de Burgh, eldest daughter of John thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and eight daughters, viz. 1. Lady Louisa-Catharine, married in 1839 to Charles Knox, esq. of Castlelackyn, co. Mayo; 2. Lady Elizabeth; 3. George-John now Marquess of Sligo; 4. Lord Howe Browne, who died an infant; 5. Lady Catharine, who died in June last, aged 22; 6. Lord James de Burgh Browne, a Cornet in the 9th Light Dragoons; 7. Lord John-Thomas; 8. Lady Harriet; 9. Lady Emily; 10. Lord Uleck-Henry; 11. Lord Richard-Howe; 12. Lady Hester-Georgiana; 13. Lady Augusta; and 14. Lady Marianne.

The present Marquess was born in 1820, and is Colonel of the South Mayo militia, which command his father resigned in his favour.

The body of the late Marquess was interred at the Kensal Green Cemetery.

THE MARQUESS OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.

Feb. 17. At his seat, Eaton Hall, near Chester, in his 78th year, the Most Hon. Robert Grosvenor, Marquess of Westminster, second Earl Grosvenor and Viscount Belgrave, in the county of Chester (1784), and Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the same county (1761), and the eighth Baronet of Eaton (1622); K.G.; a Privy Councillor; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Flint, Steward of the Lordships of Bromfield and Yale; M.A., F.R.S., a Director of the British Institution, &c. &c.

The Marquess of Westminster was born in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, 22nd March, and baptised there 18th April, 1767.

He was the second son, but only surviving child, of Sir Richard, then Lord Grosvenor, and subsequently created Earl Grosvenor and Viscount Belgrave, by Henrietta his wife, daughter of Henry Vernon, esq. of Hilton Park, in the co. Stafford, by the Lady Henrietta Wentworth, youngest daughter of Thomas third Earl of Strafford. Having gone through the initiatory course of education under a private tutor, he was sent to Harrow school, then presided over by Dr. Drury; from whence, after remaining a few years, he proceeded to Trinity college, Cambridge, where the degree of

M.A. was conferred upon him in 1786. According to established custom, he shortly after commenced his travels, taking with him as tutor or companion the celebrated William Gifford, a name well known to fame as the distinguished Editor of the *Quarterly Review*. The accident which procured for Gifford the patronage of Lord Grosvenor, occurred as follows: Gifford was in the habit of corresponding with the Rev. William Peters, whose letters were forwarded, under cover, to Lord Grosvenor; one day he had inadvertently omitted to direct the letter he inclosed for his friend, and his lordship opened it. He was immediately struck with a fancy for the writer, and, Lord Belgrave being then about to proceed to the Continent, he sent for Gifford, and at once appointed him his tutor, and thus commenced a friendship which continued through life, and proved, not only then, but thenceforward, of paramount advantage to him, more especially so at the period of his first acquaintance with the late nobleman, when Mr. Gifford was struggling with all the hardships which beset one destitute both of money and friends. Having spent two years abroad, Lord Belgrave returned home just in time to celebrate his majority in 1788, an event which was observed with every possible demonstration of joy and congratulation by the worthy citizens of Chester and the surrounding neighbourhood of Eaton.

Shortly after his coming of age, his lordship was returned to Parliament for the borough of East Looe, and, when only 22 years old, he was appointed to the post of a Lord of the Admiralty, then under the presidency of the Earl of Chatham, which situation he held until the 25th June 1791. He entered political life under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, and uniformly voted with that minister on all the great measures under debate.

In 1793, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and held that office until the year 1801.

At the general election in 1790, Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, the representative for the city of Chester during the five preceding parliaments, having signified his intention of retiring, Lord Belgrave, who had been then recently presented with the freedom of the city, came forward and offered himself to the constituency. He was returned without opposition, and from that time until his accession to the Peerage in 1802, when he was succeeded by his cousin General Grosvenor, he continued to sit in parliament as representative for Chester.

During the revolutionary war with

France, Lord Westminster raised, at his own expense, a regiment of volunteers in the city of Westminster, of which he had the command for several years. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration, but, on the death of that illustrious statesman, he seceded from the Tory party and joined the Whigs, and to that political body he remained faithful during the remainder of his life, upwards of forty years. To cite a few proofs illustrative of the different bearings of his political opinions. First, in 1789, we find him speaking on the Regency Bill, and supporting Mr. Pitt's measures in respect to the restrictions on the Prince of Wales as Regent. In 1803, he defended the conduct of the Addington administration, in reply to the motion of censure instituted by Lord Fitzwilliam; and in the year following he supported the Aylesbury Bribery Bill with a view of improving the purity of elections. In 1807 and 1808, Lord Grosvenor voted for the Place Reversion Bill, and also gave his assent to the amendment moved on the Irish Insurrection Bill. On the Catholic question he was one of the minority, and on the trial of Viscount Melville, declared him guilty on the 2nd, 3rd, 7th, and 10th articles. In 1809, he spoke at some length against the abridgement of the privileges of Dissenters, and supported a repeal of the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics. He opposed the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline, voted for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, and lastly, in favour of the Reform Bill. These will sufficiently mark the political predilections he held; but we may add that, from the time Lord Westminster joined the Whig party, he devoted himself every day almost less to politics, and inclined rather to retire from the troubled sea of public life. He was advanced to the rank of a Marquess on the coronation of King William the Fourth, together with the Marquesses of Ailsa and Breadalbane. Those noblemen, as senior Earls, were placed in precedence before him, and his patent was dated Sept. 13, 1831. On this occasion the arms of the city of Westminster were granted to him as a coat of augmentation, quartered in the first quarter with his ancestral arms.

The Marquess of Westminster was a nobleman of refined taste, and has left behind him an extensive library, richly stored with ancient and valuable MSS., and the choicest editions of most printed works, and one of the finest picture galleries in the kingdom, a descriptive catalogue of which was published by Young, in a thick quarto volume in 1820.

The noble lord added to his collection, early in the present century, the valuable gallery of the late Mr. Agar, for which he is said to have paid a sum little short of 40,000*l.* This extensive assortment of paintings he liberally threw open for the inspection of the public, a privilege which all connoisseurs in the art, who had the opportunity, did not fail to take advantage of.

The deceased Marquess was supposed to be the richest subject in the empire: whether this be really so or not we are unable to decide; but that he was possessed of an enormous income, and one that was constantly increasing, is beyond all question. The revenue of the Pimlico estate, on which during his Lordship's life the new squares of Belgrave and Eaton, Wilton place, Eccleston street, &c. &c. have been raised, promises to rise hereafter to an amount hitherto unexampled.

His character in private life was most exemplary, and furnished an apt illustration of the family motto attached to the house of Grosvenor, viz: "That virtue not descent is the true character of nobility," "*NOBILITATIS VIRTUS NON STEMMA CHARACTER.*" We extract the following just tribute to his memory from the columns of the *Chester Chronicle*:—"Closely identified as the house of Eaton is, and for centuries has been, with the city of Chester, the leading members having for generations past represented it in parliament, and served also the highest municipal offices; no one member of that illustrious house has at all approached the deceased nobleman in the number and munificence of his benefactions to all the public institutions of whatever description; and his name is more prominently identified than any other with the support of every charity the object of which is to alleviate human suffering, to administer to the wants and necessities of the suffering poor, or to promote the mental culture and physical comfort of the humbler class of our fellow-citizens. In him, the cause of popular education had a warm supporter, and not only in this city, but throughout the hamlets connected with his vast estates, he established and maintained, at a considerable annual expense, public schools for the benefit of the poor."

Amongst other important improvements, contributed by him to the city of Chester, he erected the beautiful fabric of the North Gate from the classical designs of Harrison, in 1810, which was a few years after he had served the office of mayor of the city.

The deceased nobleman, like his father, was much attached to the sport of horse-racing, and was one of the most distinguished,

guished patrons the turf could boast, and at the same time one of the most successful amongst the number of its competitors. His stud, it is understood, has been bequeathed to his grandson, the present Lord Grosvenor.

Although in advanced years, he had enjoyed the most perfect health until within a week of his death, and there was every reasonable hope that he would have been spared for some time longer. During the past winter, a large circle of friends had been staying with him at Eaton, and, as usual, all the members of his family assembled there for the accustomed Christmas festivities. It was on the 9th of February that he was seized with the first alarming indications of illness, from which attack he gradually sank until the 17th, which terminated his mortal existence in the presence of the Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Grosvenor, and the Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor. His medical attendants from the first entertained no hope that he could rally.

The Marquess of Westminster married, April 28, 1794, Lady Eleanor Egerton, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Earl of Wilton, by whom he has left issue three surviving sons: 1. Richard, now second Marquess of Westminster. 2. Thomas, Earl of Wilton, who succeeded to that dignity by special remainder on the death of his maternal grandfather, and married, in 1821, Lady Mary Margaret Stanley, only daughter of Edward twelfth Earl of Derby, by whom he has issue Arthur-Edward-Holland-Grey Viscount Grey de Wilton, and other children; and 3. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. for the city of Chester, which he has represented since the year 1826. He was Comptroller of the Household from 1830 to 1834, and now holds the appointment of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. He married, in 1831, the Hon. Charlotte Arbuthnot Wellesley, only daughter, by his first wife, of Lord Cowley, and has issue.

The present Marquess was born in 1795, and married in 1819 Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson-Gower, sister to the present Duke of Sutherland, and has issue Hugh-Lupus, now Earl Grosvenor, and a numerous family.

The funeral of the deceased Marquess took place on the 25th February, when his remains were interred in the family mausoleum in Eccleston Church, near Chester. The day was observed in Chester, and indeed throughout the surrounding neighbourhood, as a general solemnity. The supporters of the pall were the Rev. J. Piccoppe, Rector of Farndon, Cheshire, the Rev. G. A. E. Mansb,

Rector of Bangor, county of Flint, the Rev. F. Ayckbourn, Rector of Holy Trinity, Chester, the Rev. W. B. Marsden, Vicar of St. John's, Chester, the Rev. J. R. Lyon, Rector of Pulford, Cheshire, and the Rev. Canon Eaton, Rector of St. Mary's, Chester, all of whom hold benefices in the gift of the Grosvenor family. The Dowager Marchioness has, we understand, received the kindest and most condescending letters of condolence from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Kent—all written in the handwriting of those illustrious personages, which cannot fail to be highly appreciated as gratifying and consolatory tokens of friendship from the Royal Family.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

Feb. 22. In Grosvenor-square, in his 82d year, the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, third Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, of Dangan Castle, co. Meath (1760,) and third Baron Mornington, of Mornington, co. Meath (1746), first Lord Maryborough, of Maryborough, Queen's County (in the peerage of the United Kingdom, 1821), G.C.H. a Privy Councillor, Custos Rotulorum of Queen's County, and Constable of Maryborough Castle, younger brother to the late Marquess Wellesley, and elder brother to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Cowley.

The Earl was born at Dangan Castle, co. Meath, on the 20th May, 1763, the second son of Garrett first Earl of Mornington, by the Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, eldest daughter of Arthur first Earl of Duncannon.

Lord Mornington has, in his day, been known by several names or titles: first he was the Hon. William Wesley; then the old orthography and pronunciation of the name were revived, and he became Mr. Wellesley; then Mr. Wellesley Pole; next he obtained the prefix of Right Honourable; this was followed by the title of Lord Maryborough; and finally, in the month of September, 1842, he became Earl of Mornington. Describing him, then, by his first designation, we may proceed to state that at a very early age the Hon. William Wesley went to Eton. All the Wellesleys went to that celebrated school; and the Duke was the only one of his father's children who did not distinguish himself there. The mental tendencies of those who became ministers or diplomatists might well lead them to delight in the models of power and government, in the productions of genius and the results of learning, which have been bequeathed to

us by the ancients. The subject of this memoir was, certainly, never celebrated at school for eloquence or Greek composition, like his brother Richard; but he was long remembered amongst his contemporaries as a writer of very elegant Latin verses, and, on the whole, as a sound scholar.

While Mr. Wesley was at Eton, an event occurred which well deserves to be noticed in its exact chronological place; for it was to him one of the very highest importance. The family name of the house of Mornington was originally Cowley, or Colley. Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, had several children, the eldest of whom was the paternal grandfather of the noble Earl just deceased; and the only daughter of this Mr. Colley married Mr. Pole, of Ballyfin, in the Queen's County, by whom she had two sons and four daughters. This gentleman was succeeded by his eldest son, Pariam, and he, dying without issue, was succeeded by his only brother, William; but William also died without issue in the year 1778, and bequeathed his ample possessions to the young Mr. Wesley, who, thus becoming the representative of that ancient family, assumed the name and arms of Pole in addition to those of Wellesley, which latter name had been assumed by his grandfather, in lieu of Colley or Cowley.

Having left Eton, Mr. Wellesley Pole entered the Navy, and three days before attaining the age of twenty-one he married one of the daughters of Admiral Forbes. The twin sister of Lady Mornington, the late dowager Countess of Clarendon, died in March 1844.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since Mr. Wellesley Pole came before the world as a public man, and during that period few men have filled a greater number of offices. For one-and-twenty years he sat in the Imperial Parliament as member for the Queen's County, having been in the Irish Parliament before the Union. Soon after that event he began to take a prominent part in the business of the Legislature.

One of his earliest speeches was delivered in 1802, when he seconded a motion made by Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, for an address to the King approving the definitive treaty of peace. This speech was followed by his appointment to the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, which situation he held until the 15th Feb. 1806, and again from March 31 to July 21, 1807.

When the financial condition of our East Indian possessions was brought under the consideration of Parliament in

the year 1803, he stood forward as the strenuous advocate of his brother's measures; showing a just confidence in the statesmanlike and commanding genius of the Governor-General.

He took a part in the defence of Lord Melville; and on the Roman Catholic petition being presented in 1805, he voted against its prayer.

In April 1809, Sir Arthur Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) resigned the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother, Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, the late Lord Manners presiding in the Court of Chancery, and Mr. Saurin filling the post of Attorney-General. This was almost the last Administration which conducted public affairs in that country upon the principle of unmitigated Protestant ascendancy. Of course on the Chief Secretary, Mr. Wellesley Pole, necessarily devolved the duty of enforcing the Convention Act—a law which the Roman Catholic party at that time appeared to set at defiance. It was upon this occasion that he issued a well-known circular to the magistrates of Ireland, which was followed up by a Government proclamation, and this in its turn was succeeded by the prosecution of the Roman Catholic delegates in the Court of King's Bench, on the result of which the Ministry of that day had no reason to congratulate themselves.

The political world of Dublin is usually in a state of violent agitation; but the historian of Ireland will point to the period when Mr. Wellesley Pole was Chief Secretary as one during which the turbulence of Irish partizanship considerably exceeded its ordinary limits. The journalists and the demagogues denounced him as a minister who not only deserved to be degraded and punished, but as a criminal for whose enormities no amount of penal infliction could be excessive, and who had no claim to be heard even in his own defence. Mr. O'Connell was at that time full of youthful energy; the Roman Catholic Board or Association were beginning to be formidable; our great contest with France was then of very doubtful issue; and the exertion of our utmost energies, as a united empire, was essential to the maintenance of our national independence. Those who had any knowledge of Mr. Wellesley Pole felt no surprise that his spirit quailed before such a crisis. When a new Ministry, therefore, was formed in 1812—though the Tories still remained in power—it was deemed expedient that a new Secretary should be sent to Ireland.

"At no period of his life did he manifest Parliamentary talents of a high order; though in the House of Commons he was accustomed to display unbounded confidence in his own judgment; and this habit, combined with other peculiarities, rendered his speeches anything but acceptable to the members of that assembly.

Other speakers appeared at times to be under the influence of varied feelings, such as triumph or regret, surprise, joy, disgust, or admiration; but Mr. Wellesley Pole was simply angry—angry at all times, with every person, and about everything; his sharp, shrill, loud voice grating on the ear as if nature had never intended it should be used for the purpose of giving expression to any agreeable sentiment, or any conciliatory phrase. It may be quite true that his unpopularity in the House of Commons became somewhat aggravated by the comparisons which were unavoidably instituted between him and his illustrious brothers, the one adorning his political philosophy with finished eloquence; and the other performing "the greatest actions with unaffected simplicity." But apart from the influence of any rivalry, or the effect of any comparisons, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Wellesley Pole was an undignified, ineffective speaker, an indiscreet politician, and a man by no means skilful in the conduct of official transactions, although he was not deficient in that sort of practical activity which sometimes obtains for men in high office the reputation of being men of business."—(*Times*.)

The gentleman who succeeded him was Mr. (now Sir Robert) Peel, whose appointment took place upon the formation of the Liverpool Ministry, Mr. Wellesley Pole's tenure of office having been terminated by the dissolution of Mr. Perceval's Cabinet. The protracted negotiations which took place between the death of Mr. Perceval and the appointment of Lord Liverpool were carried on between the Marquess Wellesley and the parties whom he wished to co-operate with him in the formation of a cabinet; but Mr. Wellesley Pole was not again invited to enter the service of the Crown till the year 1815, when he became Master of the Mint. It was at this period that his initials w. w. p. were impressed on many thousand pieces of the new coinage. He again resigned office upon the death of Lord Londonderry.

In the year 1821, on the coronation of King George IV. he was called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Maryborough. His Lordship was nearly 60 years of age when he took his seat in the House of Peers; and it may be supposed that he did not accept that honour with

any view of entering upon a fresh political career. This inference may be drawn from the fact that he scarcely ever addressed the House of Lords. During the whole of the period that Mr. Canning was the leading Minister in the House of Commons, Lord Maryborough remained out of office; but when the Duke of Wellington became head of the Government in 1828, he conferred upon his brother—who had then attained the ripe age of 65—an office which is usually bestowed upon some youthful devotee of field sports,—that of Master of the King's Buckhounds. His performances in the hunting field, however, would have shamed many a younger Master.

Sir Robert Peel was at the head of the Government from Nov. 1834, till April, 1835. During that period Lord Maryborough was the Postmaster-General, and, though then a septuagenarian, he went through the duties of the employment without incurring any censure, or giving rise to any serious complaint. In 1838, on the death of the late Lord Carington, he was appointed by his brother, the Duke of Wellington (the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports), Captain of Deal Castle; but his lordship resigned that honorary appointment the year before last in favour of the Earl of Dalhousie.

On the death of his elder brother, in 1842, the Marquisate of Wellesley became extinct, but the Irish Earldom of Mornington devolved upon the subject of this memoir, and has now descended to his only son, who was many years known as Mr. Long Wellesley; and who, since his uncle's death, has borne the courtesy-title of Viscount Wellesley.

The Earl of Mornington married, May 17, 1784, Catharine - Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. John Forbes, (second son of George third Earl of Granard,) and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son and three daughters; 1. Lady Mary-Charlotte-Anne, married in 1806 to the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., and died on the 2nd Feb. last, having been left a widow on the 19th May, 1843; by this daughter the Earl of Mornington was grandfather of the Countess of Winchelsea, and the Countess of Uxbridge; 2. the Right Hon. William now Earl of Mornington; 3. Lady Emily-Harriet, married in 1814, to Major-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B. and has issue; 4. the Right Hon. Priscilla-Anne, Countess of Westmoreland, married in 1811, to Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Westmoreland, K.C.B. and has a numerous family.

The present Earl, who was for many years too well known as Mr. Long Wellesley, and latterly as Viscount Wellesley,

is now in the 57th year of his age. He married first, in 1812, the rich heiress Miss Tynley Long, and secondly, in 1828, Mrs. Bligh, the daughter of Col. Thomas Patterson. By the former he had two sons, of whom one only, now Viscount Wellesley, born in 1815, is surviving, and one daughter.

The body of the late Earl of Mornington was removed for interment to Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, attended by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, &c. and was deposited in the same vault where the remains of his mother, the late Countess of Mornington, repose.

THE EARL OF ST. GERMAN'S.

Jan. 19. At his seat, Port Eliot, near St. Germans, Cornwall, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. William Eliot, second Earl of St. Germans (1815), and third Baron Eliot, of St. Germans (1784).

His Lordship was born April 1, 1767, the third and youngest son of Edward-Craggs first Lord Eliot, by Catharine, only daughter and heir of Edward Elliston, esq. of South Weald, Essex.

With both his elder brothers, he was a member of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1786.

Mr. William Eliot directed his attention to the diplomatic branch of the public service, and at the period of his first return to Parliament in 1790 he was Secretary of Legation at the Hague, and Minister Plenipotentiary in the absence of his Majesty's Ambassador there.

He was returned to Parliament, in that year, for the family borough of St. Germans, and again at the general election of 1796.

In Dec. 1796, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine and the Diet of Ratsbon. His Lordship was also, it is believed, for some time minister at Munich.

On the 20th Sept. 1797, his eldest brother the Hon. Edward James Eliot died, leaving by his wife the Hon. Harriett Pitt, daughter of the great Earl of Chatham, one daughter only, the Hon. Hester Harriett Pitt Eliot, afterwards married to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Henry Pringle, G.C.B.

In 1802 the Hon. William Eliot was returned to Parliament for Liskeard, which borough also was in the patronage of his family, and he continued to sit for it until his accession to the peerage.

In April 1807, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and he continued at that board for some years.

On the 17th Nov. 1823, on the death

of his brother John, who had succeeded his father in the peerage as Lord Eliot in 1804, and been advanced to the earldom of St. Germans in 1815, he succeeded to both those dignities, the latter having been conferred with remainder to the issue of his father.

The Earl was, as a politician, a Conservative, and possessed considerable election interest in Cornwall, having previous to the Reform Bill returned four members to the House of Commons; but of late years his lordship has not interfered in the opinions of his contented tenantry, nor, indeed, at any time did he exercise his political sentiments in a way oppressive to his dependents.

The Earl of St. Germans was four times married, and four times a widower. His first alliance took place in Nov. 1797 with Lady Georgiana Augusta Leveson-Gower, fourth daughter of Granville first Marquess of Stafford, who died (leaving issue as below mentioned) March 24, 1806. He married secondly, Feb. 13, 1809, Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, Bart. and sister to Lord Heytesbury; who died without issue, Jan. 20, 1810. Thirdly, March 7, 1812, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Robinson, of Denston-hall, Suffolk, by the Hon. Rebecca Clive, sister to the first Earl of Powis; she died without issue, July 3, 1813. The Earl's fourth wife (and the only one who bore the title of Countess) was Susan, sixth daughter of the late Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. who died without issue on the 5th Feb. 1830.

The Earl's issue, by his first lady, were one son and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Edward-Granville now Earl of St. Germans; 2. Lady Carolina Georgiana Eliot; 3. Lady Susan Caroline, married in 1824 to Colonel the Hon. Henry Lygon, brother and heir-presumptive to Earl Beauchamp, and died in 1835, leaving issue two sons and two daughters; 4. Lady Charlotte-Sophia, married in 1825 to the Rev. George Martin, Canon and Chancellor of Exeter, and died in 1839.

The present Earl, who at the time of his father's death was Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant and Keeper of the Privy Seal in Ireland, and M.P. for East Cornwall, was born in 1798, and married in 1824 Lady Jemima Cornwallis, third daughter of Charles second Marquess Cornwallis, by whom he has issue one surviving daughter and five sons.

THE EARL OF EFFINGHAM, G.C.B.

Feb. 13. At Brighton, aged 77, the Right Hon. Kenneth Alexander Howard,

Earl of Effingham, and eleventh Baron Howard of Effingham (1554), a General in the army, Colonel of the 3d Foot, G.C.B., and K.T.S.

His Lordship was born Nov. 29, 1767, the only son of Henry Howard, esq. of Arundel, Captain in the army, by his second wife, the Hon. Maria Mackenzie, second daughter of Kenneth Viscount Fortrose, eldest son of William fifth Earl of Seaforth (attainted for the rebellion of 1715). His father was descended in the sixth degree from Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, the second son of William first Lord Howard of Effingham.

His Lordship had been in the army nearly sixty years, and during the war he eminently distinguished himself. He entered as Ensign in the 2nd Foot Guards the 21st April, 1786. From Feb. 1793 to May 1795, his Lordship served with the Guards in Flanders, and was present at the affair of St. Amand, where he was wounded; at the siege and capture of Valenciennes, the action of Lincelles, and siege of Dunkirk. On the 25th April 1793 he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant; and on the 1st Sept. following, Adjutant of the battalion.

On the 30th Dec. 1797 he was promoted to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

During the rebellion in 1798 he served as Major of Brigade in Ireland. He went in the same capacity with the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was present in all the actions of that campaign.

On the 1st July 1801 he was deputed to act as Inspector-General of Foreign Corps during the absence from England of Colonel Sir W. Clinton; and on that officer's return he was appointed, the 25th Feb. 1802, Deputy Inspector-General of Foreign Corps. On that office being abolished, he was made Commandant of the Foreign Depôt.

On the 1st Jan. 1805, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel; the 4th Aug. 1808 second Major in his regiment; and the 25th July 1810 a Major-General. In Jan. 1811 he joined the army in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington. He was appointed to the command of a brigade of the 1st division, and was present with that body at the action of Fuentes d'Onor; was transferred with his brigade to the 2nd division, the command of which he held as senior officer from July, 1811 to Aug. 1812. At the action of Arroyo de Molinos he particularly attracted the notice of his commanding officer (Lord Hill) by his gallantry. He commanded on that occasion the right column, principally composed of infantry from the 50th, 71st, and 92nd regiments and a company of the 60th. In his dis-

patch to the Duke of (then Viscount) Wellington, Lord Hill recommends to his notice the bravery of Major-General Howard in the highest terms of admiration and praise; he is represented to have "dis-mounted and headed his troops up the difficult ascent of the Sierra, and throughout ably conducted his column." At the storming of the forts of Napoleon and Ragusa, at Almaraz, he ably performed all that could be expected from a brave soldier at the head of the brigade. In Nov. 1812, he was appointed to the command of the 1st brigade of Guards, in the 1st division, and in June in the following year he succeeded to the entire command of that division of the army, which he maintained to the end of the war in 1814. He was at the battle of Vittoria, the attack on Tolosa, at the passage of the Bidassoa, and at Nivelle. He also rendered great service at the Nive, and subsequently at Adour; for his services at Vittoria and the Nive he received a medal and one clasp.

On the 24th Oct. 1816, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 70th Foot; and he was also for some time Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, from which command he was removed on his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General Aug. 12, 1819.

His Lordship was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath on the enlargement of that order, Jan. 5, 1815, and he was nominated Grand Cross March 17, 1820. He received permission to accept the rank of Commander in the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, for his services in the Peninsula, May 15, 1815.

In Jan. 1832 he was removed from the Colonelcy of the 70th Foot to that of the 3d Buffs. He attained the full rank of General Jan. 10, 1837.

On the death of Richard fourth Earl of Effingham, whose grandfather, Francis seventh Lord Howard of Effingham, was advanced to the rank of an Earl in 1731, the latter dignity became extinct, and the ancient Barony conferred in 1554 on Lord William Howard, High Admiral of England, a son of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk, devolved on General Howard, the subject of this memoir. By patent dated Jan. 24, 1837, the dignity of Earl was also revived in his favour. He voted in Parliament as a Whig, but at no period took any active part in political affairs.

His Lordship married May 27, 1800, Lady Charlotte Primrose, eldest daughter of Neil third Earl of Rosebery; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are sur-

viving. Their names were as follow: 1. Maria, who died in 1810, in her 8th year; 2. Lady Charlotte Howard, who is unmarried; 3. Harriet, who died in 1808, in her 4th year; 4. the Right Hon. Henry now Earl of Effingham; 5. the Hon. Charles Howard; 6. Lady Arabella-Georgina, who became in 1841 the second wife of the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, nephew to Lord Ashburton; 7. the Hon. Frances, who died in 1824, in her 15th year; 8. the Hon. and Rev. William Howard, Rector of Whiston, Yorkshire; and 9. the Hon. John Thomas Howard, who died in 1828, in his 9th year.

The present Earl was M.P. for Shaftesbury in the present Parliament. He was born in 1806, and married in 1832 Eliza, only daughter of Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters.

The body of the late Earl was carried for interment to the family vault in Rotherham church, Yorkshire.

LORD ASTON.

Jan. 21. At the vicarage, Tardebigg, Worcestershire, aged 76, the Right Hon. and Rev. Walter Hutchinson Aston, ninth Baron Aston of Forfar, in the peerage of Scotland, Vicar of Tardebigg, and of Tanworth, Warwickshire, and Chaplain to the Queen's own Regiment of Worcestershire Yeomanry.

With this nobleman has become extinct the peerage which was first conferred by King Charles the First, in 1627, on Sir Walter Aston, K.B. of Tixall, in Staffordshire, an old courtier long attendant on that monarch and his father.

He was born Sept. 15, 1769, and baptised in the parish of St. George's, Hanover square, the elder son of Walter the eighth Lord, by Anne, daughter of Peter Hutchinson, esq. His only brother, the Hon. William Bailey Aston, was lost on board the *Foulis East-Indiaman* in 1791.

Lord Aston was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. Jan. 14, 1796. He was presented to the vicarage of Tardebigg, in 1821, by the Earl of Plymouth, and to that of Tanworth in 18— by the same patron.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 29, 1808. He married at Nottingham, June 14, 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nathan Haines, D.D., by Susan, daughter of Sir John Chudleigh, of Haldon House, co. Devon, Bart.; but that lady died without issue, Aug. 24, 1833.

LORD WYNFORD.

March 1. At his seat, Leasons, Kent, aged 77, the Right Hon. William Draper Best, Baron Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, co. Dorset, a Privy Councillor, and D.C.L.; late Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The subject of this memoir was the son of Thomas Best, esq. and lineally descended in the female line from a common ancestor with the great Earl of Chatham.

The mother of Lord Wynford was daughter of that Sir William Draper who became so well known as the opponent of "Junius." The place of his birth was Hasleborough Plucknett, in the county of Somerset, and the date of that occurrence was the 13th of December, 1767. He lost his father when he was only three years old. He was sent to the grammar school at Crewkerne. He is said to have been destined for the Church, and was removed at the age of fifteen to Wadham College with a view to obtain a fellowship; but after he had resided at the University two years, he became entitled, by the death of a first cousin, to the remaining part of a considerable estate, the whole of which had been once in the possession of his branch of the family. He then relinquished all thought of entering into orders, and in his seventeenth year left Oxford. Having determined on adopting the law as his profession, he was entered a member of the Society of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in Michaelmas Term, 1789.

The first cause in which Mr. Best attracted notice, was that of *Peppin v. Shakespeare*. The question to be argued was, "the rights of a lord of a manor in respect to the appropriation of the wastes." Lord Kenyon, then Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, paid many compliments to the "talents and industry" of Mr. Best. This was a sure precursor of future fame. Mr. Best soon got into extensive practice both on the Home Circuit and in Westminster Hall. The case of *Sinclair*, on the prosecution of *De Colonne*; that of *Captain Ellis* for shooting a French prisoner, which he argued before the twelve judges; the *King v. Despard*; also that of *Hatfield* for attempting to shoot *George III.* in *Drury Lane Theatre*, with other important cases in which Mr. Best was engaged, all show that he was in full practice.

Mr. Best, by the advice of his friends, assumed the coif in Hilary Term 1800, and chose for the motto on his ring, "*Libertas in Legibus.*" At the general election in 1802 he was returned for *Petersfield*. In May 1803 the King's message

relative to France had been delivered to the House, and the question of peace or war with that country gave rise to an animated debate. Serjeant Best spoke on that question; declaring that "if the smallest spot on earth were demanded of us in the manner and under the circumstances that France had demanded Malta he would refuse it, because he would consider it as essentially connected with the safety and the interest of the British Empire." On June 18, 1804, he was in a minority of 223 to 264 on Mr. Pitt's Additional Defence Bill; and he also divided in Feb. 1805, with 106 to 313, on Mr. Grey's amendment to the address to the throne on the Spanish war. In the same year we find him voting in conjunction with 217 members who pronounced on the culpability of Viscount Melville; and a few days afterwards he vindicated the commissioners of naval affairs. Amongst other things, he moved "for an account of all pensions granted by the Crown from the 1st of May 1804, to the 1st of April 1805; for an account of all augmentations of salaries by sign-manual, letters-patent, or warrant; and for the appointment of a committee on the eleventh report of the naval commissioners." In an able introductory speech he maintained that some of the fundamental laws of the constitution had been grossly violated, as appeared from the facts disclosed in that important report. Among other matters of serious import, he charged that money had been raised by the Government without the consent of Parliament, by means of Exchequer bills. Mr. Serjeant Best also carried through Parliament a bill for improving the livings of the metropolitan clergy, who expressed their gratitude by the donation of a magnificent piece of plate.

These facts show that the deceased's early politics were of a liberal tendency. In March 1809 Mr. Serjeant Best was elected Recorder of Guildford, in the place of Lord Grantley, and in the following year was counsel for the Earl of Leicester against the "*Morning Herald*," for a libel, the odious circumstances of which have been recently revived by proceedings in Parliament, in connexion with the title and estates of the *Townshend* family. The damages were 1000*l.*—a result chiefly owing to Mr. Best.

In 1813 he became member for *Bridport*, and a change seems to have taken place in his politics. In 1819 Serjeant Best was raised to the bench as one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. He remained in this office until 1824, when he was made Chief Justice of the Common

Pleas, which he held till 1829, when he retired upon his pension, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Wynford.

As a judge, his lordship's conduct has been the subject of remark. Such was his mode of summing up a case that he obtained the soubriquet of the "Judge Advocate;" and his conduct was brought under the notice of Parliament.

The circumstances which led to the retirement of Sir W. D. Best from the Common Pleas were as follows:—When Sir Charles Wetherell vacated the Attorney-generalship, Ministers found themselves in some perplexity, shown by the unusual time which elapsed before the nomination of a successor to the post. After having once before suffered another to be put over his head as first law officer, Sir Nicholas Tindal (then Solicitor-general) could not, without being a party to his own degradation, again submit to such an indignity. To have promoted him to the Attorney-generalship would have involved the necessity of an appeal to his constituents; which, if disastrous, as it was likely it would be, and following upon Mr. (now Sir Robert) Peel's rejection at Oxford, it would have been not only disagreeable, but probably fatal, to the Government. A vacancy was therefore created for him on the bench. Sir N. Tindal would have preferred to have been made Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and it was actually proposed to Chief Baron Alexander that he should retire upon a peerage; but the proposition was rejected. The Chief Baron had no claim to a pension, and had no disposition to resign the solid advantages of his post for the empty honours of a peerage. The next application was to Chief Justice Best, who had already thrown out hints of a desire for a coronet. The prospect of obtaining the object of his hopes had such an effect upon a constitution already impaired by hereditary gout, as to bring him at once within the meaning and intent of the Acts of Parliament regulating the retirement and pensions of the judges. His case was decided as being within the statutory provisions; and his lordship retired with a pension of 3,750*l*. But, although compelled to withdraw from the bench, no longer able to perform its duties, and under a statute which requires that the judge to whom the pension is granted shall be afflicted with "a permanent bodily infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office," Lord Wynford was nominated to the office of Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and he used to be carried into the house in an arm chair, from which he was permitted not to rise whilst speaking.

Although the latter part of Lord Wynford's parliamentary course was more than ordinarily political, the growing infirmity of age at length compelled him gradually to withdraw himself from public life.

Lord Wynford married, May 6, 1781, Mary-Anne, second daughter of the Jerome Knapp, esq. and by that lady who survives him, he had issue six sons and four daughters, of whom three are now living, and one daughter alone survives. Their names were as follow:—1. William-Charles, who died an infant in 1795; 2. Hon. Grace-Ann, married, in 1814, Philip Lake Godsal, esq.; 3. the Hon. William-Samuel now Lord Wynford; 4. the Hon. Thomas Best, Capt. R.N., who married in 1835, the Hon. Marianne Kenyon, second daughter of Lord Kenyon; 5. Mary-Anne, who died an infant in 1802; 6. the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, Rector of Abbat's A. Hampshire, who married first, in 1811, Charlotte-Willis, youngest daughter of late Sir James Burrough, Justice of Common Pleas, and secondly, in 1813, Emma, youngest daughter of the Lieut.-Col. Duke, by whom he has issue 7. Sarah-Betty, who died in 1805; 8. Jerome, who died in 1819; 9. the Hon. Ann-James, who was the first wife of Capt. Wm. Fanshawe Martin, R.N., died in 1836; and 10. the Hon. John Charles Best, who died unmarried in 1811.

The present Lord Wynford was born in 1798, and married, in 1821, Jane, youngest daughter of William Thoyts, esq. of Hampstead, near Reading, by whom he has issue the Hon. William Draper Maitimer Best, Lieut. in the Rifle Brigade; three other sons, and one daughter.

HON. SIR H. G. GREY, G.C.B. Jan. 11. In Hertford Street, 5, Fair, in his 79th year, General the Hon. Sir Henry George Grey, G.C.B. G.C.H. Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers; a surviving brother of Earl Grey.

Sir Henry Grey was born on the 2 Oct. 1766, the second son of Gen. Sir Charles the first Earl Grey, and K. by Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick, co. Durham.

He entered the army at a very early age, as his commission as Ensign in the 26th Regiment is dated Oct. 17, 1779, whence he removed into the 19th Light Dragoons. On the 28th July 1781, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 3rd Foot, and thence removed on the 7th May following to the 17th Dragoons. In 1783, he was Aide-de-camp to his father at Plymouth, and he subsequently ac-

in the same capacity to the Duke of Rutland then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He received a troop in the 18th Dragoons the 31st May 1787.

In 1793 he accompanied his father to the continent, and was present at the siege of Nieupoort. In the autumn of the same year, with the rank of Major, (Oct. 23, 1795,) and the appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-general, he accompanied the expedition to the West Indies, commanded by his father, and, having been present at the reduction of Martinique, brought home the despatches on that event, which procured him the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, dated the 21st April 1794.

He served on the staff as Assistant Quartermaster-General from his return to England until Sept. 1795, when, having succeeded to a Majority in the 18th Dragoons, he again went to the West Indies in command of that regiment, with the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He served at St. Domingo until April 1797, when he came home with the 17th Dragoons, of which he had been appointed Lieut.-Colonel the 20th Oct. 1796.

He was nominated Aide-de-camp to the King, with the brevet rank of Colonel, Jan. 11, 1798; and attained the rank of Major-General Jan. 1, 1805. From the latter date he served on the staff in England until the 11th July 1806, when he was appointed Commander of the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope, with the local rank of Lieut.-General. He returned to this country in Nov. 1811, and from that time until the 24th June 1814, he commanded a district. He received the rank of Lieut.-General in the army June 4, 1811; and on the 30th Dec. following was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 13th Dragoons, which he had ever since retained, (its annual value, according to a late return, being 10837. 18s.) He attained the full rank of General May 27, 1825. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1831, not having previously, we believe, been a Knight Commander. He was also a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Sir Henry George Grey married, Aug. 20, 1812, Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart.; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. On the 18th Jan. his body was interred in the cemetery at Kensall-green, the funeral procession consisting of a hearse and six, four mourning coaches and four, and the private carriages of Lady Grey, Viscount and Viscountess Howick, Viscount Campden, Sir Charles Des Vœux, Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, &c. Among

the mourners were Viscount Howick, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Viscount Campden, Mr. Samuel Whitbread, Captain Grey, R.N., Captain Grey, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, &c.

The estate of Falloden, Northumberland, with other property of Sir H. G. Grey, devolves to his nephew, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. M.P.

RIGHT HON. W. STURGES BOURNE.

Feb. 1. At Testwood House, near Southampton, aged 76, the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, Warden of the New Forest.

Mr. Sturges Bourne was the only son of the Rev. John Sturges, LL.D. Prebendary of Winchester and Chancellor of that diocese, by his marriage with the daughter of Richard Bourne, esq. of Aeton Hall, in the county of Worcester. Several successive generations of the Sturges family had held preferments in the Church, while both his grandmother and great-grandmother were the sisters of bishops. He was born on the 7th Nov. 1769, and his education was commenced at a private school in Winchester, where he became acquainted with Mr. Canning, and there first laid the foundations of that friendship which eventually ripened into steady and devoted adherence. Mr. Canning, as is well known, was shortly afterwards removed to Eton, and Mr. Sturges was placed in Winchester College, where he remained a commoner until 1786, and in the Michaelmas of that year was entered at Christ Church, Oxford. The accident of Mr. Canning proceeding to the same university and the same college, led to a renewal of their acquaintance, and the school-fellows continued firm friends, until the career of that distinguished statesman was abruptly closed in death.

Having completed his education, Mr. Sturges was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 23, 1793, and for some time practised in the Court of King's Bench, and on the Western Circuit, where he enjoyed a considerable amount of business. At the age of twenty-nine, in 1798, he entered Parliament on a vacancy for Hastings.

When Mr. Pitt resigned in the year 1801, the Duke of Portland, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, offered to Mr. Sturges the place of Under Secretary, without the latter, or any of his immediate friends, having ever intimated a desire to become closely connected with that administration. The Duke, as is well known, made at this period several unsuccessful applications in the attempt to complete his ministry, and this was amongst the number. He was recommended to make the offer to Mr. Sturges

by the Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Cyril Jackson; but the devoted partizanship of Mr. Sturges forbade him to do anything independent of Mr. Canning's countenance and co-operation.

Towards the close of 1803 his maternal uncle, Francis Bourne, esq. who had assumed the name of Page, and was for many years M.P. for Oxford, bequeathed the bulk of his wealth to Mr. Sturges, on condition that the latter should use the additional name of Bourne, which Mr. Page had himself relinquished for a long time previous to his death.

On Mr. Pitt's last accession to power, he rewarded the self-denial of Mr. Sturges Bourne with the place of Joint Secretary to the Treasury—an office then estimated at upwards of 3,000*l.* per annum, besides a large amount of patronage. Here he remained till the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, broke up the ministry. In 1807 he accepted a seat at the Treasury board, his patron Mr. Canning taking the seals of the Foreign Office. He resigned with Mr. Canning in 1809, and, although on terms of close friendship with the Duke of Portland's successor, Mr. Perceval, he refused the offers of that ill-fated minister.

It was only necessary, however, in the year 1814, for Mr. Canning to accept the mission to Lisbon, and Mr. Sturges Bourne once more appears on the field as one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and a member of the Privy Council. His seat at the India board was at this period without salary, but when Lord Buckinghamshire died, in 1816, Mr. Canning took the Presidency, and Mr. Sturges Bourne became one of the three salaried commissioners, which he continued until 1821.

As is well remembered, his friend and patron, in April 1827, was commissioned to form an administration, and he conferred upon Mr. Sturges Bourne the highest office which that gentleman ever held. He became Secretary of State for the Home Department, and, though his tenure of office endured only till July, he did not wholly retire from power when Mr. Canning resigned; for, to use his own words, "it was his Majesty's pleasure and Mr. Canning's earnest wish" that he should continue a member of the cabinet; he therefore succeeded Lord Carlisle as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. On the day of Mr. Canning's death, Mr. Sturges Bourne was summoned to his Majesty's presence, and requested to continue in the situation which he then held, and to retain his seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Sturges Bourne finally retired from office in June 1828, retaining only

the appointment of Lord Warden of the New Forest, which he had received from the King in 1827. He was also one of the principal members of the Commission of Poor Law Inquiry, together with the Bishops of London and Chester, and Messrs. Senior and Chadwick.

As before mentioned, he first entered Parliament for Hastings, and he afterwards sat for Christ Church, Bandon Bridge, Ashburton, and Milborne Port, and he finally retired from the House of Commons by vacating his seat for the latter constituency on the introduction of the Reform Bill.

The personal appearance of Mr. Sturges was unprepossessing, and his manner in public neither dignified nor impressive; but, being thoroughly familiar with the affairs of government, and capable of producing, as occasion required, the varied information which long official experience usually imparts, he acquired slowly but securely the favourable opinion of the House of Commons; and his speeches—always respectable both for facts and reasoning—were heard sometimes with approbation, invariably with attention.

After having spent some thirteen or fourteen years in retirement, amid the amenities of private life, he died respected and beloved by a large circle of friends. The latter may estimate his character too fondly in expecting a large amount of posthumous reputation, but his career will not utterly pass away from our minds as a man or a minister; and he will at least by name be known to posterity for having introduced the well-known statute regulating vestries, &c. which is called "Sturges Bourne's Act."

Mr. Sturges Bourne married, on the 2nd Feb. 1808, Anne, daughter of Oldfield Bowles, esq. of North Aston, Oxfordshire, by whom he leaves an only daughter and heiress, Anna.

SIR JOHN GURNEY.

March 1. At his residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 76, Sir John Gurney, late a Baron of the Exchequer.

He was the son of Joseph Gurney, esq. of Walworth, and his mother was the daughter of William Brodie, esq. formerly of Mansfield. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple May 3, 1793. In the early portion of his professional career he devoted himself sedulously and successfully to Old Bailey practice, and, with his vigorous talents and unceasing industry, he soon obtained a considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer. He selected the Home Circuit and the Court of King's Bench for his professional employment. In Michaelmas term, 1810, he was appointed a King's

Counsel; and in the year 1823 he was called within the bar. From that time forward he only appeared occasionally in proceedings at the Old Bailey; but his practice in the Court of King's Bench was of a respectable order, even in days when the names of Copley, Brougham, and Scarlett held the most distinguished places in that court. The zeal and industry, however, of Mr. Gurney, procured for him a large share of business, and in the year 1832 he was raised to the bench of the Court of Exchequer. As a judge in criminal cases he sometimes appeared to great advantage. It has frequently been thought that his early habits enabled him to penetrate with extreme astuteness the disguises with which a prisoner sought to conceal his guilt; and it has been said that his anxiety to dispense the strictest justice caused him occasionally to overlook those claims which might, perhaps, in a mind differently constituted, have led to more lenient sentences than those which he felt it his duty to pronounce. It might be wished that this was more often the case with our criminal judges, for it is a truth too often forgotten amidst the sophistries of the law, that there is a mercy due to the community as well as to the accused.

Sir John Gurney retired from the bench scarcely six weeks before his death. He was a man eminent for his attention to religious duties, but on the doctrines of religion he had more than once changed his opinions. In early life he was a member of an Independent congregation at Clapham. As he advanced in years he manifested an evident leaning towards Unitarian opinions; but, before his elevation to the bench, he joined the Church of England. His charities were munificent; and it is said that his clerk was in the habit of dispensing several hundreds a year in small donations upon cases carefully selected and liberally relieved.

Mr. Baron Gurney married, Dec. 11, 1797, Maria, daughter of William Hawes, M.D. and aunt to the present Member for Lambeth. By that lady, who survives him, he had a numerous family. His sons were named after the great patriots of English history. The eldest, the Rev. John Hampden Gurney, M.A. Curate of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, married, in 1839, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Grey, Minister of St. Mary's, Edinburgh. Russell Gurney, esq. the second son, barrister-at-law, has resigned the office of Common Pleader to the City of London on being promoted to the rank of Queen's Counsel. Sidney Gurney, esq. barrister-at-law, the third son, is an Equity Draftsman, and Clerk of the Arraigns on the Western Circuit.

HON. SIR JAMES DOWLING.

Sept. 27. At Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, in his 58th year, the Hon. Sir James Dowling, Knt., Chief Justice of that colony.

He was born in Ireland, and was second son of Vincent Dowling, esq. of the Queen's County, afterwards of Kentish Town, Middlesex, who was many years a reporter to the public press in Dublin, previous to the Union, and subsequent to that event was attached to the London press.

Adopting the legal profession, Sir James became a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1815. He practised on the Home Circuit and at the Middlesex Sessions many years, and was generally looked upon as a leading member of the Common Law Bar. His name is, however, perhaps better known to the public as the original editor and establisher of the *New Term Reports*, in connection with Mr. Archer Ryland, Q. C. The value and utility of these reports, which are a second series of the *Cases in the Court of Queen's Bench*, is sufficiently attested by the fact of their having been regularly continued from their first establishment in 1822. The services of these gentlemen in their capacity of reporters have been, indeed, universally acknowledged by the profession, though the honour and emolument acquired by them perhaps little repaid the anxiety and labour attendant upon the undertaking in which they embarked. In addition to the regular *Reports of the Queen's Bench*, edited by Messrs. Dowling and Ryland, which are in nine volumes, they published also *Reports of Cases exclusively relating to the duty and office of Magistrates* in 4 vols. 8vo.

Sir James Dowling was appointed to the office of *Puisne Judge* in New South Wales in June 1827, and, on the retirement of Sir Francis Forbes in August 1837, he was elevated to the *Chief Justiceship*, on which occasion he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him.

Sir James Dowling had been suffering from ill health for some time past, and had just obtained leave of absence for two years to enable him to return to England in the hope that a change of climate might re-establish it. He had taken his passage with Lady Dowling, and every preparation for his departure had been made, when he was seized by a severe relapse of the attack to which he was subjected, and which carried him off in a very few days. His loss will be deeply and universally felt by all the inhabitants of the colony, by whom he was sincerely respected, not only on account

of his high talents and impartiality as a Judge, but for his unwearied benevolence and ready liberality to every institution calculated to promote the interest or happiness of the colony. Shortly previous to his death, the Legislative Assembly, impressed with the value of his past services, voted him the full amount of his salary, 2000*l.* a year during his contemplated absence in England, although it had been always customary on such occasions to reduce the stipend one half.

Farewell addresses, moreover, of the most flattering description had been presented to him by the Corporation and almost every public institution in Sydney, while the Bar not only joined in the universal expression of sympathy and gratitude evinced by all, but presented to him a valuable piece of plate as a memorial of the high esteem they entertained for him, and the regret they felt at the cause of his departure. His duties as Chief Justice had been more than ordinarily laborious of late, having been deprived of the assistance of his former colleague, Mr. Justice Burton, who had been removed to Madras, and the pressure of his judicial functions at length completely broke down a constitution already impaired by his constant and unwearied application in the discharge of his office.

Sir James married first, in 1814, a daughter of T. W. Sheen, esq. of Kentish Town, and secondly a daughter of John Bloxland, esq. of Newington, N. S. Wales, whom he has left his widow, together with two sons and two daughters, to deplore his irreparable loss. His second son, Mr. James Dowling, has been recently called to the Bar, and was on the eve of his departure for the colony.

The Governor of New South Wales attended the funeral of the deceased Chief Justice, with all officers of the Civil Government.

The deceased gentleman was younger brother of Mr. Sergt. Dowling, and there are other members of the same family whose names are well known to the legal profession. Sir James's eldest brother is at present editor and in part proprietor of the well-known sporting journal "*Bell's Life in London*."

Mr. A. Beckett, the Solicitor-General of N. S. Wales, has been temporarily appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. W. Montague Manning also *pro tem.* Solicitor-General. The latter gentleman is a nephew of Mr. Sergeant Manning, and has for the last seven years filled the situation of Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the colony. Both of the appointments, there is reason to believe, will receive the confirmation of Government.

COLONEL SIR JOHN SEALE, BART. M.P.

Nov. 28. At his residence in London, in his 60th year, Sir John Seale, Bart. of Mount Boone, co. Devon, M.P. for Dartmouth, and Colonel of the South Devon Militia.

Sir John was descended from a good family, which has been long settled in Devonshire, where it has considerable property and influence. He was the son of John Seale, esq. by the daughter of Charles Heyne, esq. of Lupton. He had represented Dartmouth in every Parliament since the passing of the Reform Act in 1832; and was created a Baronet under Lord Melbourne's administration, in 1838. In 1804 he married Paulina-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Paul Jodrell, Knt. and has left behind him a numerous family. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Paul Seale, born in 1806.

He was, says the Morning Chronicle, "from the commencement till the close of his career a consistent liberal politician. He took an active part in promoting corporation reform, and laboured assiduously in favour of free-trade. For several sessions, beginning in 1838, he brought forward a measure to permit the grinding of foreign corn in bond, and he had at length the pleasure of seeing his plan carried into execution. We have no recollection of his taking a prominent part on any other question, but he attended to his parliamentary duties, and was rarely absent when a liberal question was to be supported, or an invasion of the public liberties defeated."

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR T. BAKER, K.C.B.

Feb. 26. At his seat, the Shrubbery, Walmer, Kent, Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

The deceased, previous to entering the navy in August, 1781, was in the service of the East India Company. His commissions were dated—Lieutenant, 13th October, 1792; Commander, 24th November, 1795; Captain, 13th June, 1797. In 1799 he was appointed to the *Nemesis*, and in 1800 was entrusted with the command of a squadron in the North Sea. Three years afterwards he received the command of the *Phoenix*, and in 1805, whilst the chief of that vessel, captured the French frigate *La Didon*, of superior force, after a most determined and gallant resistance. While in the command of the same ship he assisted in Sir Richard Strachan's action off Ferrol. He was engaged in active service until the termination of the war. He was made a Knight of the Order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, for his services in disembarking a body of seamen on the coast of Holland, in Nov. 1813.

In June 1831 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath; and in Feb. 1842 he received a "good-service pension" of 300*l.* per annum. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, 19th July 1821; and that of Vice-Admiral, 10th Jan. 1837.

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH, M.A.

Feb. 21. At his residence in Green street, Hyde Park, in his 77th year, the Rev. Sydney Smith, M. A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Combe Florey, Somersetshire.

This very accomplished and clever person was a son of a gentleman who resided at Lydiard, near Taunton, but he was born at Woodford, near London. He was educated at Winchester college, and thence elected in 1780 to New college, Oxford, where ten years after he obtained a Fellowship. He attained the degree of M.A. in 1796.

He was ordained to the curacy of Netheravon, near Amesbury, in Wiltshire, where he resided about two years, and then relinquished the charge in order to travel with the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, M.P. for Cirencester. This circumstance and the more important occurrence of the establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, which resulted from his removal to Edinburgh, are thus humorously noticed in the Preface to the recent edition of his collected writings.

"When first I went into the Church, I had a curacy in the middle of Salisbury Plain. The squire of the parish took a fancy to me, and requested me to go with his son to reside at the university of Weimar; before we could get there, Germany became the seat of war, and in stress of politics we put into Edinburgh, where I remained five years. The principles of the French revolution were then fully afloat, and it is impossible to conceive of a more violent and agitated state of society. Among the first persons with whom I became acquainted were, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Murray (late Lord Advocate for Scotland), and Lord Brougham; all of them maintaining opinions upon political subjects a little too liberal for the dynasty of Dundas, then exercising supreme power over the northern division of the island.

"One day we happened to meet in the eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleuch-place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey. I proposed that we should set up a '*Review*;' this was acceded to with acclamation. I was appointed Editor, and remained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the '*Edinburgh Review*.' The motto I proposed for the '*Review*' was,

** Tenet musam meditatur avena.**

'We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal.'

But this was too near the truth to be admitted, and so we took our present grave motto from '*Publius Syrus*,' of whom none of us had, I am sure, ever read a single line; and so began what has since turned out to be a very important and able journal. When I left Edinburgh it fell into the stronger hands of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Brougham, and reached the highest point of popularity and success. I contributed from England many articles, which I have been foolish enough to collect and publish with some other tracts written by me.

"To appreciate the value of the '*Edinburgh Review*,' the state of England at the period when that journal began should be had in remembrance. The Catholics were not emancipated—the Corporation and Test acts were unrepealed—the game laws were horribly oppressive—steel traps and spring guns were set all over the country—prisoners tried for their lives could have no counsel—Lord Eldon and the Court of Chancery pressed heavily upon mankind—libel was punished by the most cruel and vindictive imprisonments—the principles of political economy were little understood—the law of debt and of conspiracy were upon the worst possible footing—the enormous wickedness of the slave trade was tolerated—a thousand evils were in existence, which the talents of good and able men have since lessened or removed; and these effects have been not a little assisted by the honest boldness of the '*Edinburgh Review*.'

"I see very little in my reviews to alter or repent of: I always endeavoured to fight against evil; and what I thought evil then I think evil now. I am heartily glad that all our disqualifying laws for religious opinions are abolished, and I see nothing in such measures but unmixed good and real increase of strength to our establishment."

After his removal to London, Mr. Smith continued for many years one of the most active contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*, writing frequently on the subjects of prison discipline, on the abuses and corrupting influence of the game laws, on transportation to Botany-bay, on toleration, on Methodism, on education, on Irish bulls, mad quakers, chimney sweepers, counsel for prisoners, and a variety of other topics. To the criticism of individual writers, or the estimate of literary character, he gave but little of his time or attention. The only person to whom he has devoted more than a single article was the celebrated Charles James Fox, a man for whom Mr. Smith's

admiration was intense; and to whom, in personal appearance at least, he is said to have borne a strong resemblance. It is not unworthy of observation, that the late Lord Holland, the nephew of Fox, warmly patronised Mr. Smith; and when Lord Erskine held the great seal Lord Holland prevailed on that noble and learned person to bestow on Mr. Smith the living of Foston, in Yorkshire, where he resided for some years. It was about this time, or shortly before it, that he attacked the system of education pursued at Oxford with so much ardour as to draw upon him a severe reply from the Provost of Oriel, now Bishop of Llandaff.

During the five years of his residence in Edinburgh, Mr. Smith became minister of the Episcopal church there. After settling in London, he became an extremely popular preacher, and enjoyed the full tide of fashionable notoriety at the Foundling Hospital, the Berkeley and the Fitzroy Chapels. One of the publications of that period describes him as having been "engaged" to preach at those places of resort; just as one might speak of a theatrical "star" being "engaged" to perform at Covent-garden or Drury-lane. Doubtless the Rev. Sydney Smith was, in his own way, a star of the first magnitude; and too happy were the proprietors of whatever trading chapel had the good fortune to place in their pulpit a man whose sermons were pointed and elaborate without the appearance of art; natural, without the affectation of ease; and spirited, without any flagrant breach of "the ecclesiastical proprieties."

The chapels where Mr. Smith preached were crowded with the wealthy, the dignified, and even with the learned inhabitants of this great city, a circumstance which naturally attracted the attention of those gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Royal Institution. It was thought that his wit, acumen, and learning might be displayed to advantage elsewhere than in the pulpit. He therefore became a lecturer on the *belles lettres* at the Royal Institution, and, of course, his prolusions were attended, according to the theatrical phrase, by "overflowing and fashionable audiences."

It was one of the Whig Ministry of 1806 who conferred upon Sydney Smith the living which he held in Yorkshire; but he was not long settled there when the cry of "No Popery" expelled the Government of that day from the councils of the King, and Mr. Perceval ruled in their stead. It was then that the most popular of Mr. Smith's works made its appearance.

In the celebrated "Letters of Peter Plymley," under which designation it

was the pleasure of Mr. Smith then to write, it has been asserted that he did more than any man of the day for the relief of the Roman Catholics; but it must be admitted, that he was only one among many who powerfully contributed to the accomplishment of that fundamental change. These letters, however, are even now amongst the most interesting and amusing publications with which a few leisure hours could be occupied. They are written in the best spirit of controversy; they abound in the happiest illustrations; and though light, lively, and sparkling, these qualities abate nothing of their logical force and downright common sense. They are included in Mr. Smith's collected works, in the Preface to which he remarks—"The Government of that day took pains to find out the author; all that they *could* find was, that they were brought to Mr. Budd, the publisher, by the Earl of Lauderdale. Somehow or another, it came to be conjectured that I was that author; I have always denied it; but, finding that I deny it in vain, I have thought it might be as well to include the 'Letters' in this collection. They had an immense circulation at the time, and I think above 20,000 copies were sold."

Throughout his career Mr. Smith devoted his best energies to the service of the Whig party; and when the time came for rewarding his undeviating devotion to the common interest, their ancient fellow-labourer was not altogether forgotten. In the year 1831, during the ministry of Lord Grey, he became one of the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1829 he had received the rectory of Combe Florey, in Somersetshire, a living the value of which is about 300*l.* per annum. Mr. Smith had by this time declined into the vale of years, and the pecuniary advantages derivable from the exercise of his literary powers had ceased to become an object to him: his pen was therefore in some degree laid aside, and he was not induced to resume it till an occurrence took place which he regarded as a downright invasion of his property and of the rights of Deans and Chapters, which as a member of one of those corporations he had sworn to defend. Lord John Russell had introduced into Parliament a bill which very materially interfered with the interests of those bodies. Lord John was a Minister of the Crown, and a member of that dual house to which every Whig looks up with hereditary veneration; but for these things Mr. Smith now cared not a jot. The property of himself and his brethren had been placed in jeopardy by the Government measure, and so, with merciless resolution, he set about the task of making mincemeat of

its authors. Letters from the facetious Canon instantly appeared in the daily papers. Many people, even Whigs, began to think he had the right side of the question, but those who thought differently exclaimed, How dreadful that a man professing "liberal" politics, and promoted by the "liberal party," should thus treacherously wound his patrons! These reproaches sat lightly upon his conscience. Every weapon of controversy was pressed into the service; one moment the reverend gladiator was seen prostrating his antagonist with the heavy artillery of his argument, and the next overwhelming him with banter and ridicule—here assailing him with an irresistible fact, there laughing in his face,—now launching the thunderbolts of his indignation, now giving way to irrepressible drollery.

In these latter days of his life it has been remarked, rather uncharitably perhaps, that nothing less exciting than private interests and personal feelings induced him to take up his pen; and some colour is given to this complaint by the fact that the most remarkable occasions on which he has recently appeared in print were those when he considered himself injured by Lord John Russell's bill, and when he was really robbed by the repudiating Republicans of Pennsylvania. The losses which he sustained by the American bonds are not believed to have been very considerable; while, to those who love agreeable reading, they proved to be a great gain, for nothing can be more ludicrous than the indignation, nothing more amusing than the invectives, which he poured forth in the public journals against the drab-coloured swindlers who have disgraced the country of William Penn. They supply the most varied illustrations of knavery, the drollest sarcasms on fraud, the most instructive satire on Republicanism, and at the same time furnish no imperfect specimens of the genius and character of that very facetious person from whose pen they proceeded, and of whose mirthful lucubrations we may now expect no continuance—no fresh eruptions of "those flashes of merriment that set the world in a roar."

The conversational witticisms of Sydney Smith would fill a jest-book; but his character will be estimated by posterity on far higher grounds. When his "quips and cranks" are lost and forgotten, it will be remembered that he supported the Roman Catholic claims, and that they were conceded; that he strenuously assailed the game laws, and that they underwent great modification; that he compelled a large portion of the public to acknowledge the mischief of our penal settlements; that he became the advocate of the wretched

chimneysweepers, and their miseries were alleviated; that he contended against many of the unjust provisions of the Church Reform Bill, and they were amended; that whereas, before his time, a man accused at the bar of a criminal court might be hanged before he had been half heard, now every prisoner has the benefit of a defence by counsel. It will further be freely acknowledged, that no public writer was more successful than he in denouncing a political humbug, or demolishing a literary pretender; that he was, on the whole, an upright and benevolent man; and, as the world goes, a disinterested politician; that he had opportunities of improving his fortune, which he nobly rejected; and that, having lived with unostentatious respectability, he died without accumulating wealth. His generous presentation of the rectory of Edmonton to the Rev. Mr. Tate, when it fell to his gift by the death of that gentleman's father, will be fresh in the reader's recollection.

In everything which he attempted he appears to have been eminently successful. At college he graduated with honour and obtained a fellowship. He projected and contributed to a review which has enjoyed the highest degree of prosperity; he attempted an ambitious style of preaching, with a vigour of talent which distanced all rivalry; he became a public lecturer, and the whole world of Mayfair flocked to Albemarle-street to enjoy his humour and become enlightened by his researches; he published political works which have gone through editions so numerous, that as many as 20,000 of some have been sold; he lived long enough to enjoy his reputation, and to attain to a greater age than falls to the lot of ordinary mortals; and yet those who appreciate wit, who can admire learning, and who honour the man that used both for the good of his species, will be disposed to think that, old as Sydney Smith was, he died too soon. When a person of high intellectual power is removed from this life, the place which he occupied is never again really filled. One public functionary may succeed to another, one professional man may discharge the duties which for a long time devolved upon his predecessors. As generation follows generation in the ordinary course of human life, one man fills the place that another had occupied; but such is the quality of genius—so perfect is its individuality, so peculiar its attributes—that it is "itself alone," and the void which its removal occasions must long continue to be perceptible. In no case has this truth been more generally acknowledged than in that of Sydney Smith. No man can fill his place. He has fur-

nished, however, more materials for literary criticism than for diversified narrative; the events of his life were not so extraordinary as the qualities of his mind were peculiar and characteristic.

To the foregoing estimate of the character of Sydney Smith, which is derived from a memoir in the *Times* newspaper, we append some remarks on the influence of his conversational powers, which we find in the *Athenæum*.

"Those who are curious in comparing influences, while writing the history of English opinion, will hardly overlook the fact that while Coleridge, by haranguing *ore rotundo*, was involving great questions in a maze of mighty words and noble ideas, the Laughing Philosopher, by some happy epigrammatic turn, some epithet which reached from the heart of the speaker to the heart of the subject,—some appeal to common sense or benevolence, concise, clear, and convincing—was helping on our social progress as signally as his compeer was assisting in the generation of thought. * * * There will never be any want of talkers to amuse society; but the reign of those who governed it after the fashion of Johnson and Parr, the author of the '*Aids to Reflection*,' and the Canon of St. Paul's, seems to have come to an end. To none of his predecessors did Mr. Sydney Smith yield in his intolerance of pretension, in his power of seizing a point, or bearding a prejudice, or demolishing a fallacy. But his desire for Truth was greater than his desire for Victory. He would never escape from a reason 'with a fool-born jest.' He was great enough to bear the subject of his wit, when it was most brilliant, being taken away from him, by an explanation however awkwardly tendered, or a fact in mitigation were it only authentic; and none who ever enjoyed his society can have forgotten the amiable readiness he showed to accept courteously the smaller coin which his companions had to offer. It is a rare distinction, but one which ought to be written on his monument, that while he wasted no gift of those so liberally bestowed on him, in ministering to the unworthy pleasures of others, or in promoting his own self-aggrandizement—as a wit he was more beloved than feared."

Mr. Smith married, about the time of his first settlement in London, a daughter of Mr. Pybus the banker. He recently gave the following description of himself in a letter to a correspondent of the *New York American*:—"I am seventy-four years old; and, being a canon of St. Paul's in London, and rector of a parish in the country, my time is equally divided between town and country. I am living amidst the best society in the metropolis;

am at ease in my circumstances; in tolerable health; a mild Whig; a tolerating churchman; and much given to talking, laughing, and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country; passing from the sauces of Dives to the sores of Lazarus. I am, upon the whole, a happy man, have found the world an entertaining world, and am heartily thankful to Providence for the part allotted me in it."

His body was interred in the Kensal Green Cemetery.

ROBERT PERCY SMITH, ESQ.

March 10. In Saville-row, aged 75, Robert Percy Smith, esq. M.A. Barrister-at-law; formerly Advocate-general of Bengal, and M.P. for Lincoln.

This gentleman was brother to the late Rev. Sydney Smith, and one year his junior. He survived the Canon exactly one fortnight.

"These two most remarkable men" (it has been observed in the *Morning Chronicle*), "had always entertained a strong degree of reciprocal attachment and admiration for each other; but the life of the elder had, especially of late years, been so comparatively withdrawn from the more prominent scenes of business and society, that we have little doubt that we shall surprise the larger proportion of our readers by affirming that, while the younger justly attracted an ampler share of the public notice by the more active part he bore in questions and measures affecting the public welfare, and while in a species of inspiration which he imparted to mirth and wit, though by no means his most valuable characteristic, he among the men of his own, and perhaps of any time, may with truth be pronounced inimitable; at the same time, we believe that the most discerning of the contemporaries who were happy enough to enjoy the friendship of both—we are sure that the lamented Sydney himself—would in extent of acquirement, in original force of thought, in mastery of mind, have given the palm to Robert, or to call him by the name he inherited from the happy familiarity of early days, Bobus Smith."

At Eton he was the intimate associate of Canning, Frere, and Lord Holland, and a contributor to the *Microcosm*. At Cambridge he materially added to the reputation for scholarship and classical composition which he had established at school. In 1791 he obtained one of Battie's scholarships, and in the same year gained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode; in 1794 he was Senior Members' Prizeman for Middle Bachelors, and in the following year he obtained the first of the same prizes for Senior Bachelors;

and if the most fastidious critic of our day would diligently peruse the three Triposes which he composed in Lucretian rhythm, on the three systems of Plato, Descartes, and Newton, he would scarcely find that these compositions in Latin verse have been excelled since Latin was a living language. Mr. Smith proceeded to his M.A. degree in 1797; and on the 4th July in that year he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.

He was nine years in Bengal as Advocate-General, and one short extract from Sir James Mackintosh's Diary may show the value entertained for him there:—"I hear frequently of Bobus. His fame among the natives is greater than that of any pundit since the days of Menu:" and again, "I hear from Bobus; always merry and always kind. Long live Bobus!"

After his return from India, Mr. Smith took up his residence in Saville Row, where he remained until his death. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1812, as member for Grantham.

His acquaintance were disposed to form brilliant auguries of what he was likely to effect as a speaker in Parliament. His first essay is supposed not to have come up at least to the mark of his own fastidious judgment, and he seldom afterwards addressed the House at any length, or upon subjects which excited the contests and passions of parties. He rendered, however, really eminent services as a most diligent and pains-taking member of committees.

At the general election of 1818 he contested the city of Lincoln, but was defeated by Mr. Bernal; but in 1820, making another trial, he was returned for that city in preference to Mr. Davenport. He finally retired from Parliament at the dissolution of 1826.

Mr. Smith spent the remainder of his life in comparative retirement, in the serene enjoyment of the various literature he loved, and the cheerful intercourse of the restricted society that delighted him. Nothing can be imagined more rich and racy in its variety of material, and in its force of reflection, than his conversation. "Pourquoi ne parlez-vous pas comme ça dans la Chambre des Communes?" said Madame de Stael to him one day, after listening for some time to its eloquent flow: though there was in it nothing of the harangue; in its manly ease and simplicity it partook of his character; there was much in him of the sturdy Saxon, combined with the refined and thoroughly finished scholar. No one was ever so clear of all frippery, and the only thing for which he probably felt no toleration

was a prig. Of his conversation Mr. Canning said, "Bobus's language is the essence of English." In his inner domestic life he was full of gentle and attaching qualities.

He married Caroline Vernon, daughter of Richard Vernon, esq. M.P. for Tavistock, and Secretary to John Duke of Bedford when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by Evelyn Countess Dowager of Upper Ossory, eldest daughter of John Earl Gower. By this marriage he became nearly connected with the principal Whig families, for his wife's half-sisters, Mary Lady Holland and Louisa Marchioness of Lansdowne, were the mothers of the late Lord Holland* and the Marquess of Lansdowne. He lost a son and a daughter in their prime of youth, each of most rare promise. His eldest son and only surviving child is the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P. for Northampton, and a Lord of the Treasury under the late Whig administration.

The following beautiful Latin inscription is from the pen of Dr. Parr, with a presentation copy of a book:—

ROBERTO SMITH, A.M.,
Coll. Regali in Academia Cantabrigiensi
quondam Socio,
Jurisconsulto de plurimis
tum civibus Britannicis
tum Asiæ incolis B.M.
Viro

ob multam et exquisitam ejus doctrinam,
ob insitam vim ingenii,
ob sententias in versibus Latine
scriptis uberes et argutas
sine cinciænis fucisque puerili,
ob genus orationis in agendis causis
non captiosum et veteratorum,
sed forte, virile, vehemens,
et qua res postulaverit
magnificum etiam atque splendidum,
ob gravitatem sermonis familiaris
lepore et facetiis
jucundissime conditam,
ob fidem humanitatemque
in vita instituenda,
et in maximis negotiis procurandis
altitudinem animi singularem,
suis carissimo
hunc librum D.D. Samuel Parr.

T. R. KEMP, Esq.

Dec. 20. At Paris, suddenly, aged 63, Thomas Read Kemp, esq. late of Dale Park, Sussex, M.P. for Lewes, and the founder of Kemp Town, Brighton.

Mr. Kemp was the only son of Thomas Kemp, esq. of Lewes Castle and Hurstmonceux Park, M.P. for Lewes from

* See, in our vol. xvii. p. 212, the memoir of Lady Anne Fitzpatrick, the last of that family, on whose death, in Dec. 1841, the Rt. Hon. Robert Vernon Smith succeeded to the estates in Northamptonshire.

1780 to 1802, by Anne, daughter and heir of — Read, esq. of Brookland. His father was lord of one moiety of the manor of Brightelmstone-Lewes, by bequest of his uncle John Kemp, by whom it had been purchased in 1770 for 300*l*. Mr. Kemp, by his will, dated May 1810, and proved Nov. 19, 1811, bequeathed the same to his son, the subject of this notice.

The estate and mansion of Hurstmonceux in Sussex, together with the remarkable ruins of the ancient mansion of the Lords Dacre, were sold to Mr. Kemp in 1807 by Francis Hare Naylor, esq. author of the *History of Helvetia*. It was sold by the subject of this memoir in 1819 to the trustees of W. D. Gillon, esq. M.P. for Falkirk.

Mr. T. R. Kemp became a candidate for the representation of Lewes in Parliament at the general election of 1812, his competitors being George Shiffner, esq. (since created a Baronet) and Mr. Scarlett, the late Lord Abinger. He was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being, for

T. R. Kemp, esq.313
George Shiffner, esq.164
James Scarlett, esq.153

He voted in Parliament with the Whig party; but in 1816 he retired from the representation. He had then recently made himself conspicuous as a seceder from the Church, together with the brother of his first wife, the Rev. George Baring, and with the Rev. Mr. Cowans, and others. The sect attracted notoriety, chiefly from the rank and fortune of some of those who were its most prominent members. Mr. Kemp himself was in the habit of preaching; but, when the sect fell to pieces, partly from the awful extremes of error into which some of its leaders fell, and partly from the return of others to orthodoxy, Mr. Kemp abandoned his serious habits and sentiments, and rushed unreservedly into the gaieties of the world.

In 1826 he was again returned to Parliament for Lewes, after a contest in which he polled 569 votes, Sir John Shelley 306, and Alex. Donovan, esq. 279; and again in 1830, when the votes for the same candidates were respectively 479, 372, and 274. In 1831 and 1832 he was reelected without a poll, and in 1835 he was returned for the last time, the poll being, for

Sir C. R. Blunt, Bart.511
T. R. Kemp, esq.322
Hon. H. Fitzroy359

Mr. Kemp finally retired from the representation of Lewes in April 1837.

On removing from Hurstmonceux castle, Mr. Kemp erected a large mansion on the Montpelier road, to the west of Brighton, to which he gave the name of the Temple; but we believe he never finished this for his own residence. He resided there for a very short time, and it became a boys' school. The like happened with a mansion which he erected at the south-west corner of Belgrave Square, since inhabited by the late General Lord Hill.

The magnificent building speculation named Kemp Town was commenced on Mr. Kemp's estate, to the east of Brighton, opposite a part of the cliff called the Black Rock, about the year 1820. It forms one of the most magnificent assemblage of private dwellings in the kingdom. It is composed of a square, a crescent, the two terraces, nearly the whole commanding a southern aspect. The square, called Sussex Square, opens from the centre of the crescent; the latter, called Lewes Crescent, has a span of eight hundred feet, being a considerably greater sweep than that of the Royal Crescent at Bath. It is terminated by wings parallel with the cliff, of three hundred and fifty feet each in extent, the eastern wing bearing the name of Arundel Terrace, and the western that of Chichester. The whole extent of the façade exceeds three thousand feet, the fronts of the houses being adorned with columns, pilasters, and entablatures, of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. The crescent and square contain inclosures of considerable extent, laid out in lawns and plantations, and a tunnel conducted under the road which runs in front of the whole, leads to terraces cut upon the cliff, which is here about sixty feet high. Mr. Kemp was ruined by this gigantic speculation, though now the property must be of immense value.

It may here be mentioned that Mr. Kemp gave the site of the Sussex County Hospital, erected not far from Kemp Town, together with a contribution of 1000*l*. to the funds of the institution.

Mr. Kemp married first, July 12, 1806, Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. and sister to the present Lord Ashburton; secondly, Nov. 26, 1832, Frances-Margarita, only daughter of the late C. W. J. Shakerley, esq. of Somerford, Cheshire, and widow of Vigors Harvey, esq. of Killiane castle, co. Wexford.

The will, with three codicils, of Mr. Kemp has been transmitted to this country, and deposited in the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Probate was granted on the 29th Jan. to Frances Margarita Kemp, widow, the relict and

sole executrix. The will is dated 21st Sept. 1835; it was executed in Brighton, and witnessed by the respective signatures of Messrs. George, Henry, and W. John Faithfull, solicitors, of that town. He leaves to his wife the leasehold dwelling in which the family have resided at Paris, and directs that when any part of his real and personal estate and other property in England is sold, the same, with all other unemployed capital, shall be invested in good securities, to accumulate and form a fund for a period of ten years, as a means to pay off the charges on the Brightelmstone estate, and that no further charges shall be made thereon; devises his estate at Brightelmstone to Frederick Shakerley Kemp, his son by his present wife, and bequeaths to him a legacy of 5,000*l.*; the like sum to any after-born children; and bequeaths to the nine children by his first wife a sum exceeding 42,000*l.* out of his real estates. The first codicil is dated 2nd Aug. 1839, and witnessed by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Edward Chichester and his son, Mr. George Chichester, and brother-in-law, R. S. Grady, 14th Regiment. The personal estate is of small amount.

THOMAS BROCK YATES, ESQ.

Feb. 16. At his residence in Euston-square, in the 65th year of his age, Thomas Brock Yates, esq. proprietor of the manor and township of Preston-on-the-hill, Cheshire.

He was the eldest son of John Yates, esq. of Preston-on-the-hill, by Mary his wife (who died 6th October 1807), second daughter of Richard Brock, esq. of Bostock-hall, and sister of the Rev. William Brock, Rector of Davenham, in the same county. The issue of this marriage was two sons, Thomas, the inheritor of the estates at Preston-on-the-hill, and Richard, who succeeded, under the will of his uncle Thomas Brock, esq. of Chester, to estates at Hockenhull, Cotton Edmunds, Cotton Abbots, and Holme-street, but died without issue many years ago. Mr. Yates assumed the additional surname of Brock on succeeding to the property at Preston-on-the-hill, which he also acquired through his mother's family.

He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Chester, and he married several years ago and has left issue.

JAMES BISCHOFF, ESQ.

Feb. 8. In his 70th year, James Bischoff, esq. of Highbury Terrace, author of a History of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

This gentleman was prominently connected with the trade of Yorkshire. He was brother of the late Thomas Bischoff, esq. and brother-in-law of the Messrs. Stansfeld, of Leeds. His family was of German extraction, and boasts among its ancestors the Reformer, Episcopus.

So long since as the year 1816, his pen was actively employed in correspondence with Lord Milton, (then one of the members for Yorkshire,) and the Earl of Sheffield, (then an active leader of the agricultural interest,) in discussing the proposed alteration of the laws relating to the woollen trade. His writings on this subject were published in the Leeds Mercury, the Farmer's Journal, and on one occasion at least in the Gentleman's Magazine.

In Dec. 1819, Mr. Bischoff was appointed one of the deputies from the manufacturing districts, meeting to promote a repeal of the Wool tax. He was one of those selected by the committee to wait on the Earl of Liverpool and the ministers; and he took a principal share in the composition of the statistics and arguments which the occasion required.

In 1820 he published a pamphlet entitled, "Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool:" and another containing "Observations on the Report of the Earl of Sheffield, to the Meeting at Lewes Wool Fair, July 26th, 1820."

On the 23d Feb. 1825, Mr. Bischoff received a note from Mr. Huskisson, then President of the Board of Trade, requesting him to call there on the following day, accompanied by any gentleman who might be well acquainted with the woollen trade in all its branches. The assistance of John Maitland, esq. the chairman of the Wool trade, and of Edward Sheppard, esq. being unattainable from illness and absence, Mr. Bischoff obtained the company of John Pearse, esq. M.P. for Devizes, and waited on the minister. Mr. Huskisson informed them of his proposed alterations in commercial policy, particularly a reduction of the duty on foreign manufactured goods, and Mr. Bischoff gave his opinion in reply that the changes proposed might be very desirable; and, if the duties on the raw material, dyeing wares, oil, and other articles used in manufactures were repealed, and the British manufacturer put upon the same footing as the foreigner with respect to the price of food, and particularly corn, little or no duty on foreign manufactures would be required. At this period Mr. Bischoff carried on an important correspondence, not merely with other persons of influence, but directly with Mr. Hus-

kisson, who, in Mr. Bischoff's opinion, "by his unwearied attention to the trade of the country, and by the firmness with which he carried on his measures, became the best commercial statesman England ever knew."

On the 1st May 1828, Mr. Bischoff, although then "no longer directly concerned in the Woollen Trade," was summoned before the Privy Council, when he was examined by the Duke of Wellington personally, "with that anxiety and determination so conspicuous in his character." The Duke had then promised the agricultural interest a committee in the House of Lords: and Mr. Bischoff, before the close of the interview, succeeded in obtaining from his Grace a promise, that, in agreeing to such committee, he would state his determination to resist any further tax on Wool.

Shortly after Mr. Bischoff published a pamphlet, entitled "The Wool Question considered, being an Examination of the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to take into consideration the state of the British Wool Trade; and an answer to Earl Stanhope's Letter to the Owners and Occupiers of Sheep Farms."

In 1832 Mr. Bischoff published a *Sketch of the History of Van Diemen's Land*; and in 1836 an essay on "Marine Insurances; their importance, their rise, progress and decline, and their claims to freedom from taxation."

In 1842 he produced, in two octavo volumes, embellished with some good plates, a very valuable work entitled, "A Comprehensive History of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, and the Natural and Commercial History of Sheep, from the earliest records to the present period." Of this work Mr. Bischoff modestly termed himself the "compiler," rather than author: it was composed on the plan of abstracting all previous writings on the subject, but it was not the less valuable on that account. It was noticed in our review, vol. xviii. p. 64.

His last publication, in 1843, was a pamphlet on "Foreign Tariffs; their injurious effect on British Manufactures, especially the Woollen Manufacture; with proposed remedies. Being chiefly a series of articles inserted in the *Leeds Mercury*, from Oct. 1842, to Feb. 1843."

Mr. Bischoff was very highly esteemed, both in public and private life, and few men have acquired, or deserved, more fully the attachment of their friends.

Mr. Bischoff married Miss M. Stansfeld, by whom he had three sons, James, George, and Josiah, and five daughters,

The two elder sons are resident at Hamburg; and the youngest was partner with his father in London. Mr. Bischoff's eldest daughter, Sarah, is married to Edward Towgood, esq. (son of Matthew Towgood, esq.) of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire; the second daughter, Madeline, died at Highbury in 1843; the third daughter, Ellen, married on the 20th Aug. 1844, to the Rev. Thomas Madge, Minister of the Essex Street Chapel; the fourth daughter, Eliza, is unmarried; the youngest, Margaret, married Mr. Miessner, junior, the only son and partner of the State printer at Hamburg.

THE REV. JOHNSON GRANT, M.A.

Dec. 4. At Kentish Town, Middlesex, in his 72nd year, the Rev. Johnson Grant, M.A. Rector of St. Mary's, and Vicar of St. Gabriel's, Bimbroke, co. Lincoln, and Perpetual Curate of Kentish Town.

He was born at Edinburgh in the year 1773, and was son of Dr. Grant, an eminent physician of that city, by Mary his wife, only daughter of Sir Archibald Grant, of Moneymusk, Aberdeen, many years the representative in Parliament for that shire, and ancestor of the present Sir James Grant, fifth Bart. of Moneymusk. Mr. Grant was entered a member of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1795, and graduated there B.A. in 1799, and M.A. in 1805. He was first ordained by Bishop Mandeville, who was a warm friend and patron of his, to the curacy of Ormskirk in Lancashire, and successively officiated afterwards as Curate at Frodsham and Latchford in Cheshire, and at Hornsey and St. Pancras, Middlesex. He came to London in 1804. He was presented to the living of St. Mary Bimbroke, through the interest of the Prelate above mentioned, by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1818, and to the incumbency of Kentish Town by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Vicar of St. Pancras, in 1822. He was a faithful and zealous minister of the Church, and, although he did not enjoy any high preferment in it, his sphere of usefulness was extended beyond that of many others perhaps who are more richly rewarded. He was the author of many esteemed publications, amongst which we may name,

"A Manual of Religious Knowledge," in one vol. 18mo. 1800, which ran through several editions.

"The History of The English Church, and of the Sects which have departed from her Communion," in 4 vols.

"Sermons," 1812, 8vo.

"Sacred Hours."

"Arabia;" a Poem.

"God is Love."

"A Memoir of Miss F. A. Bell."

"Lent Lectures on the Seven Last Sentences Uttered by Christ."

"Exercises for the Higher Classes of National Schools, with Cards."

"Lent Lectures on the Last Things."

"Lectures on Liberality and Expedience."

"An English Calendar," on Rollers.

"The Shadows and the Substance; or, The Types accomplished in Christ."

"A Course of Sermons for the Year," vol. i. vol. ii. 1835.

MR. LAMAN BLANCHARD.

Feb. 15. At his residence, 11, Union Place, Lambeth, in his 42d year, Mr. Laman Blanchard.

This gentleman was born at Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, on the 15th of May 1803. His father, a respectable tradesman of that town, removed to London when he was about five years of age, and shortly afterwards placed him at St. Olave's school, at Southwark, where, though not the most unremitting pupil, his natural ability and quickness of apprehension always kept him at the head of his class. The only male child of a family of seven, he was naturally destined by his father to succeed him in the business he had established; but the son, whose literary tendencies manifested themselves at an unusually early period, could not be induced to adopt this arrangement. At twelve or fourteen years old he was an enthusiastic student of poetry, and more especially of Shakspeare and Byron; indeed it was for a long time the object of his ambition to represent on the stage the heroes created by the magic pens of these and our other great dramatists, and his delivery, at a later period, of passages in his favourite authors was highly effective. The occupation with which he began life was that of reader at Cox and Baylis's (now Messrs. Cox's) printing office in Great Queen-street. By the influence of Sir Stamford Raffles, and of Mr. Vigors, the late member for Carlisle, with whom he was connected by marriage, he subsequently obtained the situation of secretary to the Zoological Society, and resided at the Society's Museum in Bruton-street. This was in 1827. He was now a husband and a father, having united himself, on the 24th of February, 1824, to Miss Anne Gates, a lady whose memory is endeared to all who knew her by her unvarying amiability of temper and thorough goodness of heart. In 1828 Mr. Blanchard published his first work, a small volume of poetry, entitled "*Lyric Offerings.*" He had, indeed, when quite a boy sought to embody in verse the high-souled thoughts which even then burned within him, and the volume now produced more

than justified the self-reliance with which he had resolved upon devoting his life to literature. A collected edition of Laman Blanchard's writings is instantly to be produced, under the superintending care of one of our greatest authors, illustrated by the masterly pencil of one of our eminent artists.

Mr. Blanchard in 1831 gave up the secretaryship of the Zoological Society for the more congenial employment of acting editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, at that time directed by Dr. Croly. This was the commencement of that connexion with the press which he maintained with such honour to himself and such gratification to his readers up to the period of his death. On the establishment of the *True Sun* newspaper he became its editor, and held that office until the discontinuance of the publication. He was next solicited to edit the *Constitutional* newspaper, and on this being given up he joined the *Courier*, which, in conjunction with the *Court Journal*, he superintended for several years. The *Courier*, however, resuming its Conservative opinions, Mr. Blanchard at once withdrew from it,—undeviating consistency of political opinion, unmixed altogether with mere party bigotry or prejudice, forming one of the most marked and honourable features of his character. With the commencement of the year 1841 he became connected with the *Examiner*, which connexion lasted up to the time of his decease. Concurrently with these various engagements he was a constant contributor to the lighter periodicals of the day, as the *New Monthly Magazine*, *Cruikshank's Omnibus* (which he edited), *Ainsworth's Magazine*, the *Illuminated Magazine*, &c. &c. There was never a writer with a readier pen; a poem, an essay, a sketch, a witty paragraph, seemed to spring spontaneously from his brain; but never, to his honour, was his facile pen dipped in gall, the writer and the man being alike the impersonation of kindness.

Throughout his literary career, while fighting his way bravely, fearlessly, and independently, he maintained the respect of the public, who knew him but by name and reputation, and the esteem and warm affection of well nigh all those with whom he from time to time became connected by the ties of friendship.

The melancholy death of this accomplished writer, by his own hand, was occasioned by circumstances of peculiar interest. About twelve months since his wife was attacked with illness, which, in the end, terminated in insanity. At different periods Mrs. Blanchard's disease became more confirmed, when, about two months ago, while sitting in the drawing-

room, she exclaimed to the deceased that she was afraid she was attacked again, and shortly afterwards her intellect disappeared. On that occasion Mr. Blanchard carried his wife up to her bed, from which she never rose. From the period of the death of Mrs. Blanchard the deceased had been observed to labour under a great depression of spirits, to such an extent that he was afraid to be left alone at night. His youngest child, a lad about eleven years of age, slept with him. From prostration of the nervous system Mr. Blanchard became subjected to fits, and in the course of Friday, Feb. 14, he sustained two attacks, from both of which he recovered, and at the usual hour, which was between nine and ten, he retired to his bed-room, accompanied by his son, and attended by the nurse. The deceased, as was his usual custom, performed his devotions, which he concluded by the Lord's Prayer, and at that time he appeared to be in the full enjoyment of his intellects. The nurse then left the room, and within three minutes afterwards the deceased committed suicide. The deceased has left four children,—one daughter and three sons. A subscription has been set on foot for their relief, and the committee, including Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Colburn, have guaranteed to the orphans the annual sum of 300*l.* for the next three years. The sum of 100*l.* (which is double the amount of their largest customary grants) has been contributed by the committee of the Literary Fund Society, both from the peculiar interest of the case, and also in consideration of Mr. Blanchard having been for fifteen years an annual subscriber to the Fund, and twice a steward at the anniversaries of that excellent institution.

The remains of this much-lamented gentleman were interred in the cemetery at Norwood on Saturday, Feb. 22. He was followed to his last earthly resting-place by a number of his fellow labourers in the field of literature, and other friends. The chief mourners were the three sons of Mr. Blanchard, with Mr. Evans, Mr. Keymer, and Mr. Smith, brothers-in-law. There were also present—Mr. E. Tennent, M.P., C. Landseer, R.A., W. Jerdan, D. Jerrold, T. Landseer, F. Stone, George Cruikshank, Kenny Meadows, W. F. Ainsworth, William Hazlitt, W. N. James, Henry Baylis, S. C. Hall, R. Keeley, J. B. Buckstone, Samuel Lover, George Patmore, Mark Lemon, Wm. Carpenter, — Hurst, Coventry Patmore, *esquires*, &c. amounting altogether to seventy persons.

MR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Feb. 26. At Gravesend, aged 79, Mr. Samuel Russell, comedian, and father of the stage.

This once celebrated actor was famous for his performance of Jerry Sneak, in the *Mayor of Garratt*. His name as an actor is associated with the brightest period of the English drama, when John Kemble, Charles Kemble, King, Lewis, Elliston, Fawcett, Dowton, Munden, John Bannister, Emery, H. Johnson, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Duncan, Mrs. Bland, Madame Storaes, and Miss O'Neill shed the lustre of their talent nightly on the boards of our royal theatres. His father was an actor of great celebrity in the provinces, and initiated his son into the mysteries of the stage. When only nine years of age, he was, with Miss Romanzini (afterwards Mrs. Bland), the great English ballad singer, performing at the Royal Circus, now the Surrey Theatre. In 1787 he gave entertainments by himself in the City, by permission of the Lord Mayor, after the style of Henderson and Lee Lewis, in a large room by Basinghall-street.

Russell's introduction to Drury-lane Theatre had its origin in a mistake made by his late Majesty George IV. then Prince of Wales, who saw the father of the late actor play at Margate. On the Prince's return to London, he mentioned to King (then the stage-manager at Drury) the gratification he had derived from the performance of an actor named Samuel Russell, adding a wish to see him on the London boards; the same night an offer was made to "Samuel Russell, esq." and addressed "Theatre Royal, Margate." Samuel being the name of the son, he opened the epistle, his father being absent from rehearsal, and, the business proposed suiting him, he agreed to act with the salary offered. He took a hasty leave of his theatrical associates and sire, came to London, and made his bow on the boards of Old Drury the 21st of September 1795, in the characters of Charles Surface and Fribble (*Miss in Aer Teens*); the Prince came to see his favourite, and was struck with surprise to find that the son had been engaged instead of the father, and, though not so highly pleased with his performance of Charles, was so delighted by his acting in Billy Fribble, that he declared himself much gratified at having been the occasion of introducing him to the metropolis. Of his Jerry Sneak it is hardly necessary to speak; the old play-goer remembers that it stood alone—it was a faultless performance, and defied competition; it became his cognomen ever after. In 1812, he accompanied Elliston as stage-manager to the Surrey, and was that gentleman's second in the bloodless duel between him and Vincent Decamp, on Finchley-common, on the 9th of September of that

year. He afterwards went with Elliston, whose *Fidus Achates* he was for a great number of years, to the Olympic, as manager, and conducted the theatre whilst his friend was engaged at Drury-lane; and on Elliston's assuming the lesseeship of that theatre in 1819, Russell was again his aid-de-camp for the first three years. Subsequently he took the Brighton Theatre, which he held for eight or ten years; and, at one time, was believed to be in somewhat affluent circumstances.

In the last two seasons, before the death of Morris, the Haymarket Theatre proprietor, Mr. Russell was engaged as stage-manager, and his last professional effort as a director was in 1838-9, when Mr. Bunn appointed him as stage-manager at Drury-lane. On the retirement of his old colleague, Dowton, from the stage, Russell played Jerry Sneak to Dowton's Major Sturgeon, at the Italian Opera in 1840, and much interest was excited by the appearance of the two theatrical patriarchs acting together once more. His own farewell benefit took place at the Haymarket in the season of 1842, on which occasion he appeared as Jerry Sneak, and delivered an address. The proceeds of this benefit were lodged in the hands of a large discounting firm, well known, through whose insolvency, a short time afterwards, Russell lost the whole amount. He was not attached to the dramatic fund of Drury-lane, from a mistaken notion that he should never require its aid.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 14. At Hampstead, aged 70, Thomas Andrews, esq. serjeant-at-law, and a leading member of the Midland circuit. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, Feb. 4, 1803, and to the rank of a serjeant-at-law in Trinity term 1827. He had a patent of precedence. His death was by suicide, attributed to depression of spirits, occasioned by excessive study. He has left a widow and two children.

Dec. 17. In Hanway-street, in his 72d year, Mr. William Watson. He has left behind him an immense collection of stained glass, removed at the Revolution from various French churches.

Dec. 24. Aged 26, Mr. William Oakley Burgess, engraver. This promising young artist was the son of the surgeon to the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. He was a pupil of Lupton, the well-known mezzotinto engraver, and remained with him till the age of twenty. By dint of great application, Mr. Burgess had acquired an exquisite delicacy in his art; in proof of

which we may instance both the large and small plates that he engraved from Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the Duke of Wellington. The last few months of his life were devoted to three other plates, after Lawrence—portraits of Sir John Moore, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duchess of Northumberland, for a series of the works of that eminent painter, now in course of publication. His death was caused by an abscess in the head, supposed to have been occasioned by a blow from a skittle-ball some years since.

Jan. 16. At Kensington, aged 74, Charlotte, widow of Capt. Benj. Siborne, 9th Regt. late of Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

Jan. 21. At College-house, Lower Clapton, in the 41st year of her age, Mary, relict of the late William Clark Boyd, esq. and eldest daughter of William Steinmetz, esq. of Upper Homerton.

Feb. 3. Aged 46, Mr. Thomas Gwynnap, jun. of Tichborne-street, Piccadilly.

Feb. 4. At Albion-street, Hyde-park, Charles R. Westropp, esq. of Mellon-house, Limerick.

Feb. 7. At Hamilton-terrace, aged 78, Frances-Eliza, widow of Archdale Wilson Tayler, esq. formerly of Barham-house, Herts.

Feb. 8. In Berwick-st. Soho, Francis, youngest son of the late John Walsh, esq. of Dublin, and Johnstown House.

Feb. 9. At Hammersmith, aged 64, Benjamin Hanson, esq.

At Kensington, aged 75, Isabella, widow of William Senior, esq. of Southall-green.

Feb. 10. Aged 43, Martin J. Knapp, esq. surveyor, of Berkeley-square.

Feb. 13. Aged 22, Mr. J. Hulme, of Acton. He was skating on the Paddington Canal, when the ice suddenly broke, and he fell in and was drowned. He has left a widow, only 19 years of age, to whom he had been married only three weeks.

Aged 79, Swynfen Jervis, esq. of Tavistock-pl. Russell-sq. He was the father of — Jervis, esq. barrister-at-law; and was descended of an ancient Staffordshire family, of which an account will be found in the new edition of *Erdeswick's Staffordshire*, p. 34. The gallant Earl St. Vincent was of a younger branch of the family.

Feb. 15. Aged 27, Charles, second son of William Sabine, esq. of Dalston Rise.

At Dalston, aged 26, Mr. Reuben Williams, son of the late James Reuben Williams, esq. of Charterhouse-sq.

At Courland-grove, Clapham, aged 87, Mrs. Pirie.

In York-st. Portman-sq. Amelia, relict of Adam Gordon, esq.

Feb. 16. At his father's house, Meeklenburgh-sq. aged 30, Robert-Arbouin, only child of Jameson Hunter, esq.

At St. James's, Holloway, aged 23, Frances, wife of George H. D. Laurence, esq. and third dau. of George Buckton, esq. of Oakfield, Hornsey.

At the residence of Mr. M. F. Gray, Holland-place, Camberwell New-road, aged 35, Capt. William Ogrok, of the 16th Bombay Nat. Infantry.

Feb. 17. In Bloomsbury-pl. aged 54, Thomas John Davis, esq. Secretary to the National Benevolent Institution.

Feb. 18. Amy, wife of Capt. John Chambers, Upper Seymour-st. Euston-square.

In Bolton-st. Piccadilly, Emily, second dau. of the late Thomas Walford, esq.

At Blackheath-hill, aged 91, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Abbott, esq.

In Keppel-st. Russell-sq. aged 40, David Samuel, son of the late Lyon Samuel.

Feb. 20. Aged 57, Deodatus Eaton, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-sq. and St. Aldate's, Oxford.

Aged 61, William Beach, esq. of Sloane-terr. Chelsea.

Georgina, wife of Lieut. Tracey, R.N. of Tothill-fields, Westminster.

Feb. 21. At Holly Lodge, Hammer-smith, aged 29, Thomas-Robert, eldest son of the late Thomas Bull Williams, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. and Orange-grove, Rio Bueno, Jamaica.

In Grafton-st. Piccadilly, aged 66, Guy Lenox Prendergast, esq. late of the East India Co. Civil Service, formerly Chief of Surat, Member of Council at Bombay, and M.P. for Lymington in 1826.

Feb. 22. At Brompton, at a very advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Vincent Reynolds.

In York-pl. Portman-sq. aged 84, Henry Coape, esq.

Feb. 23. At Kensington, Capt. Thomas Gould, eldest son of the late Thomas Gould, esq. of Northaw-pl. Herts.

Feb. 25. In Oxford-sq. at the house of her son-in-law, aged 77, Ann, relict of the Rev. William Morgan, Vicar of Tollesbury, Essex.

Aged 30, Eleanor, eldest dau. of Charles Graham, esq. of Chester-sq. Pimlico.

Aged 64, Mrs. Ann Bengough, of Tichborne-st. Piccadilly.

Feb. 26. At Bayswater, aged 48, John Woodruffe, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 26, 1824. He practised chiefly in the court of Bankruptcy. He has left a widow and numerous family.

At the Lawn, Hampstead, the residence of Thomas Sheppard, esq. M.P. aged 33, Richard Rushton Preston, esq. of Park-st.

Westminster, and of Preston Patrick, co. Westmorland.

In Grove-ter. Kentish Town, and late of Upton Hall, near Northampton, aged 76, Miss Juliana Draught, grand-dau. of the late Rev. Stephen Langham, fourth son of Sir John Langham, Bart. of Cottesbrook Hall, and great-niece of Sir Thomas Samwell, Bart. late of Upton Hall, same county.

Aged 58, John Simon Vandenbergh, esq. of Queen's-road. Dalston.

Mr. Sydney Brazier, of Chiswick.

Feb. 27. Aged 83, Hymen Cohen, esq. of Mansell-st.

Aged 23, Louisa-Spilsbury, dau. of the late George Strafford, esq. of Calcutta.

Feb. 28. Aged 43, Mr. Edward Johnson, of Bishop Burton. He was the inventor of the patent self-acting marine pumps, improved temporary rudder, and several other highly important articles.

At the residence of his mother, Stanhope-st. Regent's Park, aged 17, Hastings-Dare, third son of the late Dr. Samuel Barry, late of the 89th Regt.

March 1. In Mortimer-st. Cavendish-sq. Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Edward Bird, of Southampton.

At Islington, aged 55, Mr. Vincent Rice, formerly of the East India House, eldest son of the late Rev. Bernard Rice, Vicar of Alderminster, co. Worc.

March 2. Aged 56, John Russel, esq. formerly of Pubna, in Bengal, and of Bengartree House, Leslie, Fife.

In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 17, Louisa-Jane, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Grant, LL.B. Vicar of West Barsham, Norfolk.

In Great Cumberland-pl. Hyde Park, aged 79, John Coope, esq.

In Somers-pl. Hyde Park, Henry Philip, infant son of Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, aged 91, Edward Bate, esq. R.N.

March 3. In Devonshire-pl. Lady Caroline Morrison, wife of Gen. Edw. Morrison, Col. 13th Foot, and Governor of Chester: aunt to the Earl of Kingston. She was the second dau. of Robert 2d Earl of Kingston, by Caroline, only dau. of Richard Fitzgerald, of Mount Ophaley, co. Kildare, esq. and was married in 1800.

Henry Archer Raymond, esq. of Upper Woburn-pl. and Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Eleanor, wife of Robert Milburn, esq. of Newgate-st. and youngest dau. of the late William Eyre, esq. of Ferrybridge.

March 4. In Mansell-st. Goodman's-fields, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. M. E. Solomon, formerly of Brixton.

Aged 80, Francis Hilton, esq. of Pinsbury-sq.

March 5. In Carey-st. aged 74, John

Collier, esq. for many years vestry clerk of St. Clement Danes and the Liberty of the Rolls.

Aged 23, Emma-Carroll, second dau. of Capt. J. Ford, of Chelsea College.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 62, Don Manuel de la Torre y Antunano.

March 6. At Hampstead, Thomas Whitehead Reid, esq. merchant.

Aged 36, Capt. Robert M'Cleverty, 79th Highlanders, second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert M'Cleverty.

Aged 81, Ralph Smith, esq. of Bridge-st. Southwark, one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, a magistrate of Surrey, and formerly Receiver-Gen. of Taxes for Surrey. He was called to the bar June 22, 1792.

In New-st. Covent-garden, aged 64, M. Nugent, esq. for many years one of the parliamentary reporters of the Times. The zeal, fidelity, and ability with which he devoted his varied talents to the service of that journal, secured for him the respect and confidence of its conductors.

March 7. Mary, wife of George Scholey, esq. Westbourne-terr. Hyde Park, and of Snaresbrook, Essex.

March 8. In Well-st. Hackney, aged 84, William Bell, esq.

Aged 59, Catherine-Elizabeth, wife of C. Dias Santos, esq. of Crooms Hill, Greenwich.

March 9. Aged 55, Richard Spratt, esq. late Capt. in the 96th Regt.

At Westbourne-terr. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 81, John Donaldson, esq.

In Spring-st. Hyde Park, Mary, relict of Benjamin Lyon, esq. of Jamaica.

March 10. Aged 73, John G. Denman, esq. of Upper Norton-street Portland-place.

At Camberwell, aged 78, Seth Stephen Ward, esq.

At Lower Clapton, aged 95, Mrs. Nisbett, widow of Thomas Nisbett, esq.

At Malvern-terrace, William Frederick Deacon, esq.

Maria, wife of Joseph Unwin, esq. of Calthorpe-st. St. Pancras.

March 11. At Islington, aged 61, Peter King, esq. late of the 31st Regt.

In Great Cumberland-st. Elizabeth-Roma, youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, MacLeod of MacLeod.

March 12. At her residence, Little Holland House, Kensington, the Hon. Caroline Fox, niece of Charles James Fox, and sister of the late Lord Holland.

March 16. In Racquet-court, Fleet-st. aged 49, Dorothy, fourth dau. of the late Mr. John Walker, bookseller, of Paternoster-row.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.

BERKS.—*Feb. 15.* At Southern Hill, Reading, aged 79, Thomas Willmot, esq. formerly Collector of Customs, London.

Feb. 18. At Reading, aged 45, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of George Cooper, esq. late of Caversham Hill.

At Shaw Farm, Windsor, aged 71, Robert Watkins, esq. many years Controller of the establishment of the late Princess Augusta.

Feb. 25. At Sun Cottage, Maidenhead, Mrs. Martha Baker.

Feb. 26. At Heywood Lodge, aged 83, John Sawyer, esq. the oldest magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Berks.

March 1. At Mortimer, aged 83, John Dobson, esq.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 16.* At Langley, aged 56, Mrs. Caroline Newman, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Buckland, esq.

March 10. At Great Marlow, John Broome, esq. late of Calcutta.

CHESHIRE.—*Feb. 18.* At Middlewich, in his 78th year, Thomas Garnett, esq. He was youngest brother of the Rev. W. Garnett, M.A. Rector of Tilston, in this county, and had a sister married to John Atkinson, esq. of Murple Hayes, co. Stafford, High Sheriff of that co. in 1828, by whom she had, with other children, Louisa, wife of Sir W. Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. and Henrietta, wife of Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq. M.P. of Britton-hall, York, and of Hexham Abbey, Northumberland. Mr. Garnett married, first, a daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Edwd. Harwood, D.D. Vicar of Shensstone, co. Stafford, by whom he has left issue two surviving daughters, Anna-Maria, married in 1814 to the present Mr. Sergeant Clarke, eldest son of the late N. G. Clarke, esq. Q. C. and Chief Justice of Brecon and Carmarthen, South Wales, and a second daughter unmarried. Mr. Garnett married secondly Harriett, second dau. of John Braband, esq. of Kinderton-lodge, near Middlewich, by whom he has left no issue.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 23.* At Penryn, aged 21, Jacob Withers Gordon Lory, esq. of Exeter college, Oxford, eldest son of Lieut. Lory, R.N. of Treleage, St. Keverne.

Feb. 20. At Mevagissey, aged 20, Miss Louisa Pearce, niece of John Pearce, esq.

Feb. 23. At Werrington, aged 75, Wm. Budge, sen. of Bude.

Lately. At Padstow, Commander Joseph Bingham Mant, on the retired list of 1816.

March 3. At the parsonage, Ladock, aged 78, the wife of the Rev. James Jarman, Rector of that parish, late of Mark, Somerset.

March 4. At the Cornwall Royal Infirmary, Truro, aged 50, H. M. Philipps, esq. Assistant-Surgeon of that institution for 25 years.

DEVON.—Jan. 18. At Exeter, Amelia, wife of Lieut. T. S. Perkins, and dau. of Capt. Paddy, killed at the battle of the Nile.

Jan. 29. At Ford, aged 41, Edward Brooking, esq. collector of H. M. Customs at Dartmouth.

Feb. 1. At Sidmouth, Catharine Cassandra, infant dau. of Wm. Sacheverell Coke, esq. of Langton-hall.

Feb. 11. At Chaddlewood House, aged 66, William Hales Symons, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the South Devon Militia, a deputy-lieut. and for many years an active magistrate of the county.

Aged 80, at the rectory, Totnes, Mrs. Elizabeth-Ayshford, relict of John Wyse, esq. of Conwell Court, and grandmother of J. Ayshford Wyse, esq. of Clayton, Staffordshire.

Feb. 15. At Torquay, aged 23, William G. H. Vos, esq. youngest son of the late Dr. Vos, of Calcutta.

Feb. 19. At Exeter, aged 75, Henry Blackall, esq. senior magistrate and deputy-mayor of that city. He served the office of Mayor during the years 1819, 1827, and 1832, and was placed upon the Commission of the Peace in 1825. The Episcopal Schools in Paul Street, founded by his grand-father, a Bishop of the diocese, were much indebted to his unwearied perseverance for their present efficiency. There was no charity or institution to which he was not a warm benefactor. His remains were interred in the family vault in St. Mary Major's Church. The funeral procession on reaching the Guildhall was joined by the Mayor (E. Woolmer, esq.), the High Sheriff (W. D. Moore, esq.), the magistrates, the members of the town council, &c. &c.

Jan. 21. At Tavistock, Mary, wife of the Rev. T. Gibbons, and only dau. of the late Rev. Sir Robert Hughs, Bart.

Feb. 20. At Torquay, aged 41, Philip Whitaker, esq. of Bratton, Wilts, formerly of Cateaton-street.

Aged 83, William Henry Walrond, esq. of Bradford.

Feb. 25. At Mount Sandford House, near Barnstaple, aged 69, Sarah, relict of James B. B. Eastman, esq.

Feb. 28. At Torquay, aged 74, Mark Batt, esq.

At Highbickington, aged 81, Ann, widow of John Bremridge, esq. of Barnstaple.

At Deer Park, David Howell, esq. of Ettry.

Lately. At Escot, aged 70, Charlotte, widow of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of James Amyatt, esq. formerly M.P. for Totnes and Southampton, was married in 1797 to Sir John Kennaway, Resident at the Court of the Nizam, and left his widow in 1836, having had issue Sir John Kennaway the present Baronet, three other sons, and five daughters.

At Exeter, Robert Saunders, esq. He has made the following munificent bequests to the several charitable institutions in that city, free of legacy duty:—Devon and Exeter Hospital, 500*l.*; the Exeter Dispensary, 500*l.*; the Episcopal Charity School, Exeter, 300*l.*; the Deaf and Dumb Charity, St. Leonard, 200*l.*; the West of England Eye Infirmary, Exeter, 200*l.*; the Devon and Exeter Female Penitentiary, 200*l.*; the Lunatic Asylum, St. Thomas, 200*l.*; the Devon and Exeter Infant School Society, 200*l.*; the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, in Magdalene-st. 200*l.*; the Institution for the Blind, Exeter, 200*l.*; the Exeter Episcopal Sunday School, 100*l.*; the Diocesan Society for the promoting of Christian Knowledge, 100*l.*

March 1. At Hallowell House, Beer-Ferrers, aged 85, Mrs. Toll, mother of John Toll, esq. Trehill, Calstock.

March 4. At Plymouth, aged 33, Emma, wife of Capt. George Longworth Dames, 66th Regt. and only dau. of William Kemble, esq. of Quebec.

March 5. At Crediton, aged 24, Susanna, relict of the Rev. John Rudall, Vicar of that parish.

March 6. At Newton Tracy, near Barnstaple, Margaret-Frances, wife of Capt. the Hon. George Rolle Walpole Trefusis, R.N. She was the 2d dau. of the late John James, esq. was married in 1839, and has left issue.

March 9. At Devonport, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Dikes, esq. of H. M. Dock-yard.

March 10. At Stonehouse, aged 49, C. E. Trent, esq. late of the 14th Dragoons.

March 11. At Bude, aged 30, the wife of Wm. Avery, esq.

At Exeter, aged 82, Grace, widow of George Hirtzel, esq.

DORSET.—Feb. 15. At Poole, Mark Seager, esq.

Feb. 23. At Sherborne, aged 98, Peter Batson, esq.

Feb. 25. At Clyppe, near Dorchester, aged 74, Eleanor, widow of Thomas Redhead, esq. of Shaw-hill, Norfolk.

March 5. At the vicarage, Osmington, aged 85, Harriet, relict of Wm. Hollingworth Phillips, esq.

March 12. At Charlton cottage, near Blandford, Margaret, wife of T. Horlock Bastard, esq.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 15.* At Long Newton rectory, aged 4, Theophania-Anne, dau. of the Rev. T. Hart Dyke.

Feb. 11. At the house of her son-in-law, J. Matteson, esq. Bishop Wearmouth, Ann, relict of John Coulson, esq. of Hull.

Feb. 23. At Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees, Henrietta-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late H. Stapylton, esq. of Norton.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 30.* At Radwinter, aged 26, Theodore, fourth son of the late Rev. N. Bull.

Feb. 1. At an advanced age, John Pickering Peacock, esq. of the Whalebone House, Dagenham.

Feb. 24. Aged 79, William Stammers Brathwaite, esq. of Castle Hedingham.

Aged 77, Miss Wren, of West Ham.

March 1. At Colchester, aged 60, Samuel Tyssen, esq. of Narborough Hall, Norfolk.

March 2. At Harwich, aged 78, Sarah-Maria, relict of William Brock, esq. of Guernsey and London.

GLOUCESTERSH.—*Jan. 16.* At Hill Court, Berkeley, in his 73rd year, Sir John Dutton Colt, the third Bart. (1693-4). He was the eldest son of Sir John Dutton Colt, the second Bart. by Mallet, eldest dau. of George Langley, of Goulding-hall, co. Salop, esq. and succeeded his father in 1809. Having died unmarried, he has left the title to his next surviving brother, now Sir Edward Vaughan Colt, of Trawscod, Radnorshire.

Jan. 23. At Stapleton Grove, near Bristol, aged 60, M. Hinton Castle, esq.

Feb. 12. At Cheltenham, aged 97, Mrs. Crompton, widow of James Crompton, esq.

Feb. 14. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth-Smith, only surviving dau. of the late Robert Austen, esq. of Shalford House, near Guildford, Surrey.

Feb. 16. At Wootton-under-Edge, aged 58, William Hill, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 20. At Bristol, aged 63, Mary, widow of Capt. John Litson.

At Bristol, Mrs. Porter, wife of W. O. Porter, M.D.

Feb. 22. At Cheltenham, Ann-Eleonora, relict of the Rev. George Turner, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Vicar of Wragby.

Feb. 23. At Clifton, aged 77, William Singer Jacques, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 62, Elizabeth, widow of Major-Gen. William Comyn, Bengal Army, and mother of S. E. Comyn, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham.

Feb. 24. At Clifton Vale, aged 73, John Merceweather, esq.

Feb. 25. At Barnsley rectory, near Cirencester, Jane-Sarah-Wightwick, wife

of the Rev. George Earnest Howman, and eldest dau. of the late John Wightwick Knightley, esq. of Offchurch-Bury, Warwickshire.

At his seat, Tockington, aged 78, Samuel Peach Peach, esq.

Feb. 27. At Cheltenham, at an advanced age, Lady Elizabeth Bourke. She was sister to the Earl of Mayo, and sister-in-law to R. H. B. Hale, esq. of Alderley, Gloucestersh. and Cottles House, Wilts.

Feb. 28. At Clifton, aged 57, Anne, wife of Thomas Wall Hewitt, esq.

Lately. At Bristol, aged 82, Marianne, widow of the Rev. Francis de Soyres.

March 2. At the Manor-house, Mangotsfield, aged 69, Ann, relict of Henry Watts, esq.

March 3. At St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, Sarah, wife of W. C. Lewis, esq. late of the Gravel Pits, Kensington.

March 9. At Clifton, aged 82, Martha, relict of John Thomas Atkin, esq. of Leadington, co. Cork.

March 13. Aged 63, William Vassall, esq. M.D. of Bristol, formerly an active medical officer in the British army.

HANTS.—*Jan. 25.* At Portsmouth, aged 80, the widow of T. G. Colley, esq.

Feb. 3. At Southampton, aged 39, Henry Franklin Foley, esq. M.D. lately resident at St. Omer.

Feb. 9. At Carisbrooke, Edward Bul-ler Hicks, esq. Lieut. R.N. 1811. He was uncle of the late Lieut. E. N. Kendall, R.N. of whom a memoir was given in our last number, p. 313.

Feb. 16. At Broughton, near Stock-bridge, aged 79, Jane, relict of John Brewer, esq. of Wallop.

Feb. 24. At Fareham, aged 39, Fanny-Ann, wife of Thomas Kelsell, esq. and dau. of the Rev. William Harrison, Vicar of Fareham.

Lately. In the Spain, Petersfield, aged 56, Mr. John Whicher, only son of the Rev. John Whicher, many years curate of Petersfield.

At Newport, I. W., Mr. Wm. Hearn, town-clerk of Newport.

At Carisbrooke, I. W. aged 62, Col. George White, K.T.S., some time of the 3d Dragoons, and also commanding the 10th Portuguese Cacedores, and late her Majesty's Receiver of Revenue for Gibraltar.

March 6. At Christchurch, William Symonds Faulke, esq. of the firm of Faulke and Shute.

March 9. At East-gate House, Winchester, aged 7, Fanny-Perceval, youngest dau. of Edward St. John Mildmay, esq.

March 12. At Portsea, aged 44, Bridget, eldest dau. of the late Sir Charles Forster Goring, Bart.

HERTS.—*Feb. 4.* At the residence of

her brother, Charles Hodson, esq. Bishop's Stortford, Ann, relict of C. T. Lloyd, esq. late of Guilford-st. Russell-sq. and eldest dau. of the late Mr. Edward Hodson.

Feb. 17. Aged 49, Anthony Turner, esq. Cheshunt, and late of Brightling-pl. near Robertsbridge, Sussex.

At Hertford, aged 75, Mr. Stephen Austin, printer of the Herts Reformer.

March 1. At the mansion of her brother Sir R. Chester, near Hertford, aged 83, Miss Jane Chester. She was accidentally burnt to death whilst endeavouring to remove a saucepan from the fire.

March 3. At Beaver's Bush, Hertford, the residence of her nephew, Charles Robert Baynes, esq. of the Civil Service, Madras, Jane, dau. of the late Robert Dyneley, esq.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Kingswood, aged 86, Martha, widow of Edw. Bishop.

KENT.—*Feb. 11.* Aged 72, Paul Sanby Munn, esq. of Percy-lodge, Margate.

Feb. 16. At Tonbridge, aged 16, Edward-Bromhead, only surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Brackenbury, of Skendleby, Lincolnshire.

At his residence, Chalk Farm, near Bromley, aged 80, Gen. Henry Williams, brother to Miss Williams, of Cheltenham.

Feb. 21. At his son's house, Perry Rise, Sydenham, aged 86, William Vowler, esq. late of Blackheath Hill.

Feb. 28. At Charing, aged 45, Horace, eldest son of the late Rev. John Barwick, Vicar of Charing.

March 6. Mrs. Wodehouse, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Wodehouse, Rector of Norton.

March 7. At Guilford Lawn, Dover, the wife of T. Ismay, esq.

March 12. At Canterbury, aged 63, George Dent, esq. M.D.

LANCASTER.—*Feb. 16.* Aged 31, Samuel, youngest son of the late Benjamin Kirk, esq. of Stalybridge.

Feb. 17. At Ridgmont, John Douthwaite Nesham, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 14, 1830.

Feb. 25. At Liverpool, in consequence of her dress accidentally taking fire, aged 15, Harriot, only dau. of W. G. Bell, esq. of Melling Hall, near Lancaster.

March 2. At Liverpool, aged 36, Charles Roberts Parker, esq.

LEICESTER.—*Feb. 9.* Ann, relict of J. P. Tailby, gent. of Tur Langton.

LINCOLN.—*Feb. 17.* At Stamford, aged 68, Wm. Hunt, esq. one of the magistrates of that borough.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 20.* Aged 78, at Edmonton, Anna-Maria, relict of Thomas Northover, esq. Cashier of the Bank of England,

Feb. 23. At Hadley, aged 26, Emma-Eliza, wife of Charles T. Carter, esq. surgeon.

March 4. Aged 78, Richard Bennett, esq. of Enfield-highway.

March 7. At Twickenham, aged 76, Mrs. Fallofeld, widow of J. P. Fallofeld, esq. of Albemarle-street.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 17.* At the residence of his nephew, Mr. T. Emery, of Edgefield-hall, aged 86, George Emery, Gent. late of Fulmodestone, and formerly of Cromer.

Jan. 25. At Wiveton Cottage, near Blakeney, aged 68, William Buck, esq.

Jan. 29. At Clenchwarton, near Lynn, aged 36, Mary, wife of the Rev. G. F. Hill, the Curate, eldest dau. of J. W. Robberds, esq. of Norwich.

Feb. 1. Aged 78, Christopher Churchill, esq. of Brockdish Grove.

Feb. 21. At Bracondale, near Norwich, aged 68, Ann, relict of George Bruce, esq. formerly of Chelsea, and afterwards of Great Yarmouth.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Jan. 28.* At the vicarage, Hardingstone, aged 33, Louisa-Jane, wife of S. T. Bartlett, esq.

Feb. 6. At Northampton, aged 68, Mr. John Alliston, mace-bearer to the Corporation, deputy clerk of the market, and collector of rents for the Corporation and Charity Estates for nearly a quarter of a century, and acting overseer of the poor for the parish of St. Sepulchre for nearly thirty years.

At Culworth, aged 68, Louisa-Ann, relict of J. J. Blencowe, esq. of Marston St. Lawrence.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 27.* At Scremerston Seahouse, Major Robert Johnstone, formerly of Byker, near Newcastle.

Feb. 26. At Coupland Castle, near Wooler, aged 74, Edward Tewart, esq. and of York-pl. Portman-sq.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 12.* At Braton, aged 87, Lawrence White, esq.

At Bath, aged 67, the widow of J. Cooke, esq. of Bath.

Jan. 14. At Bath, Sarah, widow of Edward Atkinson, of Sydney.

Jan. 20. At Bath, aged 78, William Brien, esq.

Jan. 23. At Bath, aged 60, M. Hinton Castle, esq.

Jan. 26. At Trull, Edmund Gardiner, esq. of Remenham Lodge, Henley on Thames, and Flint river, Jamaica.

Jan. 31. At Wembdon, near Bridge-water, aged 71, John Gooding, esq.

Feb. 9. At Bath, aged 28, Sophia, second dau. of John Chas. Bristow, esq. of Eusemere-hill, Westmorland.

Feb. 15. At Bath, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Frances Fane, Jane, relict of

William Sweetland, esq. late of Staplake-mount, Devon.

Feb. 19. At Martock, aged 70, Wm. Cole Wood, esq.

Feb. 21. At Bath, Miss Darnell, sister of the Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rector of Stanhope.

Feb. 22. At Bath, aged 93, Mary, widow of William Lutwyche, esq. of Lutwyche, Salop.

Feb. 24. At the rectory, Charlton Musgrove, Fanny, relict of the Rev. Paul Leir, and dau. of the late Wm. Freke, esq. of Hannington Hall, Wilts.

Feb. 25. At Wellington, aged 72, Frederick White, esq. solicitor. He was highly esteemed for his professional integrity, and beloved for his social qualities.

At Shepton Mallet, Philip Bennett Marshall, esq. surgeon.

March 3. At Bath, aged 93, Mrs. M. H. André, the last surviving sister of the unfortunate Major André.

March 5. Aged 18, William Senior, youngest son of Lewis Goodin Husey Hunt, esq. late of Compton Pauncefoot.

March 11. At Taunton, aged 63, Prudence, wife of the Rev. F. Collier, and mother of the Rev. James Collier, of Durham.

STAFFORD.—*Jan. 11.* At Chillington, the seat of her nephew, T. W. Giffard, esq. aged 65, Lady Sophia Foy, relict of Col. Nathaniel Foy, Royal Art.

Feb. 1. At Summer-hill, Kingswinford, in her 80th year, Diana, widow of George Briscoe, esq.

Feb. 24. Aged 75, Mr. James Parke, of Bremore, father of Mr. Parke, of Wolverhampton, bookseller.

Feb. 26. At Tamworth, Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Rev. John Simpkinson, formerly Rector of Cliff, Kent, and Vicar of Cobham, Surrey.

March 7. At Shenstone Park, near Lichfield, aged 76, Edward Grove, esq. for many years a Deputy-Lieut. and a magistrate for Staffordshire and Warwickshire.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 13.* At Hawley, Stowmarket, aged 17, Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart. and niece of Lord Henniker.

Feb. 20. Aged 21, Alfred, youngest son of W. W. Humphry, esq. of Sudbury.

March 2. At the residence of his nephew Dr. S. Kingston, at Hersham, aged 91, Col. Strickland Gough Kingston, of the East India Co.'s Service.

SURREY.—*March 3.* At Dorking, aged 68, George Palmer, esq. sixth son of the Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, and a member of the Stock Exchange.

March 5. Aged 57, Esther, wife of Moses Montefiore, esq. of Torrington-sq.

March 6. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Billingsley, spinster.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 18.* At Hastings, Jane, wife of Robert M. Bird, esq. of Taplow Hill, Bucks, and late of the East India Co.'s Civil Service.

Feb. 4. At Brighton, aged 81, Thomas Mather, esq. father of the Countess of Cathcart.

Feb. 13. At Brighton, Judith, widow of Lieut.-Gen. John Burton, R. Art. last surviving daughter of the late W. Burslem, esq. of Coleorton, Leicestershire.

Feb. 16. At Brighton, Marianne, widow of Thomas Bentley, esq. of the Hermitage, near Rochester.

Feb. 17. At Chichester, aged 88, the widow of Joseph Baker, esq. late of the Civil Service, Madras.

Feb. 21. At Hastings, aged 73, Miss Sayer.

March 3. At Brighton, aged 9, John-Sutton, second son of Lieut.-Col. Brownlow Knox, Scots Fusilier Guards.

WARWICKSH.—*Jan. 18.* Aged 82, Martha-Eliza, widow of Bodychan Sparrow, of Leamington, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Owen Putland Meyrick, esq.

Jan. 26. At Coventry, Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. Phineas Ayton, of that city.

March 1. Aged 76, William Phipson, esq. of Westbourne, Edgbaston.

March 2. At Packington Hall, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford, the Right Hon. Augusta Sophia Countess of Aylesford, sister to the Earl of Warwick and the Countess Dowager of Clonmell. She was the fourth dau. of George 2d Earl of Warwick, by his second wife, Henrietta, dau. of Richard Vernon, esq. was married in 1821, and has left issue two daughters and two sons.

March 4. Aged 39, George Edward Pemberton, esq. of Birmingham.

WILTS.—*Feb. 12.* At Tockenham, near Wootton Bassett, Isaac Stafford Brown, esq. of South Stainley Hall, Yorkshire.

Feb. 16. At Southgate, Devizes, Chas. Hulbert, esq. solicitor.

Feb. 27. Aged 82, Maria, relict of George Dike Fisher, esq. of Limpley Stoke, second and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. Prowse, Rector of Camerton, co. Somerset, for 50 years.

March 6. At Monk's Park, Corsham, aged 38, Henrietta-Susanna, wife of Capt. Dewell, Royal Art. and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Tufnell, of Bath.

WORCESTER.—*Feb. 18.* At Boughton House, Worcester, aged 76, Mrs. S. C. Holland, of Hallow Park, widow of S. C. Holland, esq. of the Priory, Roehampton, and of Dumbleton, Gloucestershire.

YORK.—*Jan. 9.* Aged 80, James Aked, esq. of Kershaw-house, Midgley.

Jan. 10. At Carr hill, Saddleworth, aged 81, Nathaniel Buckley, esq.

Jan. 13. At Stearsby, near Brandsby, aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Cattley, esq.

Jan. 26. At Gilling Castle, aged 73, Mary, wife of Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq. She was a sister of Sir Henry Goodricke, the 6th Bart. of Ribston, and also of Lady Goodricke, the wife of her cousin the present Sir Thomas Goodricke. She was married in 1794, and has left issue one son and two daughters, of whom the younger is married to Francis Cholmeley, jun. esq. of Bransby hall.

Feb. 12. Emily, wife of Thomas Streatfield, esq. of Conisborough Priory, Yorkshire.

Feb. 15. At Pontefract, aged 62, Henry Taylor, esq. Recorder of that borough, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Doncaster. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 11, 1814.

Feb. 18. At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 80, Isabella, relict of Wm. Kaye, esq. and sister of Edward Cayley, esq. of Stamford.

Feb. 22. At York, Mrs. Price, dau. of the late Adm. Sir R. R. Bligh, G.C.B.

March 9. Mary, youngest dau. of William Todd, esq. Turner Hall.

WALES.—*Feb. 20.* At Coychurch, Glamorganshire, aged 79, Eion Richards, son of the late Rev. Thomas Richards, Vicar of Eglwysilan for 40 years, Curate of Coychurch, and author of the well-known Welsh-English dictionary.

Feb. 26. At Bangor rectory, Flintshire, aged 86, Lucy, relict of John Marsh, esq. formerly Chairman of the Victualling Board, Somerset-pl.

Lately. At Bangor, aged 72, Mrs. Susannah Roberts, eldest sister of the Rev. William J. Hutching, Minister of Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berkeley-st.

At Grondro-house, near Chepstow, aged 48, Sarah, wife of David Carruthers, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 17.* James Kay, esq. of Woodside, formerly chief magistrate of Arbroath.

Jan. 21. At Edinburgh, Janet-Margaret, youngest dau. of Sir William Hamilton, Bart.

Jan. 29. At Edinburgh, Mary-Amelia-Sitwell, wife of John Tait, esq. sheriff of Clackmannan and Kinross-shires.

Feb. 9. At Glasgow, aged 31, Lieut. Martin Stockdale Kirkes, R.N.

Feb. 14. At Rosebank, near Edinburgh, Lady Wedderburn. She was Margaret, dau. of George Browne, of Illerton, co. Roxburgh, esq. and was married in 1800. Her only son died in 1827.

Feb. 26. At Carberry House, Anna-Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Buller Elphinstone, and only dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Buller, Bart.

Feb. 27. At Glasgow, John Gordon Campbell, esq.

Lately. At Kinnordy, Forfarshire, Gilbert-Lyell, son of the Rev. Gilbert Haethcote, late Curate of North Tamerton, Cornwall.

Aged 120, Flora M'Donald, of Grange-hill, a village in the neighbourhood of Forres. She could distinctly remember the battle of Culloden Muir, which was fought on the 16th April, 1746.

March 1. At West Park, Elgin, Anne, dau. of the late Alexander Grant, esq. of Tullochgriband.

March 2. At Edinburgh, Margaret-Stewart, widow of Robert Keith, esq.

IRELAND.—*Nov. 12.* At Coleraine, in his 62d year, Commander Jonathan Nicolls, R.N.

Dec. 18. At Listoke, near Drogheda, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. Francis Battersby, C.B. He served with the 8th Regiment in the campaign of Egypt, and afterwards in the West Indies, till the expulsion of the French from Martinique. On the breaking out of the last American war, he was appointed to the command of the Glengarry (Canadian) Fencibles, and distinguished himself in the force under Sir John Prevost; and on the conclusion of peace he was presented by the Legislature and House of Representatives of Upper Canada with their marked thanks, and with a sword of great value, for his conduct and services during the war. Upon his return to England the late Duke of York placed him in command of the 64th Regiment, then at Gibraltar, but from which ill-health obliged him to retire.

Dec. 26. In Dublin, Arthur Heney, esq.

Jan. 1. At Coolkirka, Thomas Herrick, esq. late Captain in the North Cork Militia.

Jan. 10. At Kingstown, near Dublin, James Power Cullen, esq. eldest son of the late Michael Cullen, of Mount Venus, co. Dublin, esq. barrister-at-law.

Jan. 11. At Dublin, aged 84, William Dixon, esq. late one of the magistrates of that city.

Jan. 14. At Dublin, Harriette-Elizabeth-Parker, wife of John Mason Pooley, esq. and eldest dau. of Capt. Peggelley, R.N.

Jan. 19. At Dublin, Anne, widow of Major John Crampton.

At Ennesdery, near Dublin, Mrs. Powell (late Miss Julia Cruize), of the Theatres Royal, Edinburgh and Dublin.

Jan. 20. At Kingston, near Dublin, James Walker, esq. brother to the Rev. Wm. Walker, of Blackburn, Lanc.

Jan. 23. Charles O'Connell, esq. of Fermoy. While reading a newspaper after dinner, and apparently in his usual health, he dropped off the chair, and immediately expired.

ABROAD.—Jan. 20. At his residence near Santomyrl, aged 58, the celebrated savant, Count Edward Raczyński. He was the founder of the Polish National Library, containing 20,000 volumes, which, with the Palace Raczyński, he presented to the city of Posen. He had also placed in the cathedral two splendid statues, by Rauch, of Miecieslaw and Boleslaus, the first Christian rulers in Poland. He caused

aqueducts to be constructed at his own expense to provide the city of Reustadt with water, and shortly before his demise he had expressed his intention of devoting 3000*l.* towards the erection of a school. He had for some time been thought to labour under some mental derangement, and was about to proceed to Italy by the advice of his physicians, when he committed suicide.

At Unkel-on-the-Rhine, Prussia, aged 60, Mary, wife of William Yates, esq. late of Gospel Oak, near Birmingham, and only dau. of John Drake, esq. of Tyersoll-house, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM FEBRUARY 22, TO MARCH 22, 1845, (5 weeks.)

Males	2905	} 5661	Under 15.....	2227	} 5661
Females	2756		15 to 60.....	2041	
			60 and upwards	1386	
			Age not specified	7	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, March 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 2	32 4	21 6	30 3	34 10	35 5

PRICE OF HOPS, March 21.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 16*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, March 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 5*l.* 3*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 8*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Mar. 17.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3036 Calves 64
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 21,840 Pigs 320
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Feb. 21.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 3*d.* to 21*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 41*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 68.—Ellesmere and Chester, 60.—Grand Junction, 140
—Kennet and Avon, 9. —Leeds and Liverpool, 610.—Regent's, 24½
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 117½.—St. Katharine's, 110.—East
and West India, 142.—London and Birmingham Railway, 230.—Great
Western, 175.—London and Southwestern, 79.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Hope, 1½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 88.—Phoenix
Gas, 39¼.—London and Westminster Bank, 27¼.—Reversionary Interest, 102.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, 1844, to March 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	43	49	40	29, 64	cloudy, fair	12	30	36	27	29, 82	do. do. slht. sn.
27	42	46	40	, 94	do. do. cloudy	13	21	23	16	, 78	snow, cloudy
28	37	38	31	, 94	do.	14	19	31	25	, 68	fair, do.
M. 1	33	39	35	, 95	fair, cloudy	15	28	32	27	, 75	do. do.
2	34	39	37	, 97	do. do.	16	25	28	27	, 51	snow
3	41	37	27	, 57	hvy. rn. snow	17	25	38	30	, 74	fair, cloudy
4	36	32	26	, 89	cloudy, do.	18	34	41	34	, 71	cloudy, fair
5	26	31	20	, 97	do. fr. hvy. sn.	19	34	41	34	, 72	fair, cloudy
6	24	29	27	30, 21	do. do.	20	32	37	32	30, 09	do. do.
7	32	37	37	, 22	fair, cloudy	21	30	45	37	, 49	do. do.
8	34	39	33	, 16	do. do.	22	43	30	47	, 38	rain, cloudy
9	36	42	34	, 19	do. do.	23	45	50	47	, 16	constant rain
10	38	42	37	, 08	clou. slight r.	24	45	53	41	, 10	fair, cloudy
11	36	40	30	29, 92	do. fair, snow	25	43	52	43	29, 95	cloudy, fr. rn.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
22	213	100½	100½	104½	11½			283	75 pm.	61 69 pm.
24	213	100	100½	104½	12½					68 70 pm.
25	212	100	100	104½	12½					69 62 pm.
26	213	100	99½	104½	12½	116½			72 pm.	67 64 pm.
27	213	100	99½	104½	12½				76 70 pm.	62 58 pm.
28	213	100	99½	104½	12½				74 pm.	61 58 pm.
1	213	100	99½	104	12½					59 62 pm.
3	212½	100½	99½	103½	12½				72 pm.	62 65 pm.
4		100	100	104	12½				72 69 pm.	62 64 pm.
5		100½	100½					283	70 pm.	64 64 pm.
6		100								63 65 pm.
7		100					116½	283½		63 65 pm.
8		100								63 65 pm.
10		100						285	70 75 pm.	63 66 pm.
11		100						285	70 73 pm.	64 66 pm.
12		100						285	75 pm.	65 67 pm.
13		100					116			68 66 pm.
14		100							75 pm.	66 68 pm.
15		99½							72 70 pm.	67 65 pm.
17		100						283	70 72 pm.	65 67 pm.
18		99½								65 63 pm.
19		99½							73 pm.	65 62 pm.
20		99½								62 59 pm.
22		100½								59 61 pm.
24		100½								60 58 pm.
25		100½							72 70 pm.	60 57 pm.
26		100½								58 57 pm.
27		99½							68 72 pm.	57 55 pm.
28		99½							71 pm.	57 59 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,

3, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—A doubt as to what family of Vernon had the *Pipes* for their armorial bearing, struck me as well as your correspondent X. (p. 338) when I first perused Rob Roy; and, on being favoured with a call by our late mutual friend, Mr. S. Pipe Wolferstan, in or about 1819, I conversed with him on the subject. You well know his acquaintance with the Vernon pedigree. I found that our conclusions were the same—that we considered that Scott's attention had been directed in some way to the bearing, which, as the arms of Pipe of Pipe, occurs so frequently among the quarterings of Vernon at Haddon, and we conjectured that the same licence which allowed him to introduce his imaginary Vernons in the novel cited, had led him to form for them an imaginary principal coat, from one of the indisputable quarterings of an ancient house of the name. As far as my own knowledge of the Vernon pedigrees extends, I have never known these organ pipes and their attendant crosslets borne otherwise than as a *quartering* by the ancient line mentioned. Mr. Wolferstan (paternally a Pipe) mentioned the impression which the frequent repetition of this quartering had made on him when visiting Haddon. It is well known that Haddon supplied much to the basis of the later romance of Peverel, but I am unable to say whether the carvings at that noble mansion had been inspected by, or made known to Sir Walter, before the composition of Rob Roy.

Yours, &c. LANCASTRIENSIS.

"W. H. C. would be obliged by an account of the Clan of Mackinley, of which Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter, Bart. is Chief, and with whom his ancestor the Earl of Linlithgow went to the battle of Sheriff-muir in the year 1715. The country they inhabit is the vicinity of Fort William, Inverness-shire, and the colour of the tartan, red with green stripes broad and small."

In a note at p. 22 of Dr. Whateley's *Logic* will be found the following passage: "He (Locke) presently after inserts an encomium on Aristotle, in which he is equally unfortunate; he praises him for the *invention* of syllogisms, to which he certainly had no more claim than Linnaeus to the *creation* of plants and animals, or Harvey to the praise of having made the blood circulate," &c. With great deference to his lordship J. F. M. thinks that there are no grounds for this censure. The

question depends upon the force of the word *invention*. See the various uses of that word in Johnson, and compare the following extract. "Of all modern discoveries, &c. the noblest is that of the circulation of the blood, which was the *invention* of our deservedly famous Harvey." [Glanvill, *Plus Ultra*.]

We quite agree in the opinion of W. D. B. on the "nonsense and absurdity" of the practice sometimes adopted to commence proper names with FF (doubled), and that it was not the intention of our ancestors to double the letter any more than we ourselves, in most cases, do. The present capital F (as he remarks,) is nothing more than the result of a gradual alteration in writing what is commonly described as the old double F, or rather the double f; and down to this very day attorneys' engrossing clerks make use of a character very similar to the old double f, to represent the letter single. The differences in the form of the letter, as seen in writing of all descriptions from the 17th to the 19th century, consist merely in the circumstance that there was a constant and increasing tendency to lessen the latter half of the character, which originally was of equal size to the former; but is now diminished to a small loop or cross stroke. The observation, we may add, applies to the editing of old manuscripts, as well as to the orthography of proper names.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

No. 10, Rue des Petits Augustins, Paris.

Sir,

You published an article in your January number of this year concerning "a forger of ancient coins," and you stated that his name was Hoffman or Noffman. Now, Sir, as I bear the name of Hoffman, and am a dealer in coins and medals at Paris, and occasionally visit London, that article is calculated to do me a deal of harm, as collectors, dealers, &c. may confound me with the individual alluded to. I will, therefore, feel much obliged if you will state that I am not the individual meant.

If, however, the writer of that article meant me, I beg to say that his assertion is not true, I defy him to prove it, and declare him to be an anonymous and unprincipled slanderer.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient and obliged servant,

JOHN HENRY HOFFMAN,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*Discourses on Public Education. By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.,
late Head Master of Harrow School. 1845.*

IN two publications which we have read with attention and profit—we allude to the work called *Attica and Athens*,* and to the *Correspondence of Bentley*—Doctor Wordsworth has earned a high reputation as a scholar and critic, and in the former work, independently of the elegant illustrations of ancient art drawn from his stores of classical learning, he has shown in his emendations of many passages of Pausanias,† and other writers, that he possesses that peculiar faculty of conjectural criticism which Ruhnken observed and lamented was often wanting in scholars of extensive learning and high reputation, and which is, as it were, the bright and guiding lamp that illuminates the obscure recesses of antiquity.‡ Nor could his second work—the *Correspondence of Bentley*, the very dust of whose writings is gold—have been entrusted to more able hands. If he has in the present volume undertaken a work which is not in its nature calculated to throw such additional splendour on his literary reputation, it still may be considered as one the utility of which will spread over a wider surface, and be felt by many to whom the deeper investigations and discriminating erudition of his former writings will remain unknown. But a still higher praise is to be bestowed on the present *Discourses*, as they show how fully sensible Dr. Wordsworth was of the great trust committed to him when he presided over the school of Harrow, and how anxious he was that the high advantages to be derived from the system of education established there should be accompanied by as little admixture of evil as possible; that no injury to the moral sentiments and feelings should arise from the system of mental culture, nor the susceptible imagination of youth receive injurious impressions from those studies which are directed to the

* "See *Athens and Attica*, by the Rev. C. Wordsworth, a real gem of classical criticism and research." *Hamilton's Second Letter to the Earl of Elgin*, p. 40.—REV.

† Pausanias was the author on whom the late Professor Porson was employing his sagacious critical faculties when he died.—REV.

‡ "*Critica vis maxime judicatur mentis celeritate, quam Græci ἀγχινοίαν et ἐντροχίαν*, Latini sagacitatem, sollertiam, ingenii felicitatem vocant; hæc autem sagacitas non in hominis potestate est, non studio, labore, exercitatione comparatur, sed rarum et singulare munus est naturæ faultricis; licetque adeo, quod Democritus de poeta dixit, ad criticum transferre, *criticus non fit sed nascitur*." He then gives some good examples, such as those of Spanheim and Meursius, whose critical talent was in no proportion to their extensive knowledge of antiquity, and he well contrasts P. Burman and N. Heinsius.—"Alter (Heinsius) igitur postarum Latinorum sospitator dictus est, alter (Burmannus) non potuit in tantæ gloriæ societatem venire." v. *Elogium Hemsterhusii*. We may here observe that the Chapter i. vol. iv. p. 100, in Mr. Hallam's *History of Literature*, where he gives sketches of the character and respective attainments of the scholars and critics from 1650 to 1700, might be revised and made more discriminating. The firmness of the historian's step is generally equal to the extent of his stride, yet he does not seem on this subject quite familiar with his ground, —REV.

formation and refinement of the taste, the enrichment of the imagination, and the employment and exercise of their various powers and capacities. In the present work Dr. Wordsworth has shown that he felt the duty of an instructor on points of morality and religion, as in his former he has shown that he had the talents of a critic on subjects of literature and taste.

The points discussed in the separate Discourses are various, but all bearing a close relation to the moral improvement of youth, and having a peculiar relation to the circumstances under which they are placed at school. In a few words, the chief object is to show that classical schools must be Christian schools; that the education there received is only a training or discipline of the mind fitting it for its future labours and achievements, admonishing those who are early captivated by the surpassing elegance and attraction of the studies in which they are engaged, that there is a knowledge to be gained and studies to be pursued still higher and better than these; pointing out the blemishes and defects existing in the fairest models of their admiration; observing that the sacred obligations of morality and the awful sanctities of religion may be wanting in those works that are distinguished by harmony of numbers, by elegance of diction, by delicacy of sentiment, and all the enchantment of words; and showing that in the licentiousness of the most exalted characters of antiquity, in the impurity of mind and language that mixed itself with the brightest thoughts and most resplendent creations of the fancy, in the serious defects that accompanied even the virtues of the greatest characters of antiquity, in the abject and degrading superstitions of the vulgar, in the uncertainty of the best philosophers, and in the impiety and profligacy of the worst, we have convincing proofs that something more was wanted than the power or wit of man could supply; and that a Divine Revelation was not only not unreasonable, but was imperiously demanded by the forlorn condition of the children of this world. The system of education so long established in our great classical schools wants no defence, but it may require an explanation. To the superficial observer it may certainly appear strange that the instruction of moderns should rest entirely on the information to be derived from the ancients, and that all the early years of life should be spent in what are called classical studies, in acquiring languages that are no longer living, and becoming acquainted with customs that have long fallen into desuetude and decay; that a boy should be set down by a grave and religious clergyman, his master, to study the loves of Jupiter and Antiope, the rape of Proserpine, the labours of Hercules, the thievery of Hermes, the drunken orgies of Bacchus and Silenus, the nuptial misfortunes of Vulcan, and the revelation of celestial charms by the three contending goddesses to the shepherd of Ida. It would seem to some that the temple of learning is entered by a somewhat fantastic porch *—that a curious and intricate system of longs and shorts,

* "Aliud etiam momentum accedit quo poetarum lectionem theologis insignem usum conferre vincam. Ne sapientissimas poetarum sententias, et honeste vivendi præcepta prorsus divina commemorem; quis dubitet ad eruditionem pertinere theologi ut priscos gentilium errores, falsorumque numinum cultum et turpia mysteria cognoverit, divinæque veritatis præstantiam ac splendorem hisce nebulis queat opponere? Sed unde melius, quam ex mythologia veterum hæc intelliget? Ea vera ex poetarum carminibus potissimum derivanda que superstiosa illa dogmata ritusque idolatricos copiose describunt. Neque alios fontes Christianorum eruditissimè contra Gentiles antesignani Cl. Alexandrinus, Tatianus, Athenagoras, Lactantius, Tertullianus, alii successu felicissimo adierunt, Gentiles ita propriis quasi telis conficientes," &c. Alberti Oratio de Poesi Theologis Utili. After discoursing on the learning of the Greek fathers Al-

of dactyles and pœans, of strophes and diastemas, acatalectus and anapæstic dimeters, should form the elemental studies of youth, and the object of the most toilsome and tetrical labours, and, as Hesiod informs us, that the proper object of all poets is to tell lies, that Latin satires and Greek comedies should be the text-books of the future luminaries of the Church, and that young divines and beardless statesmen should be committing to memory the amatory odes of ladies of no dubious fame; while history itself hardly assumes a graver character, or affords a more instructive lesson, when it pauses to point out the continence of Scipio as a singular instance of self-restraint and virtue, or when the most brilliant and popular statesman that wielded at will the democracy of Athens, is said to have drawn his lesson of legislative wisdom from the lips of the enchanting but erring Aspasia. This, an objector would say, is to "suckle young Pagans in a creed outworn"—stuffing their heads with an extinct mythology, and filling their hearts with idle legends and fantastic visions—embodying in verbal tradition, and with the authentic power of song, the adventures and exploits of those who were but unreal shapes of poetic creation—peopling heaven itself with the loose and promiscuous rabble of Olympus, and deceiving earth with the juggling tricks and sorceries of Delphi and Dodona. Such, it may be said, is the intellectual budget which a youth is supposed to bring away from school or college by those who either favour a different system of education, formed on different principles, or who take a very defective and superficial view of the present. It is not, however, our purpose, nor have we leisure, to enter into a refutation of such one-sided arguments, or to show that those points here objected to are not themselves the intended objects of youthful study, but the accidental disadvantages that attend them, and that experience and example would support argument in proving that no injury has been derived from them. We never knew the authority of Jupiter used for a violation of the nuptial bed, or the example of Mercury leading to a temporary forgetfulness of the sacred rights of property. It would be easy to show that a system of education is formed on a study of languages, because the study of words and language is the best suited for the youthful mind; secondly, because of all languages those called classical are the most perfect and philosophic in their structure, the most delicate and discriminating in their power and signification of words;* thirdly, because they are the basis and platform on which the languages of the modern world are built; and lastly, because they contain works in every branch of human knowledge, rising to the highest pitch of excellence that ever has been attained; because their historians and philosophers are

berti adds, "Ad exemplum Plutarchi, sapientissimi hominis, *Basilius*, suo merito magnus dictus, Gentilium librorum, et in eis maxime poetarum, lectionem adolescentibus ingenii commendavit; multum diversus a sacerdotibus illis Græcis, qui tanta floruerunt auctoritate apud Cæsares Byzantinos, ut integra, illorum gratia, complura veterum Græcorum, poemata flammis perierint quod ex Dem. Chalcondylæ narratione, monumentis est consignatum. Alia enim mens Heliodoro fuit, Tricensesium episcopo, qui summa sua dignitate cedere maluit, quam venustissimo ingenii suo fructu carere, quem de abolendis Æthiopiorum suorum libris elegantia poetica plenius, in conventu presulum rigidius esset compellatus," &c.—REV.

* "Satis diximus de immensa rerum copia et varietate quam mente complexus est Hemsterhusius; verum ad rerum intelligentiam nullus aditus patet, nisi per exquisitissimam scientiam linguarum, Græcæ præsertim et Latinæ. Hic quid me attinet dicere, eum longa et accurata meditatione consecutum esse, ut Græcæ linguae naturam indolem, proprietatem, et præcæ omnia teneret," &c.—Ruhnkenii Elog. Hemsterhusii.—REV.

our masters in profound political wisdom and science ; because their poets have united to the brightest and most creative imaginations the most exquisite taste and deep and extended knowledge of the human heart ; because the whole body of the ancient writings and literature contains a picture of the human mind, and of the structure of society, during one of the most interesting and eventful periods of man's history ; and because if all they had left could be at once destroyed and obliterated from the memory, from the record of books, and from the works in which they are embodied, the world would be at once plunged into a darkness and ignorance that we have no reason to suppose would ever again be removed. All that we have of intellectual life in any department of knowledge may, at least in its elements and principles, be traced back to them. From the gates of one little city whose walls were washed by the Ægean Sea issued a long successive train of sages, logicians, philosophers, historians, orators, and instructors of mankind ; of poets, architects, sculptors, and would we could have added of musicians and of painters,* whose genius is still living amid a people and a world unknown to them, and whose spirit is still breathing over nations which to them were far beyond the solar road, and pursuing their path of glory amid the barbaric solitudes of the western main.†

Our intention, however, is to introduce our readers to Dr. Wordsworth's volume, instead of bringing forward disquisitions of our own, and to the general defence of the study of classical authors and of ancient literature‡ which he has conducted under the well-chosen examples of Aristophanes and Horace, as they are both of them read in schools and colleges, and as in both many objectionable passages may be met with, so far as they go, throwing a stain on the lustre of their genius, and impairing at once their beauty and utility.

" In the first place, let me remind you, that considerable stress may justly be laid on the authority and known practice of our most ancient and venerable institutions of education, the schools and universities of this country, which is in fa-

vour of the use of these authors. The works of Horace have, as you know, been edited by the greatest critic which this nation has produced, Dr. Richard Bentley,§ himself the master of a college in one of our universities, and it appears

* " Though in *painting* none of the great works of the ancients have been preserved to us, though we cannot compare the *Lasche* of Delphi with the chambers of the Vatican, nor the *Pœcile* of Athens with the *Sistine Chapel*, nor the *Anadyomene* of Apelles with the *Venus* of Titian, yet can we entertain no doubt it would be considered, as Mitford says, a *solecism* to suppose that works which were so highly valued at the time by a people gifted with a taste and sharp-sightedness such as the Greeks, and which were placed by them on a par with the best sculptures, some of which we may still boast that we possess, not only of their medals and their vases, and their works in the precious metals, but also of their paintings, as superior to the best painters of the 16th century as the *Thesaurus* of the Vatican is to the *Moses* of Michael Angelo or the *Venus* of Canova." See *Classical Dictionary*, p. 27.—REV.

the course of empire trends its way ;

that first acts already past,

shall close the drama of the day :

his last."—*Bishop Berkeley*.—REV.

librorum sacrarum interpretem in tem-
naturam cognoscat, et tutius est initium
adhuc quidem magis et feliciter usurpata est
enim qui non ab tali disciplina et usu venit,
litteris Græcis aut Latinis, aut mediocriter
accedit, profecto operam inanem ludet." Inst.

Wordsworth or Mr. Dyce would give us an additional

from one of his letters, that he published that edition for the special use of some of the students of his own college; and lectures on Aristophanes have, in our own days, been given by the Regius Professor of Greek in the same university, and that we have an edition of the *Acharnians* from the head of a house in the other university, the late very learned Dr. Elmsley.* I might go further back in time and remind you that these authors are quoted, not only by our best theologians, as Dr. Barrow and Bishop Pearson, and others, but that Horace is often cited by one of the most grave of the Latin Fathers of the church, St. Jerome; that

Aristophanes was read by St. Chrysostom, and is cited by Irenæus, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Tertullian, and that a later Greek comedian, Menander, was read and is quoted by the blessed Apostle St. Paul, in an epistle addressed to a Christian church,† and read in all the churches of the world. Let us be cautious, therefore, my brethren, lest, in reprobating the use of these authors, we be found haply to condemn the practice of universities, of divines, of the apostles, and churches of Christ. This argument from antiquity and authority will have much weight with thoughtful and sober-minded persons," &c.

Having thus in the beginning given the weight of high authority in favour of these authors, whose works in wit, in humour, in keen observation, and sagacity, in knowledge of mankind, in deep reflection, in delicacy and brilliancy of language, are unsurpassed in any time and language,—having thus, we say, judiciously smoothed the way to the candid discussion of the subject, Mr. Wordsworth proceeds to examine the question on its own merits.

"And here, first, let us observe, that if the writings of these two authors, Aristophanes and Horace, contained little but representations of profligacy, (though to persons of mature years and judgment and confirmed moral habits, they would even then not be useless,) yet they would, in that case, not only be worthless but pernicious, as far as concerns education. But, be it remembered, they do contain much, very much, not only different from what is vicious and depraved, but the very

opposite of it;‡ and with regard to their writings, taken as a whole, it may justly be asserted, that not alone from their merits and excellencies may the young student derive inestimable advantages, but that also from what is objectionable, taken in combination with what is good, he may elicit practical lessons of morality and religion, which will operate more powerfully upon him, on account of the quarter from which they are derived, and from the silent mode of their operation."

The author then gives a short but elegant and just summary of the peculiar merits and excellence of these respective poets.

"Of Aristophanes especially it is no exaggeration to assert, that of all the writers of the two greatest nations of classical antiquity he has shown himself to have

been endowed with a versatility of genius almost without parallel, and that by the exuberance of his intellectual resources, by the vigorous boldness of his concep-

volume of Bentley, containing a selection of his MS. notes, emendations, &c. from the margin of his books in the British Museum. It would be an acceptable pursuit to the scholar and critic. Dr. Wordsworth might have added, that Horace was edited by the Rev. Mr. Tate, Canon of St. Paul's, was annotated by the Rev. Stephen Weston, and by Dr. Samuel Parr.—REV.

* Dr. Peter Elmsley, a scholar unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries, τὴ γὰρ περὶ μὲν.—REV.

† 1 Cor. xv. 33, Tertullian ad Uxor. i. 8. Versiculus Menandri sanctificatus per Apostolum, "Bonos corrumpunt mores congressus mali." Dr. Wordsworth, who quotes this passage, adds, the reader will observe that both St. Jerome and Tertullian shew in these passages that they themselves were not unpractised in the composition of Latin iambic verse.—REV.

‡ "However, Horace, said Niebuhr, was a great man after all. In his *Sermones* you will find the deep and intense grief he felt for the state of the times. Though externally he continued to smile at it, yet it is a bitter smile; except his Odes, Horace ought never to be read at schools, for it requires extensive experience in real life to understand him." See Lieber's *Remains of Niebuhr*, p. 183.—REV.

tions, and by the exquisite graces of his style, he serves admirably the purpose of developing and maturing the rational, the imaginative, and the imitative faculties of the youthful mind. If you desire further illustration of these assertions, let me refer you to a character of Aristophanes delineated by the hand of one eminently qualified to pronounce a judgment upon that subject, Professor Porson, in the fifth number of the *Museum Criticum*;* and I think that the suffrage of all ages concerning the merits of Horace sufficiently declares itself by the fact noticed, as you may remember, by Dr. Bentley, in the admirable preface to his edition of Horace, that of all authors perused in early years he is the one to whom most persons revert with the greatest pleasure in after life.† But I would go further than this, and direct your attention, not only to the writers themselves, but to the age and country in which they wrote, as circumstances rendering their works of peculiar interest and importance. In their writings we possess the most vivid representations of the state of religion, politics, philosophy, morals, social and domestic life, of the two greatest nations of antiquity in their palmiest days. Who can doubt that it is an inestimable advantage to every man, especially in public life, to have studied Aristophanes, in whose works are seen, as in a mirror, the workings of democracy,

and where all the miseries into which a state is plunged when committed to the ungovernable tyranny of the mob are exhibited by one who saw what he has represented, and has drawn in the most vivid manner what he saw? And no one can hope to understand the political constitution of Athens, and the causes of its decline and dissolution, without a careful perusal of the writings of Aristophanes. And, again, of Horace.‡ His writings, and especially that part of them to which I now refer, clearly demonstrate how the selfishness and luxury of the higher classes of a nation led to its bondage and degradation. They shew that the loss of genuine liberty is the necessary consequence of licentiousness; that communities, when dissolute in morals, resolve themselves by degrees into the will of an individual, the first of a series of vicious rulers, who are, in the hand of God, the scourges of the vices which have raised them to their power. His pages also present to us the principal dogmas of the two great sects of moral philosophy—the Stoic and Epicurean—which divided the minds of men when the Gospel appeared in the world: they indicate how far the speculations of men, unaided by Revelation, could reach, and exhibit the philosophical difficulties which the religion of Christ had to encounter, and which it triumphantly overcame."

The author then observes that the *exceptionable* passages and parts of these authors' writings are not the object of our studies, nor are the authors in which such passages occur the sole or principal objects of study.

"Among those proposed to you for examination at present you have Thucydides, you have Sophocles, you have Virgil, you have Tacitus, you have the Gospel of St. John.§ Here are studies tending directly to refine your taste, to inform your judgment, to increase your faith; and

to confirm your piety. So that the question really is, not whether exceptionable passages should be instruments of education, but whether authors, invaluable in their kind, in which such passages may be met with here and there, *which are passed by* in silent thoughtfulness whenever they

* "Museum Criticum, vol. ii. p. 113, 114, to which the Harrow scholar will add the remarks of Mr. Hope, *Essays* 145—160." Add Sewell on Plato, p. 41, 42.—REV.

† Bentr. Pref. ad Horat. p. 1. "Is (Horatius) omnium veterum maxime vel merito suo vel genio quodam et placendi sorte in manibus hominum pectoribusque hæret."

‡ We recommend to our reader's attention a very ingenious and learned dissertation in the *Philological Museum*, No. 1, p. 439—484, by Professor Buttman, on the subject of the *Lydiæ*, *Lalagæ*, and the whole *Chorus Nympharum* celebrated in the *Odes* of Horace.—REV.

§ Dr. Wordsworth is addressing school boys, not academicians, which is the reason undoubtedly that he has not mentioned some treatises of Aristotle, parts of Plato, and even the delightful moral works of Plutarch, among those writings of the ancients that may be studied with advantage in the course of education. We recollect approving very highly the late Mr. Drury's selection both in Greek and Latin for the use of Harrow School.—REV.

occur,—not passed by without such wholesome reflections as they ought to suggest,—are entirely to be abandoned; whether, on the contrary, they may not, in fit measure, and with due admixture of other authors, such as I have named, and with

such precepts and cautions as it is my present endeavour to supply to you, be made very serviceable towards the attainment of the great ends of Christian education."

We are obliged to break into the chain of arguments on this subject, in which the author meets the several objections that may be made, and advances some forcible observations in defence of this long-established line of study, and in a striking manner shows the evidence which these *very objectionable* passages afford of the divine origin of Christianity, and closes the whole with some remarks which have pleased us so much that we would not deprive our readers of them.

"Let me also request you to remember, that these passages, even by their objectionable character, serve the very important purpose of rescuing us from a serious danger to which we should otherwise be exposed. *They deliver us from the peril of falling into a spirit of heathenism.* And that this is an imaginary danger no one will allege who looks back on the pagan temper and aspect which the arts and literature of Florence, Venice, Pisa, Ferrara, Rome, and the other Italian cities assumed under the Medicean and other princes, and even under the influence of Popes and Cardinals of Rome,* at the revival of letters in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and who also recollects the heathen forms and expressions, and, together with them, the infidel opinions and institutions, which the revolutionary philosophers and legislators of France adopted at the close of the last century. And, indeed, when we remember what Athens was in the days of Aristophanes, when we form in our minds a picture of all its grace and grandeur, when we recollect the splendour of its public buildings, the solid majesty of the Parthenon, and the dignified stateliness of the Propylæa, when we think of its works of sculpture and painting, the Panathenaic frieze of the Acropolis, and the frescoed walls of the Pœcile; and when we turn from these

beautiful objects to contemplate the dramatic literature of the same period, the stern sublimity of *Æschylus*, the chaste dignity of *Sophocles*, the pathetic sweetness of *Euripides*, and the poetical universality of *Aristophanes*; when thence we pass to the assembled thousands of Athenian citizens in the Pnyx, and behold them calmed into breathless silence, or swayed as the surface of the sea under the wind by the eloquence of the great orator 'who shook the arsenal and fulminated over Greece;'—who, I say, could then sternly blame us, if for some brief moments we felt enchanted and entranced by the fascinations of heathen antiquity, and if, under the influence of their soft and magic illusions, we almost wished ourselves to have lived in the age and country of *Aristophanes*? But *these passages* arouse us from our dream, they make us recoil from such a desire, they rescue us from the beguiling influence of this siren witchery, and send us back in thankfulness from the Athens of *Pericles* to our own age and country; they fill us with sentiments of heart-felt joy that we are *not* citizens of ancient Greece or Rome, but of that heavenly city of Christ, whose 'foundations are on the holy hills,' whose walls are of gold and precious stones, whose songs are the hymns of angels, the church of the living God."†

* It is said of Cardinal Rembo that he would not read the Scriptures lest it should injure the purity of his style. In support of Dr. Wordsworth's observations, read the life of Casa, Bishop of Benevento, and do *not* read the *Lusus Quinque Illustrium Poëtarum*. These persons seemed to think with *Hume*, that the Pagan Religion was so beautiful and attractive that *somewhere or other it must exist*. Petrarch was a bright and noble exception to the exceeding profligacy of the times he lived in, and such a life of him as *ought* to be written is still a desideratum in our literature.—REV.

† These observations of Dr. Wordsworth will approve themselves more in their truth and importance when we reflect that whatever is objectionable in *Aristophanes*, in *Horace*, or *Juvenal*, is as nothing compared to what may be found in other and remoter parts of classical literature, nor can we refrain on this subject from expressing the high admiration, the exceeding delight we feel, when reading the works of *Cicero*, in the purity of that great man's mind, such as almost to justify, if anything could, the singular panegyric of his biographer. See *Middleton's Life of Cicero*, ii. p. 512.—*Arnobius* says that some of the Pagans wanted the philosophical works of *Cicero destroyed*, as well as the Scriptures. Vid. l. iii. p. 103.—REV.

To remedy the supposed evils resulting from such passages as are alluded to in some of the ancient authors, some editions, both at home and abroad, have been given with omissions and curtailments, as has been done in Shakspeare and others of our poets. On this Dr. Wordsworth observes,

"It will probably be felt by those who hear me, that the tendency of these observations seems to be opposed to the use of what are commonly called *expurgated* editions of classical authors. On which I would remark, that it is not my purpose to argue the question between expurgated editions, as they are termed, and those which are not so; concerning which it would be difficult to lay down a rule applicable to all cases, and liable to no exception. Indeed, it seems to be a question of *degree*. If the good in an ancient author greatly predominate over the bad, it would seem doubtful how far the latter ought to be rooted out; but if the bad exceed the good, it would appear better not to use the book in education at all, or else not to *take the bad from the good, but the good from the bad*,* so that the book might be called a *selection* from the author's works, not an *edition* of them, which an expurgated edition cannot strictly be termed. But what it has been my endeavour to do, is, supposing an unexpurgated edition of Horace and Aristophanes to be used, to show the spirit in which it ought to be employed by the scholar, and the purposes which it ought to serve. I would also briefly observe in behalf of such an edition, that a *mutilated* work is not the work of the author† whose name it bears; and that truth is so precious a thing that it is doubtful whether any good cause can be served by what wears any semblance of a compromise of

it; that the passing over a vicious passage is an exercise of salutary moral reprobation, which would be lost if the passage were expunged; and that the other lessons which such passages have been shown to teach would be sacrificed; and that the broad lines of demarcation between Christianity and heathenism would be obliterated to the injury of the former, and to the loss of important evidence in its behalf. If no such passages occurred in the pages of Horace and Aristophanes, descriptive as they are of the social life and domestic manners of antiquity, the young scholar would be led to believe that human reason and intelligence had been able to purify society and to direct mankind in the path of virtue; and he would thus be betrayed into a most pernicious delusion. On the contrary, when he beholds these stains and blemishes on the pages of such highly gifted and inimitable writers as Aristophanes and Horace, what, in fact, does he there see, but the most convincing evidence that can be imagined of that all-important and all-satisfying truth, which is the very foundation of the Christian religion, that no fervour of genius, no powers of intellect, however great, no liveliness of conception however sublime, no magic workings of fancy however graceful, no quickness of wit however brilliant, no faculties of expression however various, could purify the heart of man; that they could not, in fine, perform the work of divine grace."

Having established the reasonableness of the studies he advocates, and successfully defended their use, Dr. Wordsworth enters into some explanation as to the *degree* of attention that such studies require, and the strictness with which they are enforced.

* It may be observed also, that some of these so-called expurgated editions have a kind of Janus's face, half Sheridan, half Wilberforce; for they extract the passages offensive to taste and morals from one part, and crowd them together in another. See the Delphin Martial, where all the rejected epigrams are drawn up together at the end. But we hardly know an author who wants such a complete scouring as this to be worth reading, not only in education, but in other respects.—REV.

† In modern times, we should use this observation, with this discretion; that, while we utterly reject the notion of mutilating, or *Bowdlering* the works of Shakspeare and Pope, we should resist the insertion in modern editions of pieces the authors themselves rejected, or never authorised. We have many poems in our possession by Pope, Burns, Chatterton, and even Thomson, which we hope never will appear to mar the lustre, and deform the beauty, of their acknowledged productions. Parts of Martinus Scriblerus are bad enough; but in the coarse and vulgar additions of a Frenchman, they are ten times worse. See Pigault le Brun, *Mélanges Littéraires et Critiques*, vol. ii. p. 73.—144, called "*Causes Célebres*," he has *cantharadised* the story.—REV.

"It is well known to you that you are here trained in writing Greek and Latin, not with a view to your gaining your livelihood by writing in the classical languages, or for the sake of the amount or quality of the Greek and Latin exercises that you may produce in the course of education; but because habitual practice in such compositions is found to be a very effective instrument of intellectual discipline and training; because it creates and confirms habits of industry and attention; and educates and strengthens the faculties of memory, imagination, invention, reasoning, and judgment: and serves to produce correctness, variety, and elegance of style and expression, qualities and attainments which are all of great practical value, as well as conducive to great gratification, and subservient, in due measure, to honour and dignity in all the liberal professions and important stations and employments of active life. You hardly need to be reminded, that in all the liberal arts proficiency is attended by a careful study of the best models; and what the Parthenon and Pantheon are to the sculptor and architect of modern times, that the best literary works of antiquity are to the philosopher, the historian, the orator, and the poet. These observations may supply an answer, if it should be asked, why so much time is devoted to the study of the classical languages as is universally the case in the grammar schools of England. And, to say a few

more words, once for all, on this important subject. Why, it perhaps may be inquired, is so much stress laid on these languages? why not give a large share of it to the acquisition of *modern* languages, the uses of which are evident, whereas, it may be demanded who in after life will be called upon to speak Greek? how few to write, or even to read it? To this question is replied, that the accurate knowledge of the Greek language neither is, nor ought to be, limited to a few. We maintain, on the contrary, that it would be greatly to be deplored, as a national loss and dishonour, if the study of the original words of the inspired text of the most precious volume of the world, the New Testament, were restricted to a few; and especially if it were ever to be renounced or forfeited by the English gentleman, as if it were not the fittest companion of his hours of meditation, the best guide, the sweetest solace, the noblest and sublimest delectation of his life. We should think that he had sustained a great injury, and had been deprived of a high privilege, if his education were not to be any longer of such a kind as to afford him access to those religious advantages which arise from a correct knowledge of the two classical languages, and which alone, in themselves, are sufficient to prove the permanent importance of these two languages in the education of a Christian gentleman."

The author then descends, as he calls it, and takes up a *lower* ground of defence certainly, yet one not by any means of small importance.

"The two classical languages, valuable in themselves and for what they contain, like the two precious metals gold and silver, have also, like these two metals, diffused themselves, with various admixtures, into the commerce of all the nations of Europe; they have flowed into the language and literature of a great part of the

civilized world; and thus they form an essential part of that intellectual currency which negotiates the exchange of one age and country with another; and we cannot understand accurately and fully the history, character, and language of any of the greatest nations of the earth without a knowledge of them."

After some judicious observations on the advantages to be derived from *writing* in Greek and Latin, an exercise promoting at once accuracy and copiousness of diction Dr. Wordsworth proceeds to urge the necessity of reading a *second time** what has once been read in the several branches of literature.

* A book that does not solicit the reader to a second, or rather to a frequent, perusal is read to little profit. We believe that we have read the *Paradise Lost* at least a hundred times, or, in other words, we have been reading it all our life long. And yet in the last perusal we noticed many things that had previously escaped us; and nearly so we may say of Pope, and had we the power we would do as Sir W. Jones is said to have done, read the whole of Cicero once every year. We think Dr. Arnold speaks of his reading *Livy* for the *fiftieth time*.—Rev.

"I will not (he says) dilate now on the great utility of *re-perusal*; suffice it to say, that the benefits of the first reading of a good author are never so deeply felt as after the second. It is not the superficial tillage of a large and unwieldy tract of land, but it is the deep and reiterated ploughing of the manageable estate which produces the rich harvest. With intellectual *latifundia* you have nothing to do. 'Laudato ingentia rura, Exiguam colito.' Thus, for instance, having a Latin essay to compose, sit not down to write, but to read: read a second, read a third time, those portions of the works of Cicero which you have already read; make your-

selves thoroughly familiar with them, let them be your grammar, your dictionary, your vocabulary: so, for the composition of your prize exercises in Latin verse, be not in too great haste to produce verses of your own, but carefully study and analyse again and again those of Virgil and of Horace. Read again what you have formerly read of Plato and Thucydides, and of the Athenian dramatists, before you commence your compositions in Greek prose and verse; be assured, it is only by having read again and again what was worth writing, that you can hope to write what will ever be worth *reading*," &c.

The sixth chapter treats of the Relations of School Discipline to Church Discipline, and of the great importance of the habits formed in the days of youth,

Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas.

"The grammar schools of England," he says, "are the nurseries of the Church, the *plantaria et seminaria ecclesiæ*: this is their true character. The spiritual ordinary, that is the Bishop in whose diocese they are, possesses and has always possessed jurisdiction over them. The licence to teach is derived from him. The books used are subject to his control. This may be shown from abundant proof and authority,* not necessary to be specified more minutely here, and it has been judicially declared † that English grammar

schools are of ecclesiastical cognizance, and the Bishops and clergy in convocation assembled have from time to time exercised jurisdiction over them, by prescribing what course of literary and religious instruction should be pursued in them; and some of the latest words of a large portion of that synod ‡ were those of protestation and remonstrance against the evil effects of the neglect of such control:§ and the statutes of the realm, as well as the canons of the church, are very explicit on these several points."

Passing from these particulars to general observations on the advantages of such systems of education as are now established among us, on the utility of the studies thus pursued to our future welfare, particularly as connected with religion, and on the necessity of them as supplying the place of those *supernatural* powers that have been withdrawn,

* The author refers to Bishop Gibson's Codex, pp. 1099, 1101, 1571; to Archbishop Sheldon's Orders in 1665; to Cardwell's Documentary Annals, ii. 274; to Archbishop Tenison's Letter to the Bishops of his Province, 1695, "Take all possible care that there be good schoolmasters in the several public schools within your diocese, not licensing any but," &c. Cardwell's Doc. An. ii. 337.

† The Lower House in 1702. Cardwell's Synodalia, pp. 712, 718.

‡ "It is the operation of this great principle recognising external authority as a control over individual opinion," which has efficaciously enabled the university of Oxford to exercise the students in the very centre of scepticism, in systems founded wholly on rationalism, and, therefore, full of poison, without risking any infection. She has taught them to reason and prove, without making reason and proof essential conditions of belief. She has inspired them with reverence for *heathens*, without forgetting themselves to be Christians. She has put into their hands the weapons which have been so often turned against the truth, without tempting their employment against herself. And the humility, sobriety, and thoughtfulness which her course of study tends to stamp upon their characters, both in religion and in social life, is the best answer to the problem of Tertullian which can be solved in no other way—*Quid ergo Athenis et Hierosolymis? Quid academix et ecclesiæ? quid Hereticis et Christianis? Nostra institutio de Porticu Salomonis est, qui et ipse tradiderat dominum in simplicitate cordis esse querendum. Viderint, qui Stoicum et Platonicum et Dialecticum Christianismum protulerunt. Tertull. de Præscript.*" See Sewall on Plato, p. 13.—REV.

"Let us pass on to observe that if human learning be useful for the promotion of religion, we have no reason to believe that this end will ordinarily be attained by other means, where these can be had, and we have on the contrary abundant reason to believe that it will not. We have no grounds for supposing that God will work a miracle to encourage our indolence. On the contrary, we see that God suspends his miracles, while they are in progress, at that very point where the ends which they have hitherto answered become attainable by human diligence. Thus the pillar of cloud disappeared from the sight of the Israelites on the banks of the river Jordan, and the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the corn of Canaan; thus the star failed to direct the magi when they could learn their way to the inn from men; thus our Lord raised to life the daughter of Jairus, but He ordered that something should be given her to eat; thus He called Lazarus from the grave, but He commanded others

to loose him and let him go. The question then is whether human learning be serviceable to religion? To which inquiry it may, perhaps, be replied by those who doubt the fact, that to answer this question in the affirmative would be to reject the argument which has been deduced in favour of Christianity from the illiterate character of its first preachers. Is it not inconsistent, they would allege, to draw an inference in favour of the Gospel from the simplicity of one apostle or teacher, and to say that Christianity was promoted by the learning of another? St. Matthew you allow was not versed in the wisdom of this world; nay, you assent, and justly too, that this absence of learning was no impediment to the cause of the Gospel; that it was an advantage to it; and will you now change your language, and affirm that the Christian cause was promoted by the pure diction of St. Luke or by the erudition of St. Paul? Are these things consistent with one another?"

Let us attend to the following distinction.

"No ignorant man was ever chosen a minister of Christ, simply because of his ignorance; nor an obscure man selected solely because of his obscurity; nor a poor man only because of his poverty. St. Matthew was not called to be an apostle because he was a publican, but because, being a publican, he was known by Christ to possess such disinterestedness, such contempt of wealth, and, even in his publican's office, and therefore more remarkable, such faith, obedience, humility, and charity as would qualify him, through the co-operation of God's preventing, restraining, quickening, and guiding grace, to be an appropriate object of divine mercy, an instrument of God's almighty power, and an evidence to the world that by means which men despise God is able to overcome that which they most glory in, and as a proof that a victory so gained is due not to man but to God. Let, therefore, no one presume that because the apostles were unlearned men, therefore his own ignorance will commend him to God. Let him not suppose this until he has also the spiritual graces of an apostle, and then he will surely know that all presumption is hateful to God. Let not, indeed, the wise man glory in his wisdom, still less let the fool glory in his folly. God, it is true, has no need of man's learning, but still less has he need of man's ignorance, and further, though God has no need of human science, yet man has need of it; and, while man's ignorance of those things which he can and ought to learn is dis-

pleasing to God, as a base and ungrateful neglect of the talents committed by God himself to his trust, so is it also highly pernicious to man. There cannot be a stronger proof of this than that afforded by the case of the apostles themselves. They were illiterate men it is true, but observe this, their defect of human learning was compensated by supernatural gifts of spiritual wisdom, the very bestowal of which proved the defect. For God would not have wrought a miracle to give what was unnecessary. Moses did not bring water from the rock except in the desert; Christ did not feed the five thousand in the streets of Capernaum, but on a desolate mountain in the evening. Nothing then can more clearly prove the use of human learning in the promotion of religion and piety than the miracle worked by God for the supply of its substitutes to the first preachers of Christianity in the gift of tongues, and in the spirit of interpretation. Again, be it observed, that this supply of supernatural means to them did not diminish, but rather increased, their obligation to use all the human aids which were within their reach. The miracle was wrought, not to tempt them to indolence, but to excite them to exertion. Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. The sons of the prophets, under the old dispensation, were brought up in colleges and in schools. Daniel studied the writings of Jeremiah, and so the apostle who was endued above measure with all divine gifts and graces, and was

ought up into the third heaven, not only inspired his son Timothy to give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to discipline, to meditation, and to continue in these things (*be sober, be vigilant*), but he has instructed to him, and through him to all succeeding ages of the world, what his own practice was in this respect, even at the close of his long career, when he might seem to have reached the highest degree of spiritual perfection attainable by man. St. Paul has not only shown what his own studies* had been, by quoting Epimenides, Aratus, and Menander, but he was not

advised to give Timothy the commission in the text.—The cloak that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest bring with thee, and the books; but especially the parchments.† If then, as we see, the great inspired apostle of the Gentiles wrote this at the very close of his life, who will venture to suggest any human means that may conduce to his own improvement in Divine wisdom; much more who will dare to halt on his own ignorance or indolence with complacency, or presume that it will be a recommendation to him in the sight of God?‡

From the first promulgation by the unlearned, and its subsequent reception by the learned from the unlearned, arises a double argument, the author says, in behalf of the truth of Christianity. It was preached by the ignorant, yet did not shun the scrutiny of the wise. It converted its enemies into allies. The elephants of Carthage are now used against herself.‡ The foolishness of the Gospel having overthrown the wisdom of the world, used it as its own advocate against the world.

“So,” says Lord Bacon, in the *Advancement of Learning*, (book i.) “in the election of instruments, which it pleased God to use for the plantation of the faith, notwithstanding that at the first He did employ persons altogether unlearned, otherwise than by inspiration, more evidently to declare His own immediate working, and

to shew all human wisdom and knowledge; yet nevertheless that counsel of His was no sooner performed, but in the next vicissitude and succession, He did send His Divine truth into the world, waited on with other learning, as with servants or handmaids; for so we see St. Paul who was only learned among the

* *Tasso Cilix erat apostolus. Tantum autem studium rerum philosophicarum et disciplinarum quia energeticus depant Tarsenses incoxit* (Strabone teste) ut superarent Athenas, Alexandriam, et si quis alius nominari potest locus, ubi philosophorum et artium ad humanitatem pertinentium, scholæ haberentur. Hunc quasi agmine facto insecuti fuerunt veteres Christianæ ecclesiæ doctores, &c. Alberti Oratio de Theologia et Criticis Cambio. See Blackwall's *Sac. Classics*, ii. p. 54.—REV.

† The parchment might, as Mr. Wordsworth observes, serve as common places into which St. Paul had transcribed extracts from various authors, or observations of his own;—*Theophyl.* ad locum de *μερῶναι ἱσως αὐτῶν ὁ φιλικώτερά τινά περιέχον*. See Blackwall's *Sacred Classics*, i. 317, and Bp. Bull's *Serm.* 2 Tim. iv. 13.—REV.

‡ We have never been able to understand the reason of both the Romans and their enemies, the Epirotes and Carthaginians, placing so high a value on elephants as an arm of war, seeing that we had once the curiosity to number up the battles in which they were used by or against the Romans, and we found in by far the greater number of instances they proved either useless or even injurious to their own party. The ready and effective way of destroying them also, such as is now used in India, was early discovered and practised. What an expense and encumbrance too to an army in its Alpine marches; nor do we recollect that they ever decided the fate of a battle, except perhaps in the first engagement of Pyrrhus; but we have never seen nor been able to obtain a curious and learned treatise on the subject, by Schlegel, in his *Indische Bibliothek*. i. 173, fol.

On the subject of Hannibal's passage over the Alps, we find that the learned Dr. Arnold makes no mention at all of the famous story of the dissolution of the calcareous rocks by vinegar, we presume, as either inexplicable or not worthy of notice. We have always considered that it arose from the later historians, who copied the facts from the older annalists, whether in prose or verse, mistaking a metaphorical expression for a plain one. The rocky obstacles were removed by the labours of the army, who worked indefatigably on this arduous and destructive march. The drink of the soldiers was vinegar and water; and, increase of labour being rewarded by additional rations of provisions and drink, it was said in the homely and plain style of the old annalists, that vinegar dissolved the rock, as we should say in our days the same of brandy or rum. “*Vina dabant animos.*”—REV.

Apostles, had his pen most used in the Scriptures of the New Testament; so again we find that many of the ancient bishops and fathers of the Church were excellently read in all the learning of the heathen.' So it was that in the next ages of Christianity victories were won. Justin Martyr, the former Platonist, refuted the philosophers of the Academy. Tertullian, one of the most learned and eloquent of heathens, was converted to Christ, and devoted his learning and eloquence to plead at Rome for the religion of Jesus. St. Cyprian, once the most distinguished advocate in the forum of Carthage, confounded the African orators of Paganism from the Christian pulpit. In St. Chrysostom, the school of Libanius in which he was educated became tributary to the Church of Christ. St. Augustin, once the teacher of rhetoric at Milan, and the most subtle of Manicheans, overthrew the sophist and the Manichee. In these and other instances, not merely did Christianity gain a victory over her adversaries, by convincing the wisest and most learned among them; but she displayed it to the world, by leading them in a glorious and

blessed triumph under her liberty-giving yoke; and she extended her conquests, by using their wisdom and learning in her own behalf."

"Let then (says the author in another place,) their secular studies be imbued with a religious spirit, and be followed with a single eye to God's glory and service; let the poets, philosophers, and historians of antiquity be employed to inform their judgment, to strengthen their understandings, to elevate their imaginations, to dignify their eloquence, and to enlarge their wisdom and experience, and let the faculties thus schooled and developed be consecrated to Him from whence they came. Let these things, I say, be recognised and practised in the schools of England, and we cannot doubt that under God's providence, when the national youth, thus trained up and exercised, has grown up into the national manhood, then the country will enjoy those blessings, temporal and spiritual, of peace, contentment, and prosperity, which God has promised to those who believe and obey him, and who dwell together in unity," &c.

After some other observations the author says,

"Let me exhort you then diligently to consider that you would have abundant motives, reasons, and encouragements for the careful and accurate study of the Greek and Latin languages in which you are engaged here, and ample cause for gratitude to God that you have the means of acquiring them, and you would have sufficient arguments to convince you of your bounden duty to avail yourselves, while you may, of these opportunities, if all other considerations were put out of the question, and if all the arguments that could be employed on this subject were reduced to one alone, namely, that in one of these two languages, the Greek and Latin, are preserved the most authentic and ancient expositions, (those of St. Chrysostom, St. Jerome, St. Augustin, Theodoret, and Theophylact,) of the sacred text of the New Testament; that in these tongues are comprised the most ancient and important materials for its elucidation, whether they be creeds, canons of councils, ancient liturgies, or the writings of the Catholic fathers and ecclesiastical his-

torians, or whether they be those of profane authors, and even adversaries to the truth; and that, as without a sound grammatical knowledge of these two languages you cannot comprehend the inspired original, so none of all your intellectual pleasures will be equal to that with which you will perceive that the more minute your examination, the more accurate your scrutiny, of that original, and the more copious the stores of learning you bring to its study, the more strong your faith has become, that the Gospel of Christ "is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Your intellectual pursuits will thus be invested with surpassing beauty, and productive of unspeakable joy, while they lead you on from things earthly to Divine. Thus your ordinary studies here will in their pursuit, and much more in their end, be holy, happy, and heavenly; they will be "like the ports of the gates of the daughter of Sion," which lead from the regions of earth to the city of the living God."

The disproportion between the power of the instruments, it is observed, and the work which was to be done, and the successful execution of the work by means of such instruments as were chosen, are irrefragable proofs that the Gospel of Christ was no *human* device.

"If the Gospel had been of human and not of Divine origin, its founder would not have commenced with calling to him the

poor and ignorant, but the noble, the powerful, and the wise. Thus paganism propagated itself; thus, in later days,

Mahometanism gained its ascendancy. He would have begun with enlisting in his cause the Herodian, the Scribe, and the Pharisee: he would have chosen, not the Matthews, but the Nathaniels: he would have attempted to obtain the advocacy of some of those learned and eloquent Gentile philosophers who were at that time engaged in treating the great questions of man's moral duties, and of his greatest happiness; but he would not have chosen as a promulgator of his doctrines, and as the first historian of his life, Matthew the publican. Socrates had Plato and Xenophon for the narrators of his acts, and expositors of his opinions; Plato chose Speusippus, and Aristotle appointed Theophrastus, as his successor. But Jesus Christ chose not a Plato, or a Xenophon, or a Theophrastus, as the interpreter of his sayings, and as the annalist of his life. We read the sermon on the mount, and the narrative of our Lord's passion, in the pages of one whom the Gentile would despise for his country, and the Jew hate for his profession. Nor is this all. If Christianity had been of human, and not of Divine origin, and had been committed to such instruments as St. Matthew, the design of its promulgation must have speedily ended in failure and contempt. But what *was* the actual result? While the wisdom of the wise has come to nought, while the voice of learning and eloquence is dumb,

while the greatest glory of ancient philosophy is, that it discovered to the world some faint glimmerings of the light to be revealed hereafter in the Gospel; while the religion of kings and emperors, of dictators and consuls, of senates and fleets and armies; the religion of poetry, of painting, of architecture, and of sculpture; the religion of public banquets and of private and household meetings; a religion consecrated by time and confirmed by custom; woven into every transaction of life; ministerial to pleasure, flattering to pride; indulgent to bad passion, stimulant of good; one favourable to luxury, laudatory of courage; divinising vice, and yet encomiastic of virtue; at once every thing to all men; a religion delighting the eye and ear with beautiful sights and sounds, identified with the history and the language of the greatest nations of the world, and incorporated on the very soil of their country, dwelling in consecrated groves, and streams, and hills; whilst this religion, I say, has no sacrifice, no temple, no altar, and has not left a single tongue to plead its cause;—the voice of Matthew the publican is heard and revered in every nation under Heaven. He is beloved in more countries than the name of the greatest conqueror was ever feared; he has enlarged the world by giving it a knowledge of what it will be hereafter."

There is in the volume one very pleasing chapter (the twentieth), containing a brief account of that very remarkable person the author of the *History of the Jews*. The materials which form the narrative of Josephus are so interesting that we should express our surprise at its being so much neglected, were it not that few works of the ancient authors are read in these days, except those which are recommended and distinguished by purity of style and grace of expression. This is all that can be effected at school or college, and after that golden period of study, as Hurd used to call it, has passed away, the claims of society prove too strong for the attractions of ancient literature, and the vast and valuable body of knowledge bequeathed to us, from the days of Socrates to those of Tully and Tacitus, is left to the undisputed possession of a few studious and contemplative persons, who, in the engagements of the present, are not willing to forego the recollection of the past, and who, on the flowery and platane-shaded banks of Isis, or in the suburban shades of Welwyn, are endeavouring by a truly critical use of extensive erudition to throw light on the history and philosophy of the most enlightened portion of mankind. Let us now turn to Josephus.

* Supposing the Christian religion to have been given to the world in the days when Greece was most eminent in knowledge, reasoning, and intellectual powers—in the days of Aristotle and Plato, it would be a curious speculation to know how it would have been received by them. It was a pretty fiction mentioned by *Nicetas*, that when *Christ* descended into Hades to preach the Gospel to the dead, the first who believed in him, and converted—was *Plato*.—REV.

"He affords us a remarkable instance of a Jew amply furnished with the social and intellectual advantages which were not possessed by the first preachers of Christianity. His circumstances, in this respect, were the opposite of theirs; he was younger than any of the apostles and evangelists of Christ, being born four years after Christ's Ascension; he was born not in any obscure village of Galilee, but in the capital of Judæa. And thus, we cannot doubt that from his earliest infancy he enjoyed opportunities of studying the collective history of the Birth, Miracles, Preaching, Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Jesus Christ, and of hearing from eye-witnesses a faithful account of those mighty works which were not done in a corner. He was a descendant of the Maccabean princes, and born to opulence; he was instructed in all the wisdom, both Jewish and Gentile, of his age. Like John the Baptist, in whose doctrines he proves himself to have been conversant, he was of a sacerdotal family, and, like him, he meditated and fasted in the wilderness. Like St. Paul, he sat at the feet of Jewish doctors, and was of the strictest sect, a Pharisee. His acquaintance with Gentile literature was so extensive that it has called forth the admiration of the most learned of the Christian fathers, St. Jerome. 'Mihi miraculum subit, quomodo (Josephus) vir Hebræus, et ab infantia Sacris Literis nutritus, cunctam Græcorum Bibliothecam evoluerit.' As an orator, he was deputed to plead before the emperor Nero at Rome, in behalf of those Jewish priests whom Felix had imprisoned. As a statesman, he was panegyrised by the national council of the Jewish Sanhedrim, on account of his wise administration of the province of Galilee. As a general, he was distinguished by his skilful and intrepid defence of the garrison of Iotapa against Vespasian, the leader of the imperial forces of Rome in the reign of Nero. In the camp of Titus, he was an eye-witness of the dreadful chastisement which God inflicted on the devoted city of Jerusalem, and thus he became qualified to describe with his pen, as an historian, those grievous afflictions which it then endured, and which he has narrated in such terms as to afford the fullest and most circumstantial attestation to the words in which our Lord pre-

dicted them. Designing to write the annals of his own nation, he was necessarily led to study diligently the Scriptures of the Old Testament, from which he has derived, as he declares, the materials of his own historical work. He was, also, a chosen instrument in the hands of Almighty God for preserving the integrity of the Hebrew text of the Hebrew Scriptures; for he was permitted, through the signal favour of Titus, to rescue with his own hands the authentic copy of the Sacred Volume from the Temple of Jerusalem, a little before its destruction by the Romans. He was intimate with the most learned and powerful men of his own nation, and especially esteemed and beloved by King Herod Agrippa the younger, whom St. Paul testifies to have been expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews, and who read, revised, and approved the writings of Josephus."

"Unhappily this worldly wisdom of Herod, though offensive to the great mass of the Jewish people, had infected the minds of the wealthy and noble of the nation with the contagion of a most pernicious principle. Alas! it exerted too much influence on Josephus. A struggle arose in his heart between Jerusalem and Rome. He could not, indeed, divest himself of the proud recollection that he was descended from the Asmonean princes, and yet he aspired to be the friend of the Roman emperors who subjugated his country. He was dazzled by their favour and won by their munificence. By them he was honoured with statues in imperial Rome. His History of the Jewish War was given to the world under the high patronage of the imperial authority, and a copy of it was received with honour within the dignified and regal walls of that great intellectual temple of the world, the Palatine Library at Rome. He was presented by the Roman power with large domains in Judæa. But, alas! having gained all the good things of this world, he lost himself. His freedom of thought and action was gone. He had sacrificed his conscience. He became in succession the familiar associate and client of Poppæa, of Titus, and of Domitian.* Observe to what bondage he was now reduced. He made mean compromises in politics, he contrived contemptible shifts and adjustments in morals, and weak and worldly

* "Josephi historiam vulgo videmus non satis suo prætio et pondere æstimari: alii enim viri auctoritatem aspernantur: alii evangelistis tantum non anteponerent. Nos ita existimamus Flavianum Josephum judiciosissimum esse scriptorem; nisi quod, dum Judæicam doctrinam ad litteraturam Græcam, forte in gratiam Vespasiani et Titî accommodat a genuino illo Judaismi colore videtur alicubi recessisse," &c. *Gausseti Diss. de Stud. Theol. ratione*, p. 26.—REV.

accommodations in religion. Let us open his National History of the Jews. You will there see that he dedicates it to Epaphroditus, a Roman, the freedman of the savage Nero, the master of the stoic Epictetus. Commence its perusal, and you will observe that he professes that he cannot perceive any internal spiritual meaning in the primeval prophecies of the inspired volume; with him the bruising of the serpent's head hath nothing spiritual. Proceed in his history, and you find that he sends Abraham to learn philosophy in Egypt. He parallels the crossing of the Red Sea with an event in the Asiatic campaigns of Alexander. He passes over in silence the idolatry of the golden calf in the desert. He says not a word of the brazen serpent in the wilderness. He makes David assert that God commanded the Israelites to build a temple as soon as they entered Canaan, and, by falsely accusing his countrymen of having neglected the divine command in this respect, he vindicates them from the Gentile objection, that they had for many hundred years a religion without a temple. He is unwilling, indeed he is *afraid*, to interpret Daniel's prophecy concerning the universal kingdom of the Messiah, lest he should offend the powers of Rome.

He is fearful of avowing his belief in the history of Jonah and the whale. He allows his readers to judge of these and other miracles which he records according to their own inclinations, and to give them credence or not, as they may deem most rational. He believes that the Hebrew prophets composed their prophecies in Greek and Roman metres. If he speaks of the tenets of his own Pharisees he declares that they resemble those of the most respected sect among the Romans, the Stoics: he compares the Essenes to the Pythagoreans. When taken prisoner by Vespasian he did not hesitate to assure the Roman general, in whose camp he was, that he was the person whose coming the sacred books of the Jews predicted. He prophesied that Vespasian would be king of the Jews, and emperor of the world, and he was punished by God and given over to further delusions through the fulfilment of this prophecy. Thenceforth he was favoured by Vespasian, and by the other members of the Flavian family, and he added their appellation to his own. He became *Flavius Josephus*, and in good truth he was in deed, as well as in word, not only Josephus the Jew, but also Flavius the Roman," &c.

We may refer, as no unfit conclusion, to one of Isaac Barrow's copious and eloquent discourses "On Industry in our particular calling as scholars." "Our business (he says) is to attain knowledge, not concerning obvious and vulgar matters, but about sublime, abstruse, and knotty subjects, remote from common observation and sense, to get sure and exact notions about which will try the best forces of our mind with their utmost endeavours; in firmly settling principles, in strictly deducing consequences, in orderly digesting conclusions, in faithfully retaining what we learn by our contemplation and study. And if to get a competent knowledge about a few things, or to be reasonably skilful in any sort of learning, be difficult, how much industry does it require to be well seen in many, or to have waded through the vast compass of learning, in *no part* whereof a scholar may be conveniently or handsomely ignorant. Seeing there is such a connexion of things, and dependence of notions, that one part of learning doth confer light upon another, that we then can hardly well understand anything, without knowing divers other things; that he will be a lame scholar who hath not an insight into many kinds of knowledge; that he can hardly be a good scholar who is not a general one. To understand so many languages, which are the shells of knowledge; to comprehend so many sciences, full of various theories and problems; to peruse so many histories of ancient and modern times; to know the world both natural and human; to be acquainted with the various inventions, inquiries, opinions, and controversies of learned men; to skill the arts of expressing our mind and imparting our conceptions with advantage, so as to instruct or persuade others; these are works, indeed, which will exercise and strain all our faculties, our reason, our fancy, our memory, in painful study. Consider, if you please, what a scholar *Solomon* was; besides his skill in politics, which was his principal

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JOHN ROUS, ANTIQUARY, OF WARWICK.
From his Roll in the College of Arms.

J. De Witt del.

faculty and profession, he had an exquisite skill in natural philosophy and medicine. He was well versed in mathematics. Of his mechanic skill he left for his monument the most glorious structure that ever stood upon earth. He was very skilful in poetry and music; he had great ability in rhetoric; he did wonderfully excel in ethiers. As for theology, as the study of that was the chief study to which he exhorteth others; he was himself most conversant therein. In fine, there was no sort of knowledge to which he did not apply his study. Such a scholar was he; and such if we have a noble ambition to be, we must use the course that he did, which was first in his heart to prefer wisdom before all earthly things; then to pray God for it, or for his blessing in quest of it; then to use the means of attaining it, diligent searching and hard study." The author winds up his exhortations by informing us "that Luther would not part with a little Hebrew he had for all the Turkish empire," and that "a lank purse is better than an empty brain."

We must express our parting approbation of the feeling and spirit in which Dr. Wordsworth's work is written, and of the sound argument and knowledge by which it is conducted throughout. And, seeing that there is so much unprofitable discussion, dangerous speculation, and unsound doctrine at once assailing us from opposite quarters, it is consolatory to find that those who are the most noted for their learning and their temperate wisdom are speaking on the most important subjects in language too impressive and authentic to be listened to without conviction. Thus are the doctrines of our faith and our Church best adorned and perhaps our dangers best removed; and assuredly it is not in her secular privileges, not in the antiquity of her establishment, not in the opulence of her members, nor even in the orthodoxy of her tenets, that she is to trust in days like these, wherein, on the one hand, a fond and mistaken piety is desecrating her altars, and on the other, a cloud of dark and pestilential heresies is frowning over her battlements.

JOHN ROUS, THE ANTIQUARY, OF WARWICK.

(*With a Plate.*)

WE are enabled by the courtesy of the College of Arms to present to our readers an accurate copy of the Portrait of John Rous, of Warwick, one of the most eminent of our earliest English antiquaries. The original is drawn upon a contemporary historical roll preserved in the Library of the College; and is the same which was engraved by the hands of Hollar at the expense of Elias Ashmole for Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, and copied by Michael Borghers, at the expense of Dr. Richard Mead, for Hearne's edition of Rous's *Historia Regum Angliæ*. The very moderate or rather the very distant degree of resemblance which was at that time deemed sufficient when an ancient work of art was represented, makes one wonder that any such trouble was taken at all,

and more than smile when learned men are seen inditing pompous dedications, or accepting high-flown compliments, for having been the patrons or propagators of such unsatisfactory achievements. Ashmole's copy gave a very slight idea of Rous's figure, and a wholly different version of his features: the present copy, by Mr. John Swaine, will be found much more successful in both respects.

The life of Rous was written by Leland among his other lives of English authors, and like the rest has been "decanted" again and again, with slight dilutions and variations, by Bale, Pits, Nicolson, &c. &c. On the present occasion it will be quite as easy (thanks to Hearne's index,) to go to the source from which Leland principally derived it, namely, the state-

ments which Rous himself lets fall in his *Historia Regum*.

John Rous was born at Warwick, and was the son of Geoffrey Rous of that town, descended from the Rouses of Brinklow in Warwickshire.* He was educated at Oxford, where he received the degree of Master of Arts.† On leaving the university he returned to his native town, and immediately found a home as chaplain of the neighbouring hermitage of Guy's Cliffe.‡ This was about the year 1445,§ and,

therefore, before the chapel and its appurtenant buildings were rebuilt in the latter part of the reign of Henry VI.

Of all the places which Leland visited in his "laboriose" journeys through England, none delighted him more than Guy's Cliffe. "Vidi multa loca in quibus natura variâ ludit amœnitate: nullus tamen in primo conspectu magis unquam meis adblandiebatur oculis." But the occasion is one on which the full account of the place which he gives in his Itinerary may properly be quoted:

* So Sir William Dugdale, on the authority of one of Rous's rolls. Leland had supposed him to have been "of the house of the Rouses of Ragley by Aulcester." Rous himself makes the following remarks upon the name, when speaking of the death of King William Rufus, his possible descent from whom, in a tone apparently more serious than jocose, he leaves as a matter of doubt: "Iste rex obijt sine prole proprii corporis legitimo. De alijs mentionem non facio, quia de facto erat vir valde incontinens, et quamvis ejusdem cognominis fuero, Rous videlicet cognominatus, non tamen ab ipso linealiter descendere nec nego, sed sub dubitatione relinquo. Venerunt generosi illius nominis cum Conquestore in Angliam, et vix est in Anglia unus comitatus vel nullus quid in illo de generosis aut plebeis sunt illius cognominis incolæ et indigenæ, quidam de ipso, quidam de alijs illius nominis linealiter descendentes."

† Wood assigns him to Balliol College, because he speaks of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, as his fellow scholar; but the words "in universitate Oxoniensi tempore mei conscolarem" seem of scarcely sufficient force to identify the college, and, though he notices many other colleges, he never mentions Balliol.

‡ He does not himself say that he at once received such preferment, but merely that he removed thither from the university, and had resided there more than forty-one years when he wrote his book: "Et ibi cum ab universitate recessi mansionem elegi, et continuavi per multos annos; quorum anno xlii^{do}. hunc libellum ad laudem Dei, beatæ Mariæ et omnium sanctorum, et complacentiam et proficuum regis regnique compilavi." Bryan Twyne, and after him Anthony à Wood, misread this as implying that the book was written in the 42d year of his age.

§ Because his *Historia Regum* was written shortly after the birth of Prince Arthur, in 1486, from which deduct forty-one years for the statement mentioned in

"There is a right goodly chappell of saint Mary Magdalene upon Avon river, *ripa dextra*, scant a mile above Warwick. The place of some is called Gibclife, of some Guy cliffe; and ould fame remaineth with the people there, that Guido earle of Warwike in king Athelston's dayes had a great devotion to this place, and made an oratory there. Some adde unto it, that, after he had done great victories in outward partes, and had bene so long absent that he was thought to have been dead, he came and livid in this place like an heremite, unknown to his wife Felice, untill at the article of his death he shewed what he was. Men shewe a cave there in a rocke hard on Avon ripe, where they say that he used to sleepe. Men alsoe yet shewe fayre springes in a fayre meadow thereby, where they say earle Guido was wont to drinke. This place had ben to the time of Richard earle of Warwike onely a small chappell and a cottage wherein an heremite dwelt.

"Earle Richard, bearing a great devotion to the place, made there a goodly new chappell, dedicate to saint Mary Magdalene, and founded two chauntery priests there to serve God. He sett up there an image of earle Guido gyant-like, and enclosed the silver welles in the meadows with pure white sliche stones like marble, and there sett up a praty house open like a cage covered, onely to keepe comers thither from the raine. He also made there a praty house of stone for the chauntery priests, by the chappell. The landes that he gave to it lye about the house. It is a house of pleasure, a place meet for the muses. There is sylence, a praty wood, *antra in vivo saxo*, the river roulding over the stones with a praty

the preceding note. Anthony à Wood says, the History was written in 1483, a date manifestly erroneous, being two years before the accession of Henry VII. to whom it is addressed.

noyse, nemusculum ibidem opacum, fontes liquidi et gemmei, prata florida, antra muscosa, rivi levis et par saxa decursus, necnon solitudo et quies musis amicissima."

Rous, however, was not a recluse confined to this solitary spot like some of the hermits his predecessors. Guy's Cliff was within an easy mile of Warwick, where he could enjoy the society not only of his early friends and relations, but also of the priests and clerks connected with the collegiate church. The neighbouring castles of Warwick and Leamington frequently attracted the concourse of the court, or the great earls; and so far did Rous take an interest in political matters that he once ventured to draw a petition on the state of the country, which he presented to the Parliament held at Coventry in the year 1459, though, as he confesses, it failed to attract attention.* From such matters, as may readily be supposed, he did not escape without making some enemies.† He was occasionally a visitor of the metropolis, where he mentions having perused the records at Guildhall,‡ and that he saw the elephant which was brought to London in the reign of Edward the Fourth.§ On one occasion he even travelled so far as North Wales and the Isle of Anglesey, being sent thither for the purpose of consulting the Welsh chronicles.||

Rous was honoured by intercourse with John Fox, bishop of Exeter, to whom he lent a book on the subjection of the crown of Scotland to that of England.¶

With regard to the writings of Rous, Leland affirms that he had seen and read the following:—

* P. 120.

† "*Sepius in diebus meis, ut Deus novit, injuste vexatus fui in multis tribulationibus,*" &c. p. 137.

‡ P. 200. § P. 212.

|| By whom he does not say (p. 54). Whether Leland had any other authority for his flourishing phrase, "*perlustratis enim apud Anglos et Cambros omnibus fere bibliothecis,*" does not immediately appear; but it is evident that he gives a wrong colouring to Rous's biography, when he represents him as first travelling to form his historical collections, and afterwards seeking out the retirement of Guy's Cliff in order to digest them.

¶ *Historia Regum*, p. 190.

On the antiquity of the town of Warwick.

On the Bishops of Worcester.

On the antiquity of Guy's Cliff.

On the Earls of Warwick.

Against a false history of the antiquity of Cambridge.

An unfinished work on the antiquity of the English universities.*

And also a Chronicle, a complete volume, to which in honour of his town he gave the title "*Verovicum.*"

Besides these, Rous himself tells us that he wrote a tractate on Giants, particularly of those that lived after the Flood.†

Some of these exist in a volume of Dugdale's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum (o. 2); but only two of them, and a third work, the Life of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, have attained the honour of being printed.

His most connected work is his "*Historia Regum Angliæ,*" which was edited by Hearne in 1716, 8vo. and a second edition in 1745. The original manuscript is a small quarto volume; of 136 vellum leaves, in the British Museum, MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. XII. Hearne made use of a transcript taken by Ralph Jennings, and now in the Bodleian Library, collating it with another transcript in the library of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, supposed to have been made for Archbishop Parker.

Rous was not without the highest ambition of an historical writer, that of influencing the policy of his own or future times. He gives the following account of the origin of this work:—Master John Seymour, the master of the works of the college of Windsor, who had been his fellow-scholar at Oxford, requested him in the latter days of Edward IV. to compile an "*opusculum*" of the kings and princes founders of churches and cities, as a guide for the selection of the statues

* *Historia Regum*, p. 18.

† Quoted by Leland in his *Collectanea*, iv. 110, 212, 224.

‡ This volume is remarkably full of the autograph signatures of eminent men, written on its fly-leaves: in front are those of Tho. Allen. Tho. Cotton. Again, Thomas Cotton, and at the end, Henricus Ferrarius. Wilms. Dugdale, A° 1634. A. Woode, 1667. Antonius Beauforde, and Anthonius Huldratus.

to be placed in the niches of St. George's Chapel. This the troubles of the times rendered useless; and many of his friends who remembered his former political writings, particularly in the bill which he offered to the Parliament at Coventry, urged him to pursue the subject of the grievances of the people, especially in the pillage and destruction of country towns. From these motives he threw his former materials into his new work, in the modest hope that "its frequent perusal by the nobles might incite their hearts to the glory of God and the great profit of the commonwealth."*

The book is addressed to King Henry the Seventh, the birth of whose son Prince Arthur it concludes with noticing.

Leland had a high opinion of the historical labours of John Rous. He admitted that he was not to be compared with Polydore Vergil for eloquence of style, but at the same time thought that he far exceeded him in research. It may be concluded, however, that this judgment proceeded as much from dislike of Polydore as from admiration of Rous. Those who wish to know the weaknesses of Rous's history, will find them pointed out in Walpole's *Historic Doubts*.

His *History of the Earls of Warwick*, in the form of a pictorial roll, is a work of high curiosity, not so much for its apocryphal and frequently erroneous contents, as for the singular series of drawings with which it is illustrated. One original copy of it is in the College of Arms. Rous appears to have kept it by him, and to have inserted additions from time to time. His own portrait, which is now published, occurs at the back of a representation of Edward the Confessor, with which, it is probable, the roll at one time commenced. A minute and careful description of this roll is desirable. According to present appearances its parts are somewhat disarranged, but that may have arisen from Rous's own contrivances when making insertions, in consequence of the pedigrees, &c. written on the back. Unfortunately it has been considerably injured by the application of galls. The drawing of Richard III. surrounded by his badges, was engraved

for Dallaway's *Heraldic Researches*, as are ten other figures in two plates,* one of which contains, Henry Duke of Warwick, Anne Countess of Warwick, Richard Earl of Warwick, Isabel Duchess of Clarence, and George Duke of Clarence, and the other, Edward Earl of Warwick, Margaret Countess of Salisbury, Queen Anne, Richard III. and Edward Prince of Wales. More recently, two other figures, namely, Saint Dobricius, and Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, have been engraved for Mr. Spicer's *History of Warwick Castle*, a portion of that splendid work, the *Vitruvius Britannicus*.

Another copy of this roll has been discovered among a nobleman's muniments, and Mr. Pickering is now preparing to publish it in fac-simile. We are informed that the drawings are more highly finished, or in better preservation, than those in the Roll at the College at Arms. The inscriptions are in English instead of Latin, and the following remarkable inscription under the figure of Richard III. shows it to have been made during the reign of that monarch.

"The moost myghty prynce, Rycharde, by the grace of God kynge of Ynglond and of Fraunce and lord of Ireland, by verrey matrimony w^t ow^t dyscontynewans or any defylunge yn the lawe by eyre male lineally dyscendyng from kynge Harre the Second. All avarice set a-asyde, rewled hys subgettys in hys realme ful comendablylly, poneschynge offenders of hys lawes, specially extorcioners and oppressers of hys comyns, and chereshyng them that were wertueus, by the whyche dyscrete guydynge he gat gret thank of God and love of all hys subgettys ryche and pore, and gret laud of the people of all othyr landys about hym."

Whereas in the *Heralds' College* roll King Richard is dismissed much more summarily, and with a very different epithet.

"Ricardus tercius Rex Anglie, Anne Regine, filie secunde Ricardi Nevil comitis Warwici et Anne comitisse uxoris sue, Infelix maritus."

A third copy of this roll, made probably in the reign of Elizabeth, occurs

* We are not aware for what purpose, or when, these two plates were engraved. Though not modern, they are not mentioned in the last edition of Granger's *Biographical History*.

in an heraldic manuscript now the MS. Lansdowne 882, and which was in 1729 in the possession of Thomas Ward, esq. of Warwick. Its inscriptions, which are in English, were then printed by Hearne attached to his "*Historia Ricardi II.*" pp. 217—239; but the original was not the same as that last mentioned, as it did not include Richard III. or Anne Neville, nor some other curious passages.

There was also in Sir William Dugdale's time, in the possession of Robert Arden, esq. of Park Hall, Warwickshire, a Roll by Rous with painted figures of the British and English Kings, and of the nobility of the county of Warwick.*

Rous's Life of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, is in the volume now the Cottonian MS. Julius E. iv. Its drawings, representing the various incidents of the Earl's adventures, consist of fifty-three subjects beautifully sketched with a pen, (evidently in preparation for subsequent illumination,) followed by two pages of pedigree ornamented with half-length figures of the parties mentioned. The whole series of designs is engraved in the second volume of Strutt's *Manners and Customs*, &c. of the English, and in the third volume of that work, Plate XLVIII. is a portion of the pedigree, where the author absurdly criticises the heads of Richard III. and his son

as portraits. The accompanying descriptions are also printed in that work. They had been previously published by Hearne affixed to his "*Historia Ricardi II.*" 1729, pp. 359—371, from the copy made by Dugdale, in his MS. G. 2.

We have now only a few words to add in description of the portrait. Rous is represented writing the roll, upon which however nothing is figured, but it is blank as in the engraving. His costume appears to be that of a canon;† his gown red, his under vestment, of which the skirt and sleeves are seen, blue, his cap and shoes a reddish brown. The shield on the chair handle, and which is repeated beneath the chair, is Argent, a rose gules, seeded or, charged with a V of the second. The rose, and its colour also, allude, it is presumed, to his name, and the V probably stands for *Varvicensis*,‡ for, though he retained his paternal name, he might at the same time maintain the usual practice of ecclesiastics to be called by the name of their birth-place. The charges of the shield at the head of the chair are more inexplicable. A manuscript in the College of Arms assigns the first quartering to "*Rous, of Guy's Cliffe*," but that was probably only taken from this drawing itself. The second quartering is unknown. Appended to the drawing are the following verses:

**John Rous hoc junxit heroum nobile stemma,
Warwyk quem genuit, senior fuit incola Eyclif,
Artibus Oxonie donatus honore magistri,
Qui Britonum varia studiose cronica lustrans,
Scriptis ex variis opus hoc coniecit in unum,
Per quod quisque Comes propriis donabitur armis
In Warwik successurus feliciter heres.
Fecit hic ut ducum redeat premortua dita,
Vivat hic ergo, Deus, per meti nescia secla.**

The following lines also are beneath the chair, written in letters of two different sizes:

heroum	et domorum
donatus	et honoratus
donabitur	et honorabitur
diuinum	nobilitium
stema	genealogia

* Copied by Dugdale in his MS. G. 2, before mentioned.

We must not conclude without noticing Rous's bequest of his library to his friends of the collegiate church of Warwick. This is thus noticed by Leland, in his account of those that

† In Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, Rous is stated to have been a Canon of Oseney near Oxford. I have not traced the authority for this statement.

‡ A rebus might be intended, for a V inserted into ROSE, converts it to ROYAL.

had been buried in the body of that church.

"Johannes Rous, capellanus Cantuarie de Guy-Cliffe, qui super porticum australem librariam construxit, et libris ornavit. Obiit 24 Jan. 1491. This Rous was well learned in those days in *Mathesi*, and was a great historiographer: borne (as it is supposed) of the house of the Rouses, of Ragley, by Aulcester."

According to this the learned chaplain of Guy's Cliff not only gave the books, but built the room to contain

them. Possibly he made it his winter study, when the winds had bared the groves of his usual retreat. An old view of the church of Warwick, taken before the great fire which destroyed that town in 1694, shows the South Porch surmounted with Rous's library as then standing; and, by the kindness of an old Correspondent, we shall shortly be able to present to our readers a plate of this view, which has never yet been engraved. J. G. N.

FEMALE BIOGRAPHIES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

No. IV.

MARY DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

LADY MARY HOWARD was the only surviving daughter of Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, by his Duchess the Lady Elizabeth Stafford, the subject of the second Memoir in our Series. Her youthful days were passed, in the summer at Tendring Hall, in Suffolk, and in winter at Hunsdon in Hertfordshire.¹

Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond, the natural son of King Henry the Eighth,² by Elizabeth widow of Sir Gilbert Tailbois, daughter of Sir John Blount, and afterwards Lady Clinton, (being remarried to Edward Lord Clinton, subsequently the first Earl of Lincoln,) having pursued his studies

at Paris, returned to England with the Duke of Norfolk.³ The latter had been in France as ambassador, and arrived in London on the 7th of September 1553, just in time to be present at the christening of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, who was his great-niece, her mother Anne Boleyn being the daughter of Thomas Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond by the Lady Elizabeth Howard the Duke's sister.

Whilst the Howards were thus brought into intermediate connection with the blood royal, an alliance was contracted between the King's natural son, who already enjoyed the dignities of Duke of Richmond and Somerset, Earl of Nottingham, and High Admiral of England, and the Lady Mary

¹ In Nott's Life of Surrey, preface, p. xi. (with extracts in the Appendix, p. iii.) is an account of a Household-book of Thomas Earl of Surrey, extending from 1513 until his accession to the dignity of Duke in 1514, which shows that his constant summer residence was at Tendring Hall, in Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, and in winter at Hunsdon in Hertfordshire, whither the household moved regularly on the 29th of October. This book proves that the poet Earl of Surrey was in his youth always at home, with the other children.

² The following is an extract from the Rev. Alfred Suckling's "Memorials of the Antiquities of Essex," recently published in Weale's "Quarterly Papers on Architecture." At Blackmore, near Margareting, "adjoining the north side of the churchyard, a respectable mansion, belonging to the family of Preston, occupies the site of an ancient house of pleasure, possessed by Henry the Eighth. It is still distinguished by its former name of JERICHO, which the courtiers of that gallant monarch are said to have invented to disguise the object of their master's visits, who, when his absence from court was observed, was said to be 'gone to Jericho.' It is a very remarkable situation to have chosen for the purposes of debauchery, as it not only abuts upon the churchyard, but is actually within a stone's cast of the residence of the monks. Here was born Henry's natural son, Henry FitzRoy, on the 18th of June, 1519."

³ Herbert, p. 327; apparently from Du Bellay,—"Le Roi manda incontinent au dit Duc de Northfolk de prendre congé du Roi de France, et de se retirer. Aussi revoqua-t-il le Duc de Richmond, son fils naturel, étant lors à la Cour de Roi de France." *Memoires*, vol. xviii. p. 230.

Howard the Duke's only surviving daughter.

The parties were considered as being related within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity.⁴ It was necessary, therefore, to obtain a dispensation for the marriage, which bore date the 28th of Nov. 1533.

In his *Life of the Earl of Surrey*, the lady's brother, Dr. Nott has remarked: "We have been told that this marriage grew out of the friendship that had long subsisted between Surrey and the Duke of Richmond, in consequence of their having been educated together as children at Windsor. The ground of this assertion has been clearly disproved.⁵ The probability is, that the marriage did not originate so much in any previous friendship between these noble youths, as in the good offices of Anne Boleyn, who used her influence with Henry to increase the credit and power of the Duke of Norfolk's family,⁶ to whom she was nearly related: though it should seem that the King himself claimed the merit of having made the match."⁷

"Owing to the tender age of both the Duke of Richmond and the Lady

Mary, the marriage was not formally celebrated. The youthful Duchess continued to live with her own friends, and Richmond, it is probable, went to reside at Windsor Castle." It is to this period that Dr. Nott, with great reason, proceeds to assign the association between Surrey and the "King's son."

The Duke of Richmond died, at about the age of seventeen, on the 22nd of July 1536; and the Duchess, though not older, but it is believed rather younger, afterwards remained a widow. She had some trouble before she could obtain a settlement of her dowry, as appears by the following letter written to her father.

[MS. Cotton. Vespasian, F. XIII. f. 75.]

"Though I am in dowt how your graces shall take it, that I shulde thus dally⁸ troble you wythe my besy letres, yet I trust yowr graces will consider how thes mater towcheth me most of any other, and myne es the part boothe to speke and sue, if I had not siche a good intercesser to the kynges mageste en my behalfe as yowr graces es, where of as yet prosedeth no effect but wordes, whyches maketh me thenke the kynges hyegthnes is not assartayned of my holl wadowtfull ryght theren, for ef he were he is so just a prynce, so

⁴ "Sed quia quarto Consanguinitatis gradu invicem conjuncti estis, vestrum in hac parte desiderium non potestis adimplere, Canonica dispensatione desuper non obtentâ. Henricus Dux Richmondie et Somerset, Com. de Nottingham, Magnus Admirallus Angl. et præclara fæmina Maria Howard, præpotentis viri Tho. Ducis de Norfolkii filia.—Richard Gwent, deputatus pro Petro de Vannes, 26 Nov. 1533, 11^o Pontif. Clem. VII." Nott's *Life of Surrey*, vol. i. p. xxviii. from Frere's MS. Collections.

⁵ The common story is, that the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Surrey were educated together: but the researches of Dr. Nott could not discover that it rested on any other authority than the conjectural assertion of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, founded on a single passage of Surrey's poem, written when a prisoner in Windsor Castle—

So cruel prison how could betide, alas!

As proud Windsor? where I in lust and joy

With a King's son my childish years did pass

In greater feast than Priam's sons of Troy.

From various expressions in the poem Dr. Nott shews (p. 348) that the period alluded to was not that we now understand as childhood, but when both were just entering manhood, in fact *after* the marriage of the Duke of Richmond and the Lady Mary Howard.

⁶ See the Duchess of Norfolk's assertion hereafter. This view is not however supported by the Duke's own statement in the expostulation to the Lords of the Council at his disgrace: in which he says, "What malice both my nesys that it plesed the kynges highnes to marry dyd bere unto me is not unknownen to such lades as kept them in this howse, as my lady Sendler [St. Leger], my lady Tirwyt, my lady Kyngston, and others, which herd what the[y] seid of me."

⁷ See the Duchess of Richmond's own letter hereafter—"considering that he himself alone made the marriage."

⁸ Dally.

gracious, and of sych eqyte, that I am sure he wolde not suffer the justyce of his laws to be denyed to me, the wuwoorthé desolat widow of his late son, that newer yet was denyed to the poorest jentylwoman in thes realme, and if yt wold pleas ye, as oftymes I have humblé desyred yowr grace, to gyve me lewe⁹ to come up and sue myne owne cawes, being nowhit to good to be in parson an humble suter to his maygeste, and do not dowt bowt uppon the sygthe therof his hyeghtnes shuld be mowed to have compasyon on me, conseyderenge that he hemselfe alone mayd the maryage, and to thanke that it shalbe myche hys majestys honore to graunte me that that his laws gew¹ me, to mayntayn me, the desolat wydowe of his late son, in the degre that his majesty hath kalled me to. Yet, never the lesse, puttyng my hole mater en to your graces handes, and my lorde prevyse seals, who as ye wrytt hathe promesed to be good lorde theryn, most humblé desyereng yowr bllesenge, I bede your graces farwal.

¹⁰ Frome Kengengal [Kenninghall] thes wadnesday.

"by yowr humble dower

"MARY RYCHEMOND."

Directed, "To my were [very] good lord and father the Dewke of Norfolk, thes be delyvered."

"My Lord Privy Seal" was Cromwell, to whom the letters of the Duchess of Norfolk introduced to the reader on the former occasion were addressed. In her letter of 24 Oct. 1537, the Duchess writes to him thus:

"I here sey my dojter Rechemonde hathe not hyr Jointre yet. And yt wold plesse yow, my lorde, to move the kynges grace that he schuld not graunte my dojter off Rechemond her Jointre, tyll I be sure of myne Jointre, by the meynes of yow a word off the kynges moth my lorde my husbonde darre not say nay."

Again,

"I thyncke by the law I schuld have my Jointre as welle as my dojter of Rechemonde, for the kynges grace had never a peyny² for my lorde of Rechemond, for qwyne Anne³ gatt the maryage dere for my lorde my husband, when sche dyd

favur my lorde my husband. I herd qwyne Anne say that yll my lorde of Rechemond dyd dye, that my dojter schuld have a-bove a thousand li. a yere to hyr jointur," &c.

A bill was signed in the Lady of Richmond's favour 2 March, 30 Hen. VIII. (1539—40) by which she received for life the manor of Swaffham, in Norfolk, and perhaps others, in the following terms:—

"Cum chariss. consanguineus noster Henricus nuper Dux Richmondie et Somerset et Comes Nott. jam defunctus in tenera etate sua dominam Mariam filiam charissimi consanguinei nostri Tho. Ducis Norf. cepit in uxorem, qui quidem nuper Dux Rich. et Som. ante carnal. cop. inter ipsum et dominam Mariam habitam viam universæ carnis ingressus fuerit; et quia eadem domina Maria contra mentem ejusdem Ducis non habet ut asseritur de sua propria unde juxta nobilitatem suam decenter vivere possit, nec (ut accepimus) dotem suam contingentem de libero tenemento quod fuit ejusdem nuper Ducis facile recuperare possit. Nos, &c." See more of the document, but not entire, in Nott, Appx. p. xcvi. with other grants to the Duchess.

After the lapse of nearly ten years, it appears from her father's own statement, that in 1546 he endeavoured to conciliate the family of Seymour by offering her in marriage to the younger of the two brothers, at the same time proposing other cross alliances between the two families.

"Upon the tuysday in Whitsonweke last past I brake to his Majesté most humblé besechyng hym to help that a mariage myght be had betwene my doghter and Sir Thomas Seimour; and wheras my son of Surrey hath a son and dyvers doghters, that with his favour a crosse-mariage myght have be made betuene my lord gret chamberlayne⁴ and them; and also wheras my son Thomas hath a son that shall by his mother⁵ spend a thousand markes a yere, that he myght be in like wise married to one of my seid lordes doghters. I report me to your lordships whether myn intent was honest in this mocion or not."⁶

⁹ Leave.

¹ Give.

² *i. e.* received no consideration. So before in the same letter, "my father had both (*i. e.* bought) my lorde of Westmereland for me."

³ Queen Anne Boleyn.

⁴ Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford.

⁵ Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards Viscount Bindon, had married the younger daughter and coheir of John Lord Marney.

⁶ Expostulation addressed to the Privy Council, MS. Cotton, Titus B. II.

But the rival families were not in this way to be reconciled. The Seymours stood aloof, and the King was persuaded to proceed to extremities with the Howards.

The greatest blame has been thrown on the Duchess of Richmond for having borne testimony against her brother the Earl of Surrey; but perhaps her conduct does not deserve all the odium that has been attached to it. That there was much family disunion is apparent. The father and son are themselves said to have been on bad terms shortly before their disgrace. Both the son and the daughter quarrelled with their mother, who complained that "never woman had born so ungracious an eldest son, and so ungracious a daughter and unnatural, as she had done." The Duchess of Richmond countenanced and associated with Mrs. Holland, who had supplanted the Duchess of Norfolk in the affections of her lord. All this was bad enough. Moreover, it appears from Mrs. Holland's confession that the Duchess of Richmond "loved not" the Earl of Surrey;⁷ yet this does not bear out Lord Herbert's assertion that she had "grown an extreme enemy of her brother." That historian saw and made his use of the depositions alleged against the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Surrey, but it is to be regretted that we have not now access to the originals: for, as he was so entirely mistaken with respect to the Duchess of Norfolk,⁸ it might also appear that he viewed the conduct of

the Duchess of Richmond in an erroneous light. At any event, why should it be supposed⁹ that she came forward as "the unsolicited accuser of her Father and her Brother?" The very contrary was probably the fact, for the state inquiries of former times frequently compelled very unwilling testimony. In fact, the manner in which she was surprised into these disclosures has been revealed by a very interesting state paper, published more recently¹ than the works of the writers whose sentiments are here referred to. By this document it is shown that, when the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Surrey were arrested, the Duchess of Richmond was at her usual residence, her father's mansion of Kenninghall near Thetford, whither three Commissioners, Sir John Gate, Sir Richard Southwell, and Sir Wymond Carew, were dispatched in all haste, in order to anticipate the arrival of the news by any friendly messenger. Their report to the King, which is as follows, not only gives altogether a graphic picture of this startling catastrophe in a great household, but shows how overcome with alarm and doubt the Duchess herself was, and how in her natural anxiety to defend her father (for she has been gratuitously charged with "accusing" him) she was entrapped perhaps into making further admissions respecting her brother than she might otherwise have done.

"Pleas it your most Roiall Majestic to be advertised, that, receiving our depeche

⁷ "Mrs. Holland confessed that the Earl of Surrey loved her (Mrs. Holland) not, nor the Duchess of Richmond him, and that she addicted herself much to the said Duchess." Dr. Nott's version of this is—"the Duchess of Richmond, for what reason is not known, cherished a violent hatred against her brother." (p. xcvi.)

⁸ See March, p. 265.

⁹ "The next person that deposed was the Duchess of Richmond. She exhibited the afflicting spectacle of a young and beautiful woman presenting herself—oh! how it adds to the natural deformity of perfidy and unkindness to come thus accompanied!—as the unsolicited accuser of her father and her brother, knowing that her accusation went to take away their lives, and not only to destroy the credit, but to endanger the very existence, of her family. Yet all her depositions went no farther than to say," &c. Ibid. p. xcix. If "no farther," where was the imputed malice? The deposition itself is now before the reader, who must determine whether it justifies the preceding remarks, or the description of it given by Mr. Lodge in his *Holbein Heads* as "a body of evidence so keenly pointed, and so full of secrets, which from their nature must have been voluntarily disclosed by her, that we cannot but suspect her conduct of a degree of rancour unpardonable in any case, and in this unnatural."

¹ *State Papers, temp. Henry VIII.* (published by the Record Commission) vol. i. p. 888.

from your Honorable Counsaill, upon Son-daie at night last, betwixt three and foure of the clocke in th'afternoone, wee arived at your Highnes' towne of Thetforde, seven miles from Keanynghall, the Mondaie at night following, and were at the Duke of Norfolk his howse this Tuesdaie, the four-teneth of this instant, by the breke of the daie, soo that the first newes of the Duke of Norfolk and his soon² cam thither by us. And for a begynnyng, findeng the stuarde absent in service, taking musters, wee called the Duke his almoner, a man in whom he reposed a great trust, for th'ordre of his housholde, and expences of the same, to whom, aftr ordre first taken with the gates and back doores, we dyd declare our desire to speake with the Duchesse of Richmond and Elizabeth Holland, bothe whiche wee founde at that tyme newlie risen, and not redie. Neverthelesse, haveng knowledge that wee wolde speake with them, they cam unto us, without delaie, into the dyneng chamber, and soo wee imparted unto them the case and condicion wherein the said Duke and his soon, without your great mercy, dyd stonde. Wherewith, as wee founde the Duchesse a woman sore perplexed, trimbleng, and like to fall downe, soo, commyng to herself agayne, shee was not, wee assure your Majestie, forgetfull of her dewtie, and dyd most humble and reverentlie, upon her knees, humble herself in all to your Highnes; saieing that although nature constrained her soore to loove her father, whom she hathe ever thought to be a trewe and faithfull subject, and alsoo to desire the well doeng of his soon, her naturall brother, whom she noteth to be a rasshe man, yeat, for her part, she wolde, nor will, hide or conceill any thing from your Majesties knowledge, speciallie if it be of weight, or otherwise as it shall fall in her remembrance; which she hathe promised, for the better declaration of her integrity, to exhibite in writinge unto your Highnes, and your Honorable Counsaill. And perceiving her humble conformity, we dyd comfort her in your great mercy; wherof, useng a trothe and franknesse in all thinges, wee advised her not to despaire. Herupon wee desired the sight of her chambers and cofers, of which presentlie she delivered us the keys, and assigned her woman to shewe us not onlie her chamber, but soo her cofers and closett, where hetherto wee have founde noo writings worthie sending. Her cofers and chambers soo bare, as your Majestie wolde hardlie think. Her juelles, suche as she hadde, solde, or lende to gage, to paie her

debtes, as she, her maydens, and the almoner doo saie. We will neverthelesse, for our dutie, make a further and more earnest serche.

"Thus, Sir, aftr a noote taken of her chamber, and all her thinges, wee serched the said Elizabeth Holland, where wee have founde gerdelles, beades, buttons of golde, pearle, and ringes, sett with stones of diverse sortes, wherof, with all other thinges, wee make a booke to be sent unto your Highnes.

"And as we have begonne here, at this hedde howse, where, at our present arrivall, we dyd take certeyne ordre for the suertie and staie of all thinges, soo have wee presentlie and at one instant, sent of our most discreat and trustie servauntes unto all other his howses in Norfolk and Suffolk, to staie that nothing shalbe embeaseled, untill wee shall have tyme to see them; emonge which wee doo not omytte Elizabeth Holland her howse, newlie made in Suffolk, which is thought to be well furnished with stuff, wherof your Highnes shall alsoo be advertised, as we shall finde it. The almoner chardgeth himself with all, or the more part, of the Duke his plate, redye to be delivered into our handes. Money of the said Duke he hath none, but supposeth that the stuarde, upon this last accompt, hathe suche as dothe remayne; wherof, by our next letters, your saide Majestie shalbe asseynteyned, and semblable of the said Duke his juelles, founde here or elswhere, and of the clere yerelie valewe of his possessions, and all other his yerelie revenues. And forasmuche as the said Duke, and his soon, the Duchesse of Richmond, and Elizabeth Holland, be absent, soo as neither ladies nor gentlewomen remayne here, other then th'Erle of Surrey his wief and children, with certen women in the nursery attending upon them, wee most humble beseeche your Majestie to signifie unto us, whether you will have thole housholde continewe, or in parte to be desolved; reserving suche as unto your Highness shall seem meet, t'attend upon the said Earle his wief, lookeng her tyme to lye inne at this next Candlemasse; beseeching your Highnes to signify unto us, where, and in what place, your pleasour is to bestowe her for the tyme; and alsoo, whom it pleaseth your Grace to appoint for the defraeing of the charge of the householde, if the same have continuance; and whether, aftr receipt of the Duke his plate and juelles, we shall sende them, or staie them there, and in whose charge they shall remayne in. All the said Duke his writings, and

² The Duke of Norfolk was arrested on the 12th of December 1546.

bookes wee have taken into our chardge, and shall with all diligence peruse them; and further doo as the waight of them them shall requere. Wee have herwith in a brief³ sent unto your Majestie the number of the lordes, ladies, gentlewomen, and other servautes, which late were, and yet been taken ordinary, in the cheker roll of his housholde, and made a note of the number absent at this daie, as in the said brief shall appeare. Most humblelie beseeching your Roiall Majestie graciously to receive theis premisses as a commensment of our doenges. And for the further executing of thinges yeat to be doon, wee shall procede with all possible diligence; signifieng the same, from tyme to tyme, as occasion shall serve. This wee praye Godde most humblelie and hartelie to preserve your Roiall Majestie in luge and hartie helthe to His will and pleasour. From Kenninghall, betwixt the houres of 6 and 7 in the evening, this Tuesdaie the 14th of December, in the 38th of your most victorious and happie reigne.

⁴ Post scripta. The Duchesse of Richmond and Mrs. Holland take their journey towards London in the morneng, or the next daie, at the furthest.

⁵ Your Majesties most humble obedient servautes and subjectes,

Signed, JOHN GATE.

Signed, RICH. SOUTHWELL.

Signed, WYMOUNDE CAREW.

Superscribed,

"To the Kinges most excellent Majestie in hast, hast, post, hast, for thy lif."

The substance of the Duchess of Richmond's deposition, as given by Lord Herbert, was as follows:

"Mary, Duchess of Richard, being examined, confessed that the Duke, her father, would have had her marry Sir Thomas Seymour, brother to the Earl of Hertford, which her brother also desired, wishing her withal to endear herself so into the King's favour, as she might the better rule here [him⁴] as others had done, and that she refused; and that her father would have had the Earl of Surrey to have matched with the Earl of Hertford's daughter,⁵ which her brother likewise heard of, (and that this was the cause of his father's displeasure,) as taking Hertford to be his enemy. And that her brother was so much incensed against the said Earl, as the Duke his father said thereupon, 'His son would lose as much as he had gathered together.' Moreover, that the Earl her brother should say, 'These new men loved no nobility; and if God called away the King, they should smart for it.' And that her brother hated

³ This is not inserted in the State Papers.

⁴ The word "here" is a misprint for "him," and the allusion is explained by the following extract. Some one, it appears, had been so wicked as to suggest that the Earl of Surrey recommended his sister to become the mistress of her royal father-in-law, a course which, whatever latitude of sin the reader may be disposed to attribute to the shameless monarch, no one will be ready to admit could be shared by the gallant Surrey, nor (it may be hoped) will be ready to ascribe to the Duchess of Richmond, at this time resident in great retirement in the country. The passage is from a series of queries drawn by the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, and interlined (as shown in *italic*) by the tremulous hand of the King himself. "If a man compassing *with hymselfe to governe the realme, do actually go abowght to rule the Kinge,* and shuld, for that purpose, advise his daughter, or suster, to becom his harlot, *thynkyng thereby to bryng it to passe, and soo wolde rule bothe fader and soon, as by thys nexte artycle doth appere; whatt thys importyth?*"

⁵ This passage in particular is especially open to suspicion of inaccuracy. The Earl of Surrey had been married to Lady Frances Vere so long before as the year 1532, and she survived him to the year 1577. In 1532 the Seymours were nobodies, for the Lady Jane did not attract the King's notice until 1536. It was between Surrey's children and those of the Earl of Hertford that the alliance was to have been formed, as is shown by the Duke of Norfolk's own statement already given. So Mr. Lodge, in his memoir of the Earl of Surrey, in Chamberlain's Holbein Heads, was misled by Lord Herbert, where he mentioned "the resentment of the Earl of Hertford, *whose daughter Surrey had refused to marry;*" an assertion which he subsequently omitted in his "Illustrious Portraits," where the causes of the Earl of Surrey's ruin are thus stated, probably with much greater approach to the truth. "Surrey, irritated to the utmost by the revocation of his command in France, had indulged in bitter and contemptuous remarks and sarcasms on Hertford, to whose influence he ascribed it; and had even menaced him with revenge under a new reign, a threat most offensive to Henry, whose health was then daily declining; and Hertford is supposed to have heard and repeated those speeches to the King."

them all since his being in custody in Windsor Castle; but that her father seemed not to care for their ill-will, saying, 'His truth should bear him out.' Concerning arms, she said, that she thought that her brother had more than seven rolls; and that some that he had added more [?] were of Anjou and of Lancelot du Lac. And that her father, since the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham (who bare the King's arms), where the arms of her mother (daughter to the said Duke), were rayned in his coat, had but a blank quarter in the place, but that her brother had reassumed them. Also, that instead of the Duke's coronet was put to his arms a cap of maintenance purple, with powdered fur, and with a crown, to her judgment, much like to a close crown; and underneath the arms was a cipher, which she took to be the King's cipher, H. R. As also, that her father never said that the King hated him, but his councillors; but that her brother said, the King was displeased with him (as he thought) for the loss of the great journey; which displeasure, he conceived, was set forward by them who hated him, for setting up an altar in the church at Boulogne. And that her brother should say, 'God long save my father's life; for, if he were dead, they would shortly have my head.' And that he reviled some of the present council, not forgetting the old cardinal. Also, that he dissuaded her from going too far in reading the Scripture. Some passionate words of her brother she likewise repeated; as also some circumstantial speeches, little for his advantage, yet so as they seemed much to clear her father."

It is obvious that the Earl of Surrey and his sister differed in religious opinions. The Earl had recently set up a new altar at Boulogne, whilst she was a patroness of Foxe the martyrologist. The Duke of Norfolk when in prison, with an apparent inconsistency characteristic of a period of unsettled opinions, requested permission to hear mass and to "receive his Maker," and at the same time to purchase for his reading a copy of Sabellicus, "who doth declare, most of any book that I have read, how the Bishop

of Rome from time to time hath usurped his power against all Princes, by their unwise sufferance."

The Earl of Surrey's children were taken from their mother, and committed to the care of their aunt the Duchess of Richmond, and she immediately engaged John Foxe as their preceptor, "in which charge," we are told, "he deceived not the expectation the Duchess, a woman of great wisdom, had of him."⁶ And it is worthy of remark that both the Earl's sons remained Protestants: Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, at his execution in 1572, offered the most decided avowal of Protestantism;⁷ and Henry Earl of Northampton (though a man whose moral and religious character is enveloped with dark suspicions,) died Chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

The Duchess of Richmond's house is thus mentioned as the place of education of her nephew Thomas Duke of Norfolk, in a MS. "Life of that renowned Confessor Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel." "His father, T. D. of N. was a prince of a very moderate disposition and moral good life, though not a little tainted with heresy, by reason of his education in his aunt's the Duchess of Richmond's house, which was a receptacle and harbour of pernicious persons tainted in that kind, and in particular of the infamous apostate John Bale, and also of John Foxe, the author of that pestilent book, the Acts and Monuments."⁸

It is further stated that the Duchess's household was usually kept at the castle of Ryegate, which was one of the Duke of Norfolk's manors, and that Foxe was the first of the reformed faith who "preached the Gospel" in the town.⁹

Whatever may have been the feelings of the Duchess of Richmond towards her brother, it will be observed that from the first she rather sought to exculpate her father, and he appears to have always retained a kindly feeling

⁶ Life of Foxe.

⁷ "I have not been popishly inclined ever since I had any taste for religion, but was always averse to the popish doctrine, and embraced the true religion of Jesus Christ, and put my whole trust in the blood of Christ, my blessed Redeemer and Saviour."

⁸ Tierney's History of Arundel.

⁹ Life of Foxe.

towards her. In his will he thus acknowledges her exertions to obtain his release from confinement, and in the education of his grandchildren:—

"Unto my daughter the Lady Mary Duchess of Richmond the sum of 500*l.*, as well in consideration that she is my daughter, as that she hath been at great costs and charges in making suit for my delivery out of imprisonment, and in bringing up my said son of Surrey's children."¹

This will was dated on the 18th July 1554. The Duchess of Richmond had about two years before received from the Crown an equally honourable acknowledgement of her care:

"Edward the Sixth, &c. To all men to whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas our right dear and right entirely beloved cousin the Duchess of Richmond hath now of a good time, as we are credibly informed, been charged with the finding two sons and three daughters of the Earl of Surrey, attainted of treason; Know you, that we, minding both to ease our said cousin of those charges, and nevertheless to have the said children well brought up, and knowing no better place for their virtuous education than with our said cousin, have of our grace especial and mere motion given and granted unto her for the finding of the said children an annuity or yearly pension of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England, &c. &c. With one half-yearly payment in retrospect. Writ of Privy Seal, 4 July 6 Edw. VI."²

On the whole it would appear that, whereas the Duchess of Richmond has been hitherto chiefly named as having officiously borne testimony against her brother and her father, she rather deserves to be remembered for her dutiful exertions to obtain her father's release, and for her vigilant care over her brother's children, for whose sake she was contented to remain unmarried, though still a young woman, at the same time that their mother, the Countess of Surrey, accepted a second husband.

The Duchess of Richmond died on the 9th of Dec. 1557;³ but the place of her burial is not recorded.

A portrait drawn by Holbein of "The Lady of Richmond," remains

in the Royal Collection, and is engraved by Bartolozzi in the volume published in 1795 by Chamberlain. In the accompanying biographical notice by the late Mr. Lodge it is remarked that "the style of The Lady, which was no uncommon designation of a Princess at that time, was undoubtedly meant to denote her husband's indirect relation to royalty." The circumstance of her remaining a widow was perhaps connected in some degree with her holding that position.

No other letter of the Duchess of Richmond has been found but that already introduced; the last few lines of which are engraved in fac-simile in Nott's *Life of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 167, and another portion of the same in the 17th plate of my engraved "*Autographs of Remarkable Personages*," 4to. 1829. A manuscript volume of poetry, chiefly by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, is supposed by Dr. Nott to have belonged to the Duchess of Richmond. At p. 143 is written "*Madame Margaret et Madame de Richemont.*" Dr. Nott imagined that several pieces in the volume were written by her hand.⁴

J. G. N.

Remainders of the Peerages granted to the Protector Somerset.

SINCE the memoir of Anne Duchess of Somerset in the last Magazine was printed, I have consulted the Patent Rolls in order to ascertain the precise terms of the remainders of the Peerages granted to Sir Edward Seymour, afterwards the Protector Somerset. As they are especially remarkable, and have not hitherto been correctly stated, I take this opportunity to make them known.

He was created Viscount Beauchamp on the 5th June, 1536, with remainder to the heirs male of his body thereafter to be begotten.

"Prefato Edwardo et heredibus masculis de corpore suo imposterum et deinceps legitime procreandis." (Rot. Pat. 28 Hen. VIII. p. 3.)

This shows that the note of Sir

¹ Nott, p. exii. from MS. archives at Norfolk House.

² Nott, Appx. p. xevii.

³ Recital of a grant to Lord North, in the Patent Rolls, Nott, Appx. p. xeviii.

⁴ Preface to Works of Wyatt, p. ix.

Egerton Brydges in Collins, i. 172, is wrong, where he suggests that "surely the Viscounty of Beauchamp was entailed on the issue by the first marriage."

The Viscounty was conferred, as mentioned last month, sixteen days after the King's marriage to Sir Edward Seymour's sister: the Earldom of Hertford was conferred upon him three days after the baptism of his nephew Prince Edward. The remainder was to the heirs male of his body then or thereafter to be born of his present or any future wife—

"Prefato Edwardo et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo proprio et (*blank*) nunc uxoris sue jam procreatis, ac de eadem (*blank*) et alia quavis imposterum uxore sua deinceps legitime procreandis." (Rot. Pat. 29 Hen. VIII. p. 1.)

The patent for the Barony of Seymour, granted to the Earl of Hertford, 15 Feb. 1547, which is printed in Rymer, under the title "*De nomine Seymour perpetuando*," has first a like remainder,

"—prefato Avunculo nostro et heredibus masculis de corpore suo et Anne modo uxoris sue jam procreatis ac de eadem Anna deinceps legitime procreandis." (Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. VI. p. 6.)

but this is followed by the very important concession to the first family, that on the failure of the issue male of Anne, Edward Seymour esquire, son of the said Earl, from the body of the late Katharine his first wife, should be Lord and Baron Seymour, and so the heirs male of his body; after which was added a further remainder, to the male issue of any future wife of the Earl.

The dignity of Duke of Somerset was conferred on the next day after the Barony; and the remainders it may be presumed (for I have not seen them) were worded in the same terms: for it was in virtue of these patents that in the year 1750 Sir Edward Seymour baronet, the representative of Edward Seymour esquire above mentioned, succeeded, after the lapse of more than two centuries, to the dignities of Duke of Somerset and Baron Seymour, which, according to the ordinary course of law, would have been, during the whole of that interval, the inheritance of his own, the elder, branch of the mily.

J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, Cork, March 18.

AMIDST the multitudinous contributions to your miscellany which, since its remote origin, have made it the repository of such varied riches, and conferred on it an enduring vitality that has triumphantly outlived the changeful revolutions of taste or fashion, so fatal in their influence to its numerous intervenient competitors, few, I believe, continued for an equal period to be more desired by your readers than the selections from Mr. Green's "*Diary of a Lover of Literature*." It was a cornucopia whence concurrently flowed the refreshing streams of entertainment, and beamed on the columns of this Magazine the lights of diversified instruction. That a series, however, of desultory observations committed to paper for private use, even by an accomplished scholar, should offer occasional grounds of animadversion, was equally to be expected and pardoned. These notes were, in fact, the promiscuous fruit of studious leisure, embracing in its recreations the whole circle of literary culture, while unrestrained by any definite pursuit, or controlled by a dread of the press, which, several years after the writer's death, was made their public organ, and subjected them to the consequent ordeal of criticism. Some incidental inaccuracies have accordingly attracted my attention; but I shall confine my notice to only two, because the most striking that occurred to me in cursory perusal.

Under the date of June 11, 1816, as reported in this Magazine for Nov. 1839, p. 456, Mr. Green, on visiting the Duke of Manchester's residence at Kimbolton, numbers among the paintings "*The Grand Duke of Alva, with his secretary Machiavel, by Titian*." But assuredly the celebrated Florentine, usually distinguished, indeed, as secretary to his native state, never attended in that or any other capacity this grandee of sanguinary fame. In fact, the last public or ostensible act of Machiavel's life was his adhesion to the League, formed in 1526 against Alva's sovereign, Charles V. in repression of that Emperor's imputed aspiration to universal monarchy, after the defeat and capture of his most powerful adversary, or check to his views, at Pavia the preceding year.

Machiavel died the following summer, 1527, when Alva, born in 1508, was scarcely nineteen, and, holding no official employment, could little require such a secretary. See Goicciardini, "Dell' Istoria d'Italia. Venezia, 1567, 4to." lib. xvii.*

Again, at nearly the last recorded date of the Diary, on the 23rd of November, 1824, according to the extract apparent in this Magazine for June 1843, page 581, Mr. Green writes, "Dr. Burney, in his History of Music, after a profound disquisition, decides *against* the acquaintance of the ancients with counterpoint. But I have found a passage in the recently discovered work of Cicero de Republica, edited by Mai, lib. ii. sec. 42, which certainly decides for it. Ut enim in fidibus aut tibiis," &c. Mr. Green carried his citation no further; but the original deserves to be quoted in full. It is very explicit: "Ut enim in fidibus aut tibiis, atque ut in cantu ipso ac vocibus, concentus est quidam tenendus . . . isque concentus ex dissimillimarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens; sic quæ harmonia dicitur in cantu, ea est in civitate concordia." "Thus, in felicitous assimilation of the musical analogy to his direct purpose, he derives from the fusion of so many dissonant elements in civil society, or the State, a consentaneous action and accordant effect." This pregnant illustration by Cicero of counterpoint, or musical harmony and composition, is adduced by Mr. Green as of novel discovery, whereas it was recited in full, by St. Augustine, and has not only been visible in his noble plea for Christianity, "De Civitate Dei,"

(book ii. § 21,) for fourteen hundred years, first in manuscript, and subsequently in print, since the earliest impression of his great work in 1467, but has been uniformly included in the fragmentary remains, collected from various authors, of Cicero's philosophical treatises. Every edition of the great writer contains it, together with the beautiful episode of Scipio's vision—the "Somnium Scipionis," preserved by Macrobius, from the sixth book "De Republica." It is, in truth, rather extraordinary that a gentleman of Mr. Green's extensive reading should have been uninformed of the pre-existence of this passage so long anterior in publication to its very recent rescue, by Cardinal Mai, from the superimposed lumber of ascetic lore, or palimpsests. Again, and stranger still, this prince of the Church, to whom the first restoration to light of the paragraph is here ascribed, in the very edition and chapter referred to by our amiable Diarist, distinctly quotes St. Augustine's volume as its previous repository, and adds, that it was to it he was indebted for the compilation of some sentences defective in his manuscript. "Hæc omnia habet Augustinus, De Civitate Dei, ii. § 21. Deficit Codex Ciceronianus in medio verbo . . . Dein multa desunt," is the subjoined note of the eminent literary resurrectionist, singularly overlooked by Mr. Green, though before his *then* aberrant eyes, in the volume "De Republica quæ supersunt omnia, edente Angelo Maio. Romæ, 1822, 8vo,"—the first edition, and not long preceding Mr. Green's note, or even death.

To this disputed question, On the Knowledge by Antiquity of Counterpoint, Dr. Burney devotes nearly forty pages of his first volume (108—145), and presents a formidable array of the antagonist advocates. Yet, while among these combatants we reckon some of the most distinguished names in science and literature of their respective times, such as Glareanus, Isaac Vossius, Kepler, Kircher, Mersenne, &c. no reference is made to the almost conclusive passage in St. Augustine, either by himself, or, as traceable through him, by his learned authorities. Still, we can hardly sup-

* This and the succeeding three books, supplementary to the historian's original publication, limited in number to sixteen, and printed at Florence in 1561, two volumes 8vo. are greatly inferior in depth of reflection or merit of narrative to their predecessors; nor, indeed, are continuations or compositions resumed at distant intervals, generally of maintained spirit, or equivalent impression, compared with first conceptions. Authors, no doubt, may be named, whose renewed labours do not betray this disparity, such as Gibbon, who, however, enjoyed all the requisites he had contemplated for the pursuit of his history, "health, leisure, and inclination."

pression, to the Greek Emperor *John Zimisces* in the tenth century, after his victorious career in Syria against the infidels. Again to the renowned *John Corvinus Huniades*, in the fifteenth century, on his triumphs in Hungary, Wallachia, &c. over the same enemies of our faith; and, finally, to the great *John Sobieski*, when he delivered Vienna from the impending grasp of the Vizier Kara-Mustapha, in September 1683,—a service immense in obligation to all Europe, though reluctantly acknowledged by the Emperor Leopold, the most directly benefited by the consequent security of his capital, and general protection of his threatened hereditary states. French writers pretend that *Sobieski* in his youth had served in the *Mousquetaires* of Louis XIV. *M. de Châteaubriand*, in his recent biography of the celebrated *Abbé de Rancé*, a work little calculated to enhance his literary fame, alleges it, but the assumption seems destitute of proof. Our young Pretender *Charles Edward Stuart** was

this monarch's maternal great-grandson. (See, with regard to the battle of Lepanto, &c. this Magazine for July, 1839, page 33.)

The last actually canonized Pope, I repeat, was *Pius V.*; but may we not legitimately pronounce the late *Pius VII.* entitled to this high reward of his merits and sufferings in the cause of religion, and expect his beatification by an authentic recognition? Amongst ourselves, too, and our immediate contemporaries, will not the transcendent services of the Apostle of Temperance, the living example, as he is the most impressive preacher, of every virtue, in rescuing from a debasing vice his countrymen, and diffusing, as he un-

battle of Flodden Field is, indeed, extraordinary in the long period it embraces; but *Henry Jenkins*, a link of the chain united in transmitted recollection, exceeded any instance of longevity on English record, if, as stated, his life extended beyond one hundred and sixty years; and the case was therefore wholly an exceptional one. I could adduce multiplied examples surpassing the second anecdote. What occurred to myself, as above related, does so considerably, as well as another directly communicated to me, which I may therefore briefly recite. *Patrick Gibson*, whose death at the age of 111 years, appears in this Journal for July, 1831, page 93, and whom I frequently went to see, in order to forward his occasional donations to his Irish relatives, told me that his father, a Scotchman and Covenanter, had served under the Earl of Argyle, in his ill-fated expedition against *James II.* in 1685, the very year of *Oates's* punishment, as mentioned in the second anecdote; but here, the communication of Argyle's execution, which Gibson's father beheld, was immediate to his son, and not descending, as to this Magazine's correspondent, through a second person. The father again fought against *James* at the *Boyne*, but settling in Tipperary, where he obtained the grant of some land, he married a Catholic and embraced her faith, the emancipation of whose professors, in 1829, the period of my visit, no one gloried in more than his son, whose enthusiasm for *O'Connell* was not less ardent than that of the Agitator's most juvenile adherents. He was pressed into the naval service during the war that closed by the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, in 1748, when the gang seized him on the quay of *Waterford*. I resided in Paris at his death, or I could have added some interesting facts to his article in the *Obituary*,

* The mention of this hapless name suggests a little personal reminiscence. In 1784, on a Christmas visit to my grandfather, then on the eve of his 86th year, I heard him relate, that, at the accession of *George the First* to the throne in 1714, he happened to be in society when the exclusion of the *Stuarts* from their birth-right became naturally enough at that moment the topic of discussion, and a venerable gentleman in the course of conversation stated that he had witnessed the execution of *Charles the First*. His name was *Martin*, born, he said, the same day as *Charles the Second*, or the 29th of May, 1630. On the 30th of January, 1649, the date of the royal decapitation, he was in his nineteenth year, consequently quite competent to observe and recollect the sanguinary act in all its details; and his presence at that memorable crisis was confirmed by many uncontested proofs. Between me then and this spectator of the deed, now removed from us by an interval of nearly two centuries, only a single intermediate person appears in the channel of transmission. It was on that visit that I read for my grandparent the death of *Dr. Johnson*, then announced in the news of the day, while enjoying the school holidays of Christmas.

At page 402 of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1832, I find two anecdotes of oral tradition. The one relating to the

tiringly pursues his glorious and hallowed course, the principles and habits of genuine reform, ensure for him the same consecrated distinction and tribute of veneration? And if miracles be the test or indispensable attribute of officially proclaimed sanctity, can their evidence be made more manifest than in the spectacle which daily gladdens our view, in this happy transformation of an entire people—of millions, I may say—thus regenerated by the resistless puissance of his inspired voice, and presenting to surrounding nations the most attractive pattern of imitation? “*Si miracula requiris, circumspice*” we can unhesitatingly reply to the demander of such a criterion. Of sanctified men was our island in past ages the teeming parent and fostering nursery. That the soil is not wholly effete in congenial fruit, nor the germ extinct in reproductive power, we are now cheered by a signal proof; and addressing him we may express an auspicious hope, that

“*Te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri,*

Irrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.”

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN, *York, March 6.*

I SHOULD be much interested if I could induce any of your correspondents learned in Highland arms, to give a complete account of them in your Magazine. The notices I have met with are very scanty. In the first place, there is in *Grose's Armour* a plate of one of the old Highland soldiers, an interesting account of whose mutiny is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the cause of it in *Lord Mahon's History of England*. In the *Abbotsford* edition of *Waverley* are some beautiful plates, and I may almost say a complete set of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's arms.

I possess a curious dirk, which was found in the old manor office at Hexham (an ancient tower near the Moot Hall). The occasion of its being found was a singular one; a farmer attending the market at Hexham put his horse into the upper vault (that is, on the ground floor), and upon his return from market he groped round the apartment, and it was very well he did so, for the vaulting beneath had

given way in the centre and the horse had fallen down. Upon lights being procured, a strange scene presented itself, the horse was found at the bottom of the vault unhurt, a descent was made by a ladder, and below was found a gloomy vault which must have been walled up; in it were three skeletons chained to the wall, and the dirk which I possess stuck in the wall beside them. This was about the year 1820. It then came into the possession of a joiner in Hexham of the name of John Grant, from whom my father procured it and presented it to me. It is about a foot long, has a buck-horn handle, which is larger at the top than towards the bottom, and the blade, the back of which is formed thicker than the front, goes to a fine point. Before the blade joins the handle there is some ornamental work, and a socket at the top of the handle to place the thumb in to throw it by, I should imagine. The bottom of the socket is held to the buckhorn handle by a neat little gothic ornament; the socket is formed of iron. It is not improbable it has belonged to some unfortunate Scottish prisoner, who, together with his companions, has been left to perish in this vault. In this same tower is an ancient inscription inscribed on a beam of oak and a face sculptured thereon, conjectured by Hutchinson in his *History of Northumberland*, (who has given a plate of it,) to have been the work of a Scottish prisoner.

I have some broad swords said to have been used in 1715 and 1745, most of which I found at Hexham House, and the last I conjecture must have been left by some stragglers from the main body of Prince Charles Edward's army, in the retreat from Derby, as Dr. Andrews the clergyman then at Hexham was a Jacobite. One of these swords is an *Andrew Farriara*, with his name on the blade, and I remember on one occasion Mr. Andrew Wright, the author of the *History of Hexham*, bending the blade with its point to the hilt; it is edged on both sides. I also possess a Highland target beautifully bossed; it belonged to the late Mr. de Cardonnell Lawson, and was picked up on the field of Culloden. Pennant, in his “*Tour in Scotland*,” (1790,) says, “he saw at the

house of Colonel Campbell of Glen Lyon a curious walking staff belonging to one of his ancestors; it was of iron cased in leather, five feet long; at the top a neat pair of extended wings, like a caduceus, but on being shaken a poniard two feet nine inches long darted out." vol. I. p. 104. At page 263, vol. I, he gives an engraving of two Lochaber axes. In a note to the Abbotsford edition of *Waverley*, p. 113, it is stated, that the town guard of Edinburgh were, until a late period, armed with this weapon when on their police duty. There was a hook at the back of the axe, which the ancient Highlanders used to assist them to climb over walls, fixing the hook upon it, and raising themselves by the handle. The axe, which was also much used by the natives of Ireland, is supposed to have been introduced into both countries from Scandinavia.

Sir Walter Scott mentions that those Highland broad swords which were marked with a crown were thought to be the most genuine. Macdonald of Glengarrie possessed two silver-hilted and very beautiful Highland broad swords, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward Stuart; they seemed of French manufacture.

With regard to the name of that Prince, I believe it will appear from a manuscript now in the British Museum, called a "Prayer Book of Sigismund, the first king of Poland," which was made in 1524, (and which was in the possession of the Princess Maria Clementina, and in that of the Cardinal York until his death,) that his names at full were "Charles Edward Lewis Casimir Stuart." I have not seen this manuscript, (in which are entered the births of the children of James and Clementine,) but I have seen the engraving of a ring which belonged to Prince Charles Edward, and it bears the initials, C. E. L. C. S.

Pennant, at vol. ii. p. 410, gives an engraving of a military scythe found at Ilay.

In the Abbotsford edition, p. 452, of "The Antiquary," is given a Highland skull cap preserved at Abbotsford, formed in the same manner as chain armour.

Yours, &c. W. H. CLARKE.

MR. URBAN,

IN the classical writers, those who have read them with curious attention have occasionally pointed out metrical passages undesignedly occurring in prose composition. Lord Hailes observes in his *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, p. 97, "I know not whether the metrical numbers of Tacitus have been remarked: for example, 'fatone res mortalium,' and 'Si quis piorum manibus;' and many might be found by the diligent reader in the compositions of our best writers. I must however presume that they were seldom intentionally introduced, or that they are successful in adding a greater grace or force to the composition. In reading the *Life of Cicero* by Conyers Middleton, a writer whose style has received the highest commendations for purity and elegance, I met with an entire heroic verse: he is speaking of the followers of Cesar, and says, who were generally speaking "a needy, profligate, audacious crew;" see vol. II. p. 254. This, however, would have been scarcely worthy of a particular notice, but that I was somewhat surprised soon after, in finding that Hooke, in his *Roman History*, had borrowed these very words, and inserted them in his narrative, without any reference to Middleton at all, as if he approved the practice and admired the execution. See his *Roman History*, vol. X. p. 77, "a needy, profligate, audacious crew, prepared for every thing that was desperate."

In the copious and eloquent prose of Isaac Barrow, I have occasionally met with metrical passages and lines, as vol. I. p. 305, ed. Oxon. Sermon. xiv.

"Define the figure of the fleeting air."

and vol. II. p. 1, Sermon. xxv.

"And in the cheering freshness of the air."

Yours, &c. J. M.

MR. URBAN, B—h—U, March 24.

IN the review of Mr. Dyce's very elaborate and excellent edition of Skelton, in the *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1844, I observed on a passage, vol. 1, p. 259, "Hic ingreditur Foly, quatiendo crema et faciendo multum, feriendo tabulas et similia." Mr. Dyce in his note had said he was unacquainted with the word "crema," and thought

it might be a misprint for *cremea*, or *crembalum*. I observed that "*crema*" was the Greek word *χρῆμα*, the *fool's thing* or *bauble*; on which Mr. Dyce, in his Appendix, added, "we greatly doubt it." But of my explanation I have myself no doubt at all; yet it would have been scarcely worth mentioning but that I can also set right another passage in the same sentence, which is at present in a corrupt state, viz. "*faciendo multum*;" what is the force of that, *doing much*? the truth is, the words ought to be, *faciendo vultus*, or *vultum*, "*making faces*," or making a face. The fool comes in, shaking his bauble, and making grimaces like a modern clown; and I can support my interpretation and correction by a passage, which includes all those different gestures of the fool.

"Why, I would have the *fool* in every act,
Be it Comedy or Tragedy. I have laughed
Until I cryd again to see *what faces*
The rogue will make. O it does me good
To see him hold out his chin, hang down
his hands, [part
And *twiste his bauble*,—there is never a
About him but breaks jests," &c.

See *Goffe's Careless Shepherdess*.

As regards "*feriendo tabulas*," which Mr. Dyce has passed over, *tabule* are flat pieces of wood, or clappers, which were struck or beaten, carried about by the lower class of people in certain cases, as the "*tabule leprosorum, quas illi quatunt, ne ab aliquo tangantur*." Thus I trust that I have explained the three allusions in the sentence,—*quatiendo crema*—*faciendo vultum*—and *feriendo tabulas*—shaking his bauble, making faces, and striking his clapper.

Yours, &c. J. M.

MR. URBAN, April 2.

IT is not my intention to enter into any controversy with your very able Correspondent, A. J. K., with respect to his remarks on my notions, contained in your No. for January, of the etymology of the names of *the Devil's Dyke*, *Devil's Den*, &c.;—but with reference to the subject permit me to say a few words.

I have for many years been convinced of the truth of what is said, as follows, by Henry in his *History of rent Britain*:

"It is a further proof or rather demonstration, that the Celtic tongue was the language spoken by the first inhabitants of this island, that the names of very many rivers, brooks, hills, mountains, towns, and cities in all parts of it, are significant in that language, and descriptive of their situations, properties, and appearances. For the first inhabitants of every country are under a necessity of giving names immediately to those objects about which they have daily occasion to converse; and these primitive names are naturally no other than brief descriptions of the most striking appearances, and obvious properties of these objects in their native tongue. When another nation conquers the country, settles in it, and mingles with the primitive inhabitants, finding names already affixed to all the most conspicuous places and objects in it, they for the most part retain those names, with some slight alteration to adapt them to the genius of their own language. This was evidently done by the Romans in this island, as might be made appear by an induction of almost innumerable particulars."

As one illustration of these very just conclusions, I will state, that in Surrey there is a town and parish pretty well known, called *Letherhed*, commonly written *Leatherhead*. One would be at no loss to account for the name of a place thus now composed of two such common words in our tongue, if those words could be made to apply to any locality on *terra firma*. The only attempt to account for the name that I have seen or heard of, is in a little MS. history of the place, by the late Rev. Mr. Dallaway, who was vicar there, and a man well known to the antiquarian world, who, after alluding to the difficulties of the subject, presumes that this place might have received its name from one *Roger de Ledrede*, who had obviously received his name from the place.* This silly conjecture, and manifest impossibility, remind one of the stories of the two cats eating each other up, and of the conjuror who advertised that he was

* Richard de Ledred, who had previously been a Franciscan friar in London, was consecrated Bishop of Ossory in 1318. He is memorable for having instituted the proceedings against Dame Alice Kyteler for sorcery, the narrative of which has been published by the Camden Society.—EDIT.

to jump down his own throat. The fact is, (it may be assumed,) that Letherhead, which is an ancient place, and which is pleasantly seated on a singularly declivitous bank of the Mole, was so called by the aborigines of this island from that circumstance. The ancient British language, (Celtic if you please), has many words to signify such a *sloping* situation, viz. LLEDDF, LLETHR, LLETHROD, LLETHREDD, &c.

Yours, &c. J. P.

MR. UREAN, *Market Bosworth,*
March 18.

WILL you permit me to avail myself of the pages of your widely-circulated Magazine to enter the public protest of an humble individual against what appears to him a prevailing disfigurement of our churches, I mean the glaring deformity of low roofs.*

The fine vaults of many of our old, and, I fear, the great majority of our repaired, churches (to say nothing of the new) are at this time lamentably "curtailed of their fair proportions," by the unseemly and inharmonious pitch of their roofs. Directed, apparently, by no enlarged views of symmetry, some of our builders and renovators may have adopted, inconsiderately, the precedents around them of tasteless and defective models. Others, constrained perhaps by limited funds, have felt themselves compelled to leave things nearly as they found them, by making the best of the materials afforded. Others, again, too timid to stem the tide of parochial niggardliness, or to carry out the suggestions of their own good sense and cultivated taste, have succumbed to trifling difficulties and inconveniences, sheltered themselves under the unworthy plea of "*restoration*," and foregone the opportunity of improvement,

"Letting I dare not wait upon I would."

* Our Correspondent in this Letter censures a form of construction to the error of which the eyes of many other persons have already been opened, and against which the tide of modern practice has, in consequence, decidedly set. However, as he argues on the side of good taste and propriety, his letter is calculated to further a commendable reform, and we therefore gladly give it insertion.—EDIT.

For it may be remarked that, in most instances, the roofs were formed originally of a proper pitch, but the removal of the ends of rafters (decayed at the pole-plate or on the bare stone walls) in order to make them serve again, has, after each operation, lowered the point of the roof, and at length brought it down to its greatest practicable depression. In others the raising of a clerestory at some period subsequent to the erection of the church itself, may have put the work into hands of persons of inferior skill and taste, and hence it has happened that no regard was paid to proportion or general effect. Whatever, however, has been the cause, it is painful to observe that the practice has become far too general, and I therefore earnestly appeal to all who have felt the miserable effect produced by it, at once to make a stand, and to join me in reprobating and decrying it.

"And love the high-embowed roof."
Milton.

To the man of extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical architecture, on the continent as well as in this country, I know that I am speaking a language which he will understand when I assert that, as a general rule, every place of worship of genuine Gothic proportions should have a high-pitched roof. If any deviations are allowable, it can only be under peculiar circumstances. Where the rule *must* be evaded, there the second-best thing must be the "*expedient*;" and here I should say that, where symmetrical juxtaposition may render it tolerable, the angle of the chancel arch, or of the arches between the nave and aisles, may be something of a guide for the pitch of the roof. Occasionally a fine archway in the interior wall of the tower may suggest the angle of elevation for the roof. Hence, then, we may aver that the most satisfactory pitch to the eye will be the highest; and that where this is not feasible, it should bear a reference to some conspicuous angle or angles in the arches below.

And now, with respect to taste, which in this, and perhaps every instance, is nothing more than the knowledge of the best adaptation of means towards a pleasing or appropriate effect, I may, perhaps, be

allowed to add a few words. In the first place, I should say that the interior of any vaulted building requires an intimate correspondence in the character and proportions of the roof or ceiling. The eye, led upwards from the forms below, or embracing at one coup-d'œil the general style and concurrence of parts to a whole, carries with it a prepossession from those forms, or a scale by which it measures the subordination of the several parts. It requires the continuance or connexion of certain congruous lines or curves. The artist who disregards this, falls under the well-known censure of Horace:

"Infelix operis summâ, quia ponere totum
Nescit."

In the next place, the dignity or rather majesty of the place (for I cannot use the term "*genius loci*,") demand in a church, where it can be attained, loftiness, as well as expanse. We cannot ever hope, and who would ever wish, in such places, to divest ourselves of the religious associations which belong to them; we cannot enter them without a portion of that awful consciousness, "This is none other than the House of God." Under such impressions, therefore, the feelings take instant offence at all that is cramped and compressed, all that is cumbersome and unworthy. "The High and Lofty One, who inhabiteth Eternity; the stretching out of whose wings" fills the whole extent of space, He, who is not to be circumscribed by "dwellings made with hands," should receive, as a rightful tribute of our homage, all possible height and width, and unobstructed room, in the place his worship. While the mind should be allowed, as far as may be, to expand and expatiate in the interior of such buildings, the uplifted eyes of laud, and thanksgiving, and adoration, should be allowed to rise as it were uninterruptedly to those higher and happier regions whither the Christian worshipper evermore aspires, and where his thoughts so often "flee away and are at rest."

But, lastly, not to enter upon the subject of decoration minutely, it may be observed, that the roof or ceiling of churches, however groined or intersected for strength and durability, al or apparent,) should always be

as light and chaste, I mean as simple and unostentatious, as it should be elevated. Nowhere is a weight or profusion of ornament more misplaced than upon the crowning and continued arch which canopies the nave of a church. The meditations necessarily inspired by the service of the sanctuary should not be intercepted or extinguished by the overhanging mysteries, intricacies, and refinements of elaborate workmanship. They should rather be drawn imperceptibly onward and upward, by an art which conceals itself, to the goal of our devotional aspirations. And here, I would again venture to say, first, that the finest models instruct us to remedy any slight infringement of the general rule, by giving to the whole interior *one uniform colour*. It would be well for us if this practice were universal. For it would at once correct the double error of too many of our church-buildings and church-restorations. We have at present not merely the load of superfluous ornament in the roof, destroying the effect of the fair dimensions and noble architecture below, with which it is frequently at distressing variance, but we are oppressed in head and heart by the dissuasive framework of a massive roofing, and the "browner horror" of oak graining and colouring, or the sombre solidity of the dark timber itself, all seemingly upheld by some very laborious but insecure contrivance. The impression, at least upon *my own mind*, is that of fearful downfall.

But to close at length these hasty observations, which will in all probability excite more cavillers than converts, (for who may hope to convince in a matter of taste?) I can I think safely assure our thrifty rate-payers and churchwardens, that in raising the roof to a high and appropriate pitch, and by giving it the colour of the rest of the interior, they not only adopt one of the maxims which have rendered our own cathedrals and the ecclesiastical edifices of the continent the admiration of the whole world, but they secure to themselves and the parish a very considerable saving in church-erection, church-restoration, and let me add in church-conservation. Yours, &c.

ARTHUR BENONI EVANS.

MR. URBAN, *Ruddington Vicarage,
Notts, Feb. 19.*

I HAVE been much interested with the communications from your correspondent respecting the authors of the various articles in the *Quarterly Review*: it must have cost him no small share of time and pains to have made so formidable a list of contributors, though, doubtless, he derived from the occupation much pleasure, and it must have given a very pleasant relief to his lonely life amongst the bleak hills of Derbyshire.

I confess to having long been visited by a similar spirit of curiosity, and, though I cannot presume to so great success in my pursuits among the anonymous contributors to the *Edinburgh*, yet, as I have been enabled to make a few selections, I beg to present them for the amusement of your readers. The list, you will find, extends to No. 29, and, if the patience of your readers should not be exhausted, I shall be happy at some future time to continue the list.

I could very easily have increased the list of writers had I sent you the names of those who are generally considered to claim certain articles: but I have purposely confined my list to those for whom I could give ample authority.

The names of the writers mentioned in the following list you will find to be those of

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|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Jeffrey | 15. Brougham |
| 2. Sidney Smith | 16. P. Elmsley |
| 3. F. Horner | 17. Sir W. Scott |
| 4. Dr. T. Browne | 18. George Ellis |
| 5. Jno. Allen | 19. Wilberforce |
| 6. Playfair | 20. Hallam |
| 7. Murray | 21. Hamilton |
| 8. Malthus | 22. Payne Knight |
| 9. Leslie | 23. Mackintosh |
| 10. T. Moore | 24. Gordon |
| 11. Hazlitt | 25. Chalmers |
| 12. Romilly | 26. Ugo Foscolo |
| 13. Wilson | 27. Chevenix |
| 14. Palgrave | |

Jeffrey's papers, having been printed by himself in a collective edition, are therefore chiefly evidenced by himself; but, as that collection does not profess to give more than a selection, of course there are many articles ascribed to him which will not be found in his own edition of his Works, but these, I trust, are given on sufficient authority.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.

With regard to the articles of Sidney Smith, I may observe that I believe all which I have placed in this list will be found in his Works. What reason can be alleged for one article being twice printed, word for word, in the edition of his own works, and the same repetition of the same article in the second edition also?

I have sent but few of Sir Jas. Mackintosh's papers; the edition of his Works is now on the eve of publication, as appears by their advertisement, and consequently your readers will be able to fill up their lists with the entire number of all his contributions.

You will find a few names derived from a work which appeared some years since called "*Selections from the Ed. Rev.*;" but I have not placed much dependence upon that work for authority, as I find one article ascribed by it to the pen of Lady Morgan, which has subsequently been claimed by Thomas Moore himself.

With these few remarks I beg to present the following list, hoping that some of your numerous readers may perhaps have a similar spirit of searching after the anonymous contributors to one of the most talented and influential periodicals of the present age.

Yours, &c. —

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

VOL. I.—NO. I. October, 1802.

Art. 2. Spital Sermon. By Rev. S. Smith. Vide his Works, vol. i. p. 1.

Art. 7. Irvine's Emigration. By F. Horner, esq. Vide his Life, vol. i. p. 203.

Art. 8. Thalaba. By Jeffrey. Vide *Ed. Rev.* vol. xxviii. p. 509, note.

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(To be continued.)

MR URBAN, D—House, Gloucestershire, 14 March.

FOR preservation in your pages I send copies of three monumental inscriptions obtained under very different circumstances by

Yours truly, E. D.

1. The first is on a brass plate fixed on the floor of the south side of the nave of King's Stanley Church in this county, it has never been noticed by any of our county historians, having been covered by pews until the thorough repair and alteration of the church about thirty years since. It is remarkable from this circumstance, as also for its recording the numerous and patriarchal family of the progenitor of the Clutterbucks, whose prolific

race has since extended itself into nearly every parish in this neighbourhood.

(*In the black letter.*)

"Here lyeth buried the bodies of Rycharde Clotterbooke, who deceased 4 Febr^y. A.D. 1591, who had two wyfes Joane and Elizabeth, and by the fyrst had isshew Thomas and Ferdinando, and by the secound had isshew, Anne, Joane, Jasper, William, Giles, Rycharde, Mary, Katheren, Jeremy and Jasper, John and Tobie."

2. The second inscription is copied from a brass plate offered for sale by a suspicious character, and taken from him by the magistrate before whom he was brought by the police. Although inquiries have been made extensively, yet hitherto the proper place of its deposit has not been ascertained. Several families named Griffin formerly held property in Stroud and its vicinity, but all are now extinct.

"Hic requiescunt corpora Johannis Gryffin et Elizabethæ uxoris suæ. Illa quidem obiit 2 Januarij A.Dⁱ. 1647,

ætatis suæ 54, hic vero 19 Januarij A.Dⁱ. 1664, ætatis suæ 70."

En halitus dubiæ spiratur ab æthere vitæ,
Quemq. dedit Dominus, mors tulit atra diem.
Gryps partem volucris, partem fera bestia pictus;

Cælum cepit avem, bestia cumbit humi.
Mors (quasi serpentis morsus) terrena memordit,

Partem prognatam cælitus astra tenent.

3. The third memorial records the military services of an old soldier, and as it may probably never be placed over his humble grave in Amberley churchyard, your pages will then alone (as in many other instances) embalm the memory of a brave yet humble warrior, who received with much gratitude the small pension allotted him by his country, and the still smaller kindness shown him by the writer.

"Richard Harvey born in this district died 18 Feby. 1845, aged 62, he served his country in the first or royal regt. of foot, at Corunna, Flushing, Busaco, Roderigoe, Salamanca, Vittoria, (where he was wounded) Badajoz, St. Sebastian, Burgos, Bayonne, and Waterloo."

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Nicolai Vernulæi Henricus Octavus, seu Schisma Anglicanum. Tragedia exhibita ludis Encenialibus Lovanij in Collegio Porcensi Lovanii. 12mo. 1624.

THIS is so scarce a little volume that we never saw a copy but that which is in our possession, and which belonged to the late Mr. Bindley of the Stamp Office. The Play was exhibited at Louvain by the students and pupils of the Porcensian College there, whose names are given. The author is of course a zealous Catholic. Anne Boleyn appears in it under a name which cannot be well mentioned to ears polite. The characters are Queen Katharine, Princess Mary, Sir Thomas More, Fisher Bishop of Rochester, Cardinal Campegio, Wolsey, Cranmer, Warham, Longland, Anne Boleyn, Margaret Roper, and others, together with Heresy, Luxury, Impiety, Tyranny, the Catholic Religion, und Reason. The Censor's permission runs thus: "*Tragedia hæc prælo digna, evidenter ostendit, quam verè a philosopho dictum sit—uno absurdo dato, cætera consequi.*"

Act 1. The play is opened by the speech of Heresy, the other emblematical characters accompanying her; and she commences by boldly pronouncing

"———Venerem suam
Rex ustulatus deperit: natam suam
Et quam nefando genuit incestu pater
Habere jam vult conjugem," &c.

Tyranny adds,

"Et efferatum, et mente crudelera impiâ
Agitabo Regem, dum suo demens sinu
Stringit Bolenam," &c.

Henry appears in the second scene, at once confessing his newly-awakened flame.

"Una est dolorem quæ mihi tantum facit,
Una est *Bolena* fascino nam me suo
Occidit illa; risus, et formæ lepos
Et oris illa gratia, et vernus decor
Illud perurunt pectus, et flammas alunt,
Uno trucidant lumina aspectu comæ
Animum hunc amoris vinculo blando ligant.
Tot his et illis impero populis potens,
Uni *Bolena* servio," &c.

Luxury exhorts the King to indulge all his wishes,

"———Una si forsan placeat
Bolena Regi, placeat et thalamum impleat,
Implevit illum mater, implevit soror."

And Tyranny assists in these evil councils, but Henry owns that he is fearful,

"Vereor Tumultus—Cæsar et Reges scient
Si quid movebo, nec satis forsan meus
Probabit Anglus."

Anne Boleyn now enters, reproaching the King for his gloomy looks, and exhorting him to join in the festivities; but when he opens his grief to her she says,

"Ignosce, Rex, jurata mens est hæc mihi,
Hanc castitatis nemo decerpit rosam
Nisi sit meritus."

Wolsey then appears, and gives his opinion that the marriage with Katharine was not legal, and advises the King to take the King of France's sister to wife.

"Sit alia magni Gallie Regis soror,
Est digna Rege, Regius sanguis simul."

He then appears with Reason, Piety, and Clemency on the stage with him, who argue the matter in a different way, but in vain. At length comes a Chorus "Virginum Anglicarum" in praise of Chastity, and in abuse of Anne Boleyn, who is called *Pellæx*, and *Meretrix*, and *Scortum*, throughout. The second Act opens with Queen Katharine and Thomas More. The injured Queen says,

"———Pellici adstringit fidem,
Et impudicum regios scortum thoros
Maculare tentat——"

More endeavours to console her with some moral reflections. Then Henry questions Brian as to what is said of his intended divorce in the Senate, and what the Bishops say,

"Ast ordo sacer
Quid ille de me?"

But the answer not being very favourable, Anne Boleyn tells him

"Duces pudicam, virginem castam, probam,"

and again insists on marriage; and Longland suggests that the Pope should choose some judge to decide the matter,

"Et purpuratis Patribus Campegium,
Volsæus alter junctus est judex simul."

Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, speaks decidedly against the Divorce, and More says of his intended bride,

"Scortum hic fuit,
Et nostra testis Anglia est : virgo hic prius
Fregit pudorem : fabula, et vulgi probum est."

But the King stops him short, saying,

"Bolena virgo est."

Cardinal Campegio now appears, advising to try the temper of the Queen,

"———Judices si nos volet,
Præsto ad tribunal adsit."

This is told to Katharine, who argues the matter with Wolsey as to the publicity and sanctity of her marriage, till the proctor informs her that the King is in council and expects her. When the forms of trial are settled, she addresses the King,

"O Rex, per istas lacrymus, si quid mei
Amoris in te est, supplicem cernis tibi
Licet ipse nolis conjugem, cernis tuam
Tuque amantem conjugem, per has manus,
Per ista genua, per tuum sceptrum, precor,
Per hanc meam, per hanc tuam natam precor,
Concede lacrymis aliquid et quondam tue
Concede charæ conjugî," &c.

Then the same chorus terminates the Second Act. The Third Act opens by the cause being again heard, and Warham pleading for the Queen, and Ridley speaking on the same side. The King tries to move *More*, but he is inflexible, and then the Queen and Princess Mary have an affecting interview with him. Longland tells the King that the Legate has left England, and the King says, without delay he will have Anne Boleyn.

"Bolena sit regina, sit conjux mea."

In the meanwhile Heresy and Luxury are rejoicing in the mischief that is brewing—Cranmer now appears, and at the King's command crowns the bride—

"Acclamatio
Annet, perennet, vivat, æternum regat ;"

while the Act is ended by all the emblematical characters, good and bad, coming on the stage and pronouncing their several prospective anticipations of the result.

The Fourth Act commences by Katharine deploring her fallen state, and by the vain endeavours of Longland to console her ; but then comes on the decree of the Pontiff to pronounce the former marriage valid, and the King accuses Wolsey,

"Volsæe, regem perdidisti : tu mihi
Iniquitatis autor et magni nimis
Sceleris minister, tu mihi divortii
Causa extitisti ;"

and he tells him to resign his high office ; which he gives to More.

"Sit ista *Mori* dignitas, *Morus* placet.
Sit Angliæ, nam mando, Cancellarius.
Volsæe cede, quod volo *Morus* sciet."

The King half resolves to give up his divorce, but which resolution is soon overcome by an interview with Anne Boleyn, and Heresy comes in and advises him to throw off the papal yoke, which he does, saying, "Pontifex et rex ero." This is told to the Council. Cranmer agrees, but More opposes, and the King reproaches him with his ingratitude, "Sic, More, regi gratus es ?"

and he and Fisher are sent to prison, and to Cranmer is entrusted the care of the kingdom. The oath is put to *Fisher* to acknowledge the King as head of the Church, and the marriage lawful. This he refuses, and he is condemned to the scaffold by Cranmer,

“ I lictor, illud amputa seni caput ;”

a chorus of English exiles concluding the Act.

The Fifth Act opens with the Catholic Religion, Reason, Piety, and Clemency on the stage, lamenting the ruin of England, and the King grieves over the inflexible obstinacy of his subjects, who refuse to acknowledge him as head of the Church. Then appear Alice More and her daughter Margaret, who come to supplicate Henry for More's freedom and life ; but she is told

“ Una mors *Mori* omnium
Terrebit animos ;”

and Henry answers,

“ Occidat, periat, cadat.”

Next comes a prison scene of More, his wife, and daughter. They endeavour to persuade him to submit to the King's will, but in vain. Cranmer has no better fortune with his arguments, and at length the fatal decree is pronounced,

“ Te perduellum, et regis offensi reum
Pronunciamus, Lictor, I, *Moro* caput
Rescinde ferro.”

He is brought to the scaffold.

“ LICTOR.—Permitte vultum, *More*, velabo tuam.
MORUS.—Velabo memet, linteo hoc uter meo.”

Religion, an angel, and Margaret mourning over this great calamity. The King comes in troubled and afflicted with his death, when Warham informs him of Queen Katharine's death, and brings him letters written with her dying hand, informing him of Anne Boleyn's infidelity.

“ Vulgare scortum est, fratris amplexu sui
Potita gaudet, una reginam omnibus
Libido facilem subijcet ;”

and in spite of her prayers and protestations he orders her to death. Then Religion, the angel, and Brian discuss the state of things, and mention the approaching death of the King.

“ Tumet ipse vultus, pectus et pedes tument,
Et horror intus turbidum pectus quatit,
Jam tota tristis aula singultus trahit.”

Cranmer discloses to the King his approaching end, when he utters deep reproaches on himself for having overturned the true religion of his country ; but, feeling a little thirsty, asks for some wine “ huc vinum date.” Then the Catholic Religion concludes the whole by praying that Providence would turn the hearts of the English and Irish to the true faith again.

“ Et rursus *Anglos* Roma connumeret suos,
Rursusque *Hibernos* Religio jactem meos.”

At the end Antony Dawes, the Professor of Rhetoric, has added a copy of Latin hexameters, in which he mentions,

“ Teste loquor præsente—vide hic metrumque, stylumque,
Lector, *opus solum octidui*, sic bullit et undat
Vera Camenarum vena.”

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of Etruria. Part 2, from the Foundation of Rome to the General Peace of anno [sic] Tarquiniensis 839, B.C. 348. By Mrs. Hamilton Gray.

IN reviewing this intelligent lady's Tour to the Sepulchres of Etruria in our vol. for 1841, vol. XV. p. 392, we ventured to express a wish that she should enlarge her plan, and procure materials for a more extended work on the subject of *Etruria Antiqua*. We are glad to find that our own suggestion has been quite in accordance with her intentions, for we will not assume that our brief hint gave the impetus to her undertaking a History of Etruria.

We can imagine no historical subject of deeper interest than the annals of Etruria. Seven hundred and fifty years before the Christian period Etruria was a great civilized and commercial power, advanced to perfection in all the elegances and refinements of social life, as is amply attested by the sculptures, paintings, vases, and jewellery discovered in Etruscan tombs. Ancient Etruria occupied a large tract between the Alps and the south-eastern extremity of the Apennines.

It is of little use in our opinion to draw a line of distinction between the Turreni, Tyrseni, or Tyrrhenians and Etruscans. The Tyrrhenians are supposed to have come from Lydia, and, if they blended with still earlier aboriginal inhabitants, they acquired at last the common appellation of Etruscans. Over-nice speculations on these remote sources of population are more curious than satisfactory; they begin and end in mystery and conjecture. It will be sufficient to acknowledge that the fine peninsular tract of Italy was a land open and inviting for adventurers of every maritime nation; hence the plentiful sprinkling of Greek colonies gave to the south of Italy the name of Magna Græcia. Latium had probably a Tyrrhene origin, and Etruscan and Latin Tyrrhenians might not be an unfair division of a large portion of the Italian tract. The government

of Alba Longa, we are told, "was precisely on the plan of the Etruscan cities, with a senate, patrician populus, and non-governing plebs, who were the free and fighting portion of the community, and all of them land-holders. Niebuhr calls the thirty townships of Alba her plebs." See p. 5. It is by no means an unnatural consequence of territorial divisions that we find townships and districts, established by different leaders, at various periods at war with each other. We have a good hint of the cause of such a state of things in the *Æneid*.

"Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum,
Qui regem Evandrum comites, qui signa secuti,
Delegere locum, et posuere in montibus urbem
Pallantis Proavi de nomine Pallanteum.
Hi bellum assidue ducunt cum gente Latina."*

Etruria, as contemporary for a considerable period with early Rome, is necessarily much connected with the history of the latter. We have in these later days, by the acute speculations of eminent historical writers, been able to arrive at the conclusion that much of the narrations of the Roman historians are derived from popular traditions, in which facts are disguised by exaggeration or ideal circumstances. This does not escape the notice of our authoress, who remarks that the life and times of Romulus constitute merely a national romance, and sort of fairy tale, but that whatever historical truth may be contained in the allegory of Romulus and Remus it is vain to endeavour now to separate it from its alloy of fiction. A poet contemporary with our period, of the most vigorous and original character, has in his "*Lays of Ancient Rome*" given us an excellent idea of the real source of some of the most striking passages of Roman history.

Mrs. Gray notices an impersonification of tradition, or rather it might be said Scripture history, current among the peasantry in Ireland, that the

* *Æneid*. lib. 8, v. 50.

Virgin Mary when she was a young girl was met on her way to mass by the angel Gabriel, who told her she should be the mother of Jesus.* Now in this case, being in possession of the facts, the additions are readily detected, which are not so important as materially to pervert the mode of the heavenly salutation.

Passing from the apocryphal legends concerning Romulus and Remus as the founders of the seven-hill city, Mrs. Gray proceeds to the state of Etruria, in the time of Numa, 716 years before Christ. In his days Italy was at peace, her various nations friendly and hospitable. When Numa died he desired to be buried after the manner of the Tuscans, in a stone coffin, and *not burnt*. His 24 books of religion and legislation were buried with him, written on the papyrus of Egypt, an article which the commerce of the Etruscans would bring into the Tiber.

The next period is that of Tullus Hostilius, B.C. 672. At this epoch the destruction of Alba Longa took place,—a remarkable and mysterious event, which consigned the proudest city then existing in Latium to eternal abolition. Thus Rome was rid of an ancient and powerful rival. The emigration of Demaratus from Corinth to Etruria with two Greek artists, *Euclieir* and *Eugrammus*, appellatives for qualities rather than names, took place about this period, a fact which confirms, in our opinion, the general Greek character of the Etruscan vases, for it is of as little consequence, we think, to prove that the Etruscans had arts independent of Greek instruction, as that the Britons made urns of clay of rude form without the assistance of the Romans. Certainly, however, a classification of specimens of national styles of art is important.

The next period of Etruria measured by those of Rome was that of Ancus Martius, (p. 77.) In the eighth year of this reign, 631 B.C. a grandee of Tarquinia appeared at the gates of the Janiculum. He was seated in a chariot with his wife by his side, a long train of attendants following him, a live eagle, an omen of do-

minion, fluttering over his head. He, a Tuscan, left his native city, and came to his own people settled by the Tiber. This was the renowned Lucumo or Etruscan chieftain afterwards known as Tarquinius Priscus or Lucius Tarquinius. He it is well known "had Tanaquil to wife." Conquests over Fidene and Veii were achieved at this period, the port of Ostia founded, and the commerce as well as the military importance of Rome enlarged. Rome itself at this period can be regarded as little more than an asylum for the political partizans of Etruria, a depôt for outlaws, adventurers, demagogues, and robbers.

The next period is that of the first Tarquinian dynasty in Rome, 615 B.C. Lucius Tarquinius yielded up his power to the Volscinian prince Masatama, captain of the Etruscan malcontents, best known to us as Servius Tullius. The great Tanaquil herself is said to have educated this youth, in whose favour her own issue Lucius and Aruns were set aside. Rome, now passing into the control of a Tarquinian dynasty, had become essentially Etruscan. The next period is that of Tarquinius Superbus, the second Tarquinian dynasty. The revolution accomplished in the Roman polity in consequence of the outrage offered to Lucretia by Sextus Tarquinius, his son, is a fact which shews how often great public consequences spring from the profligacy and crimes of individuals.

"—— The Romans now [drive,
Did from the streets of Rome the Tarquin
When he was called a King."

A. C. 509. The expelled Tarquin seeks aid from the powerful Lucumo or Lars† Porsenna of Clusium.

"Lars Porsenna of Clusium,
By the nine gods he swore,
That the great name of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more!"

"East and west and south and north his messengers ride fast,
And tower and town and cottage now have heard the trumpet's blast.
Shame on the false Etruscan who lingers in his home, [to Rome.
When Porsenna of Clusium is on the march

† Lars seems to have been a title equivalent to ruler or lord.

* Luke, chap. i. v. 28.

The horsemen and the footmen are pouring in
 amain, [a fruitful plain;
 From many a stately market place, from many
 From many a lonely hamlet which, hid by beech
 and pine, [purple Apennine,
 Like an eagle's nest hangs in the crest of
 From lordly Volsaterra, where scowls the far-
 famed hold, [kings of old;
 Piled by the hands of giants for the godlike
 From sea-girt Populonia, where sentinels
 descry [southern sky;
 Sardinia's snowy mountain ridge fringing the
 From the proud mart of Pisa, queen of the
 western waves, [fair-haired slaves;
 Where ride Massilia's triremes, heavy with
 From where sweet Clanis wanders through
 corn and wine and flowers,
 From where Cortona lifts to heaven her diadem
 of towers."*

The siege of Rome by Porsenna, the valour of Cocles, the magnanimity of Mutius Scaevola, whose courage could furnish a reply to the query,

"Oh! who can hold a fire in his hand?"†

are matters which have become familiar to our readers from the pages of Livy. Mrs. Gray shews that the endurance of Scaevola has been paralleled in modern days by an Indian widow, who, being asked by the late Sir John Malcolm "how she could bear self-immolation by fire?" took up a bar of red hot iron before his face and held it, smiling." Both Scaevola and the widow might be almost suspected to have possessed the secret of the celebrated fire king, but we injure an heroic tale by the allusion. Porsenna was contented in the event to continue to Rome the constitutional changes she had won, but she remained virtually subject to the powerful Lucumo till his death. The contests between the Romans and the Veii occupy the subsequent periods of Etruscan history to 399 A. C. that of the fall of Veii. The Etruscan Lucumones were merged at length in detail in the dominion of Rome, the political confederation which had hitherto bound them to each other was abolished, and a common religious worship was the only bond of union now between the children of Tarchon and Tages. "Alas!" says Mrs. Gray, "how changed, how enfeebled, how disunited and dismembered was now the once powerful and glorious Etruria!"

* Babington Macaulay.

† Shakspeare. Richard the Second.

In a brief supplementary chapter are noticed the colonies of the Tyrrheni, (Tyrrhenians), Ardea, Anxur, Circeium, Tusculum, and Antium. The authorities which Mrs. Gray has followed in the compilation of her amusing and instructive volume are classical, as Livy, Dionysius Halicarnassus, Plutarch, Pliny, &c. and modern, Niebuhr, Muller, the late Dr. Arnold, and the excellent digest to be found in the *Universal History*. From the materials they afford and her own topographical acquaintance with the Tuscan soil, she has produced a work of considerable merit and originality. The great German philologist had already placed the states which preceded the Roman power in a novel and clearer point of view than had formerly been attainable, and Mrs. Gray has shewn her diligence and ability in collecting, summing up, and applying the evidences which exist of a period lying far back in the stream of time.

Elective Polarity the Universal Agent.
 By Frances Barbara Burton.

THIS is a strange book, being so subtle in some parts as to seem all but metaphysical, and in our poor opinion more powerful than sound. Its theory is, that elective polarity is the universal breeder of organization, and quickener of matter into motion and life; and therefore is the gravitation of astronomy, and, as we understand it, the vital principle of physiology; and moreover that, whereas by the revolution of the earth's poles in connection with the precession of the equinoxes the star *Vega* (α lyrae) becomes the north pole-star of the earth once in every twenty-five thousand years, and is a star of much greater magnitude (astronomically speaking) than our actual pole-star in the *Little Bear*, so under its polarity earthly life has been more energetic than it is now, and has shown itself in a scale of gigantic bulk, to which belonged the saurian animals of the blue lias and oolite, and a gigantic race of men, "possessing physical powers far surpassing man's actual compass," the builders of the great edifices of Egypt and India, of "magnitude surpassing the powers of man's actual race." Now we will make no objection to the main theory, but will allow that elec-

tive polarity may be the very soul of the universe; though we must demur to the gigantic scale of life begotten by the polarity of *Vega*; for, as its polarity was common to the whole earth, and an effect must be co-extensive with its cause, so it ought to have made all animals proportionately larger than kindred ones of our time; whereas, with the megalosaurus lived a small mammal of guinea-pig dimensions, and the pterodactyl, which our authoress would not dare to put in scale against a vampire: and with the ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus lived small gryphæ (oysters), terebratulæ, and belemnites; and in the mammals of our own dull pole-star we have, with mice and shrews, elephants and whales. Neither do we see that edifices are always in proportion to the physical bulk of a race; for otherwise, since St. Peter's at Rome is vastly greater than our St. Paul's, the Italians should be giants over the English, and keep Brobdingnag dogs and cats; and the Russians, who transported for some miles to St. Petersburg the immense block of granite of 1,500 tons weight for the base to the statue of Peter, ought to play quoits with the fly-wheels of steam-engines, and stoop in our streets to peep into our chimneys. The mummies of the ancient Egyptians, the builders of the pyramids and great temples as we have been taught to believe, are of our size, and we believe that national works will be different with different activities of national minds. A hierarchy may build a stupendous temple, and a commercial nation may lay down a system of railways, a work quite as great, though not so concentrated for contemplation through the sight.

Our authoress seems to us to have made elective polarity the cause of effects which it could not have produced without others that are wanting, and which therefore we must believe it did not produce at all; and yet, while she holds up a theory for our belief on the bare coincidence of a few facts with an assumed cause of them, she sets herself so far above Sir Isaac Newton that she tells us (p. 32) that "his views were too contracted for astronomy. He could not enter into the majesty of the celestial movements,"

and that, "one might as well look at Jupiter through a microscope, as study astronomy under Sir Isaac Newton's auspices." And, after telling us that the laws of astronomy are "entangled and distorted by actual 'scientific' (as it is called) phraseology, into a maze of contradictions," she arrogates for her own work the clearest intelligibility, and offers us an explanation of the so-called retrogradation of the planets, which is not more intelligible than that which Hutton gives with a diagram in his dictionary published fifty years since.

Unless the theory before us falsifies the dynamics of Sir Isaac Newton's gravitation, it cannot affect his system by showing that it is elective polarity, which is only another name for what still acts by his laws; and, so long as it causes the phenomenon which we call the weight (*gravitas*) of bodies on the earth, is still gravitation: but, as our authoress tells us that the earth's course round the sun is *spiral*, and we poor Newtonians know nothing, she will excuse our asking if a spiral is not a curve which does not return into itself, and so is not an ellipsis; and whether, if the earth goes on eternally in a spiral, it will not go onward on the surface of an imaginary cylinder, and leave the sun at one end of it?

In p. 36 we are told that "the state of organized bodies, called death, comprehends, as far as relates to *physical operation*, sudden *incapacity* for the *reception* by bodies of extraneous properties from surrounding ones." And "hence the revulsion caused on suddenly encountering a corpse." But, without denying the doctrine, we think we have a right to ask the proposer of a so-to-be-believed perfect system, how it is that one may be near an unseen dead body without feeling such a revulsion, and that it is only given through the sight?

*Ως δ' ὅτε τις τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλινὸρ-
σος ἀπίσθη
Οὐρεὺς ἐν βήσσει, ὑπὸ τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε
γνῶα,

*Ἀψ τ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ὥχρος τέ μιν εἶλε
παρεῖας.

Why are the optic nerves better vehicles of elective polarity than any others?

Notwithstanding our objections to

the details of the theory, we are bound to say that some parts of the book are highly beautiful, and that it is well worth reading.

The Antiquarian and Architectural Year Book for MDCCCXLIV.
8vo. pp. 456.

A HANDSOMELY printed volume, but the veriest compilation of *crambe his repetita* that has lately issued from the press. The editor is guilty of great disingenuousness, of which the main feature is that he has concealed the real origin of the book. In his preface he discourses of "antiquity," meaning the study of antiquities, having "become popular," but he does not state what has made it so. Now, it is evident on turning over the volume, that it was not so much the circumstance of "antiquity" itself having become popular, as that the materials for making an antiquarian book were rendered very accessible, that has tempted the compiler to put together this "Antiquarian and Architectural Year Book." The materials to which we allude were set afloat upon the stream of "popular" reading, by their publication in various newspapers immediately upon the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury: and to that circumstance, and another, which we still consider the greatest error that the Council of the Association has committed,—the non-publication under its own authority of the papers brought forward at Canterbury,—we have to attribute, first, the volunteer volume of Transactions which has been compiled by Mr. Dunkin of Dartford, and, secondly, the present Year Book, not to mention the scattered flight of other essays into various harbours of refuge.

The editor's want of candour is still more decided in his treatment of the Association itself. Whilst indebted to its labours for literally the greater portion of his volume, and whilst professing to thank its principal contributors as *his own correspondents*, he has omitted to name it in his preface: and, although in his very first page it occurs under the misnomer of the "Archæological Society," yet it is only on his very last leaf that, by way of postscript as it were, he gives some

account of its constitution, and of the Canterbury meeting.

The like want of candour is further shown in the editor's not at once fairly acknowledging the real character of his work, and in affecting a greater degree of originality than he really bears. On this point we have particular cause to speak, for, though in some way or other, he has generally acknowledged his authorities, and among others the Gentleman's Magazine, yet there is one class of our materials which he has especially victimized, without any acknowledgment. These are the descriptive articles that have accompanied our engravings.

At p. 100 two Roman altars found at Newcastle upon Tyne, are described in our own words, but without reference to the engravings in March 1844, p. 299.

P. 160. CONFESSIONALS IN ENGLISH CHURCHES AND CHURCH HOUSES.

The first page of this apparently original article is from our Magazine for July last, p. 41. Other observations on the same subject, which appeared in our numbers for Feb. 1844, and for October and November, are unnoticed; and for want of a reference to the first the reader of the Year Book cannot understand what is meant by the words "denominated by Bedyll."

The second page of the same article is from the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1844, where it accompanied a Plate of the Church-house at Bray.

We cannot forbear adding that this short article makes a very great show indeed, no less than ten lines, in the table of contents.

P. 274. GLASS INSCRIBED BY EVELYN.

The article relative to the fac-simile print in our number for August.

P. 282. THE BANQUETING-ROOM AT OXNEAD.

Belonging to the Plate of Oxnead Hall in our Magazine for Jan. 1844.

P. 283. ANCIENT IRISH AMULETS.

Belonging to our Plate, June 1844.

P. 339. NEW CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, AT EAST GRAYTON, IN THE PARISH OF GREAT BEDWIN, WILTS.

Nine pages and a half, which originally accompanied the view of the church in our Magazine for July.

not fail to be desirable. Happy will it be for them if, whilst it communicates skill in the gentle art, it at the same time fills their minds with the devotional feelings, and consequently happy and contented frame of mind, possessed in so eminent a degree by honest Izaak Walton.

The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church; containing an Account of its Origin, Government, Doctrines, Worship, Revenues, and Clerical and Monastic Institutions.
By John Lingard, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols.

THESE two volumes may be regarded as the third edition of "*The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*," published by Dr. Lingard at Newcastle, in 1806; and of which the second edition appeared so long since as the year 1810. In the thirty and odd years which have elapsed since that period, much has been done by the scholars of this country and the continent to elucidate the Anglo-Saxon period of our history. "The treasures of our libraries," as Dr. Lingard well observes, "have been explored; and documents previously unknown have been brought to light; new and improved editions of the works of our ancient writers have been given both in the Latin and the vernacular language; and the laws civil and ecclesiastical of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, their charters, poems, homilies, and correspondence, have been collected and published, some for the first time, and others in a new and more correct form;" and the consequence of this improved state of Anglo-Saxon literature has been the author's enlargement of his original plan and the recasting of the entire work, so that the volumes before us, while they include the substance of the former, contain also a very large portion of new and interesting matter. To each volume also the author has appended a collection of notes, some of them of considerable length, appertaining to subjects which he was unwilling on the one hand to pass by without notice, and which, on the other, he could not conveniently treat in the context with that minuteness which their importance demanded.

The peculiarities of Dr. Lingard as an historical writer are too well known

to require notice on the present occasion; and the work before us displays the same careful investigation into the original sources of history, the same intimate knowledge of his subject, and the same patient analysis of conflicting evidence, by which his larger work, the *History of England*, is distinguished; while, as was to be expected from the very nature of the subject, it is as strongly marked by Dr. Lingard's one great yet natural blemish, the same overweening partiality, the same deep-rooted prejudices in favour of that branch of the Christian Church of which the learned writer is so distinguished a member. In spite, however, of this defect, the work is one which must add to Dr. Lingard's reputation, and be welcomed by every inquirer into the history of the Anglo-Saxon Church, who, how much soever he may differ from the views of the writer, cannot fail to admire the learning and ingenuity with which he supports them.

That the work will give rise to much and angry controversy we cannot but fear. Many of the notes are on matters respecting which Dr. Lingard entertains opinions totally opposite to those adopted by other writers of the present day. For instance, Mr. Wright, in a recent volume of the *Archæologia*, and subsequently in his *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, has raised a doubt whether the Biography of King Alfred, attributed to Asser, was in reality written by that prelate, or by any one contemporary with that monarch. Dr. Lingard, feeling that it is on the work attributed to Asser that the reputation of Alfred is principally founded, and that "destroy its credit and his fame is gone," undertakes to defend its authenticity. But the note in which he discusses the point can scarcely fail, we think, of calling forth from Mr. Wright a defence of his opinion—an opinion, be it remarked, entertained not exclusively by that gentleman, although, we believe, first promulgated by him.

A yet more striking instance is afforded by the note which Dr. Lingard has devoted to Ælfric the translator, and which is especially provocative of reply and rejoinder. Mr. Thorpe, the learned editor of the lately published *Homilies of Ælfric*, assumes the writer

"to have been Ælfric Archbishop of York, who presided over that see from the year 1023 to 1051;" adding, "that the composer of the 'Sermones' was a person of eminence during the life of Archbishop Wulfstan, of whom, according to our hypothesis, he was the immediate successor, is evident from the language of his canons, and of his Pastoral Epistle to Wulfstan, in which he speaks as one having authority; though, in the first-mentioned of these productions he styles himself simply 'humilis frater,' and in the other 'Ælfricus Abbas,' and afterwards 'biscop.'" Dr. Lingard, on the other hand, is convinced that there exists no sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that Ælfric the translator was ever raised to the episcopal bench, much less to either of the archiepiscopal thrones. This of itself is a matter of little moment; but becomes of importance when coupled, as it is, with the disparaging tone in which Ælfric is spoken of by the writer, and with his endeavours to show that he is no faithful expositor of the faith of the Anglo-Saxon churches.

Indeed one can scarcely entertain a doubt, after a perusal of the note in question (note R, vol. ii. p. 452—477), that the importance which has been attached to Ælfric's denial of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, or, to use Dr. Lingard's own words, to the language in which he "has occasionally expressed his opinion respecting the sacrament of the Eucharist," not only in his celebrated Paschal Homily, but in the very first of the collection of his Homilies recently given to the world, has exercised no inconsiderable influence in leading the author of the work before us to speak in the slighting manner which he has done of a writer who did so much good service for Anglo-Saxon Literature as Ælfric the translator.

Poems by Elizabeth B. Barrett, Author of the Seraphim. 2 vols.

THAT Miss Barrett possesses great poetical powers, the possession of which must be delightful in its exercise to herself, and gratifying by the fame attached to them to her friends, no one will deny; but, that she exercises them discreetly, or to the best purpose, we are not equally inclined

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to admit. The old Greek philosopher^r said that he had two pupils; one of whom wanted the spur, and the other the bridle. Now a great majority of the poets of the present day seem to us not only to want the bridle, but the martingale also; so headstrong is their pace, so irregular their route, and so bold their undertakings. They have left the highways in which their predecessors were content to travel, to seek out new and untried paths of their own, as modern travellers have forsaken the old roads which the Romans made over the Alpine Hills, for others more devious and less desirable. That Miss Barrett has many warm admirers of her talents we have not to learn: and justly so; but has she no cool-headed friends who would advise, and whose advice would be listened to, to slacken her hasty course; to measure her steps a little more cautiously; and, instead of trying to escape difficulties, to endeavour to overcome them?

We know how much the lofty brotherhood of the poets look down on us the humble critics that venture our remarks on their productions; but one thing at least she may learn, and, learning, believe it true, that no poetry will continue to please, unless the style is correct, and pure, and good: that the flashes of genius contained in it may for a while dazzle and amuse; that the partial voice of friends and contemporaries may for a while preserve it; but that gradually and inevitably, as these pass away, a gloom will settle over it, its occasional brightness and temporary beauty will disappear, and it will sink, like others, into darkness and neglect. Possessing the genius Miss Barrett does, it is something almost dishonourable to avoid the labour necessary to produce it in its proper lustre; she is throwing away the rare and rich gift bestowed upon her, and not assisting nature in bringing to perfection the beautiful and odorous fruits of her prolific fancy.

The drama of *Exile*, in spite of its many poetical excellences, we do not like at all; nor do we approve of the light and careless (we will use no stronger epithet) language in which the speeches of Lucifer are conveyed; language, we presume, unceremoniously borrowed from the old myste-

ries; but which in them is most disagreeable, and not to be borne in days of purer and better taste and feeling. The subject treated in any manner we should not think a good one; and certainly not in the hands of a poet who is in the habit of indulging her fancy in the wildest flights. There is nothing to touch our feelings, for we sympathize neither with Lucifer nor Gabriel, and care nothing for either: and the ornamental, descriptive, and imaginative portions of the fable are too thickly set with brilliants to suit our taste: *ex. gr.* the Flower Spirits sing thus:

We are spirit-aromas
Of blossom and bloom;
We call your thoughts home, as
Ye breathe our perfume.
To the amaranth's splendour
Afire on the slopes;
To the jilly-bells tender,
And grey heliotropes.
To the poppy-plains keeping
Such dream-breath, and blé,
That the angels there stepping
Grew whiter to see.
To the nook set with moly
Ye jested one day in,
Till your smile wax'd too holy
And left your lips praying, &c.

We wonder what Mr. Rogers would say to such lines as these! or what he would think of the "white heights of womanhood," (p. 35,) or "the golden weather," (p. 58,) or "footpath all your seas," (p. 93,) or "without this rule of mandom," (p. 93,) or such a rhyme as the following (p. 110)!

So when the day of God is
To the thick graves *accompted*,
Awaking the dead *bodies*,
The angel of the *trumpet*, &c.

But Miss Barrett holds accurate rhyming in sovereign contempt, and has invented a kind of pseudo-rhyme, or imitation-rhyme, which answers the purpose as well as plated goods do that of silver. We asked a young lady of our acquaintance to look out one of those *imperfect roses* for us, and she brought us a little nosegay of them in a very short time, such as "opal and people, feasting *and* question, eagles and vigils, presence *and* peasants, doorways *and* poor was, palace *and* chalice, branch *and* grange, panther *and* saunter, trident *and* silent, know

from *and* snow storm, islands *and* silence, angels *and* candels, iron *and* inspiring, *Æthiopia and* mandragora, highway *and* mihi," and numberless others, which must have fallen like drops of ink from the author's pen. But hobbling as well as we can on these jilting final syllables, and hoping to draw purer air at last, we find ourselves plunging into atmosphere in which the multitude of *words* seems to prevent any *ideas* from finding room; or at least we find ourselves in a visionary sort of realm, where all thoughts and images are in masquerade, wearing fantastic visors, and clothed in motley garbs, as, for instance,

Then we wring from our souls their applica-
tive strength, [ken;
And bend to the cord the strong bow of our
And, bringing our lives to the level of others,
Hold the cup we have filled to their uses at
length. [men;
Help me, God! love me, man! I'm man among
And my life is a pledge
Of the cup of another's, &c.

Or,

And, my Plato, the divine one,
If thou know the gods aright,
By their motions as they shine on
With a glorious trail of light;
And your noble Christian bishops,
Who mouthed grandly the last Greek,
Though the sponges on their hyssops
Were distaint with wine—too weak.

And what are sober people to think of such verses as these?

Then, obedient to her praying, did I read aloud
the poems [various of our own,
Made by Tuscan flutes, or instruments more
Read the pastoral parts of Spenser, or the
subtler interflowings
Found in Petrarch's sonnets,—here's the
book, the leaf is folded down.

Or at times a modern volume—Wordsworth's
solemn-thoughted idyl,
Howitt's ballad-dew, or Tennyson's en-
chanted reverie;
Or from Browning some pomegranate, which,
if cut deep down the middle,
Shows a heart within, blood-tinctured, of a
veined humanity, &c.

It may seem to Miss Barrett that we act a very unhandsome and ungallant part. We are ready and anxious to admire when we can with consistency to truth and taste; but we do know that obscurity is not sublimity, nor careless bad rhymes any mark of superior talent or poetical power. If Miss Barrett chooses to

walk the earth with the other children of humanity, we are ready to attend in her train; but if she prefers travelling in an air balloon, our *gravity* will not permit us to mount the car beside her; but we will hail her return to terra firma with satisfaction.

Human Magnetism, its Claims to Dispassionate Inquiry, &c. By W. Newnham, Esq.

THIS is at once a candid and judicious treatise. The author says, that he was asked to write a paper *against* Mesmerism, and was furnished with materials which proved incontestably that under some circumstances the operator might be duped and hundreds of enlightened persons deceived, and the pretended science might be a delusion and system of fraud and juggling. But, as he came to examine the facts, he found that the only *proof* they afforded was that certain phenomena *might be counterfeited*; he therefore set about investigating the subject for himself, and, after having collected and read the chief works relating to *animal magnetism*, the result has been, the *growing*, the *complete impossibility of writing against it*. The author then specifies what he believes to be the reasons of the *dislike* existing in numerous bodies of people to believe in the truth of Mesmerism, and which has prevented even a candid examination of the subject. One of these, the most general and most important, is the following:

"The progress of magnetism has been retarded by its frequently having found its supporters among men of a certain order of *theological* views—that is, among those who saw in man's *present* condition his *beginning* and *end*: those who looked on his actions as the automatic result of his organization; those who denied the existence of a controlling will, and spiritual principle; who disbelieved the existence of a future state of rewards and punishments; who were thorough materialists, and sceptical on the subject of a moral Governor of the universe. Their magnetism has been combined with sophism and infidelity, and indeed has often been thus associated. *But it has no necessary connection with such errors*; and the conversion of Georget late in life from materialism to spiritualism, is entirely to be attributed to his conviction of the truth of magnetic phenomena; and the belief of their reality, which marked the

conduct and writings of the philosophic Colquhoun, of the enlightened and the religious Deleuze, and of the truly excellent and pious Townshend, are a sufficient guarantee that the doctrines and practices of Mesmerism are not inimical to the moralities of scriptural truth, while the weight of mind, of judgment, of morals, and of piety, is not to be paralleled among its opponents."

Then, as to the evidence of its truth and reality, we borrow another judicious observation from our author, which should be ever borne in mind by those examining into the evidence of the subject.

"It has been well remarked by that eminent philosopher Laplace, that we are so imperfectly acquainted with all the agents of nature, and their different modes of operation, that it is thoroughly unphilosophical to deny the existence of phenomena which we cannot explain in the present state of our knowledge, and that precisely and only because we have not seen them with our own eyes, or may not be able to explain them. We ought, on the contrary, to examine the assumed matters of fact with an attention more scrupulous in proportion as they appear more difficult of adoption; and here it is that the estimate of probabilities becomes indispensable, to determine how far observations and experiments must be multiplied in order to procure in favour of their apparent agents a greater amount of probability than is afforded by the *a priori* grounds, which seem to weigh against their existence and their power."

Undoubtedly on this, as on other subjects of philosophical investigation, the *defence* has often been badly conducted, and its supporters have reasoned weakly and wide of the mark.

"But, on the other hand, let not examination be refused because of the wild extravagance of some enthusiasts; let it be remembered that a fact, though badly supported, *may yet be a fact*; and let it ever be borne in mind, that among those who deny magnetism not one is to be found who has *himself* investigated its truth; while, whatever difference of opinion is to be found among magnetisers, none whatever exists as to the reality and efficacy of the agent. Once again compare the works for and against magnetism; the former abounding in well-attested facts; the latter (of which a good example exists in the Rev. Mr. H. Mac Neile's Sermon at Liverpool, in which Satan was declared to be the agent, we presume

under the shape of Dr. Elliotson,) in groundless assertion, vague objection, or pointless ridicule. Even the early Commissioners of the Academy and Royal Society of Medicine do not deny the effects, which they admit to be extraordinary, but which they refer to the influence of the *imagination*; and, having done so fairly, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion, that there is a reality in magnetism, and that no other cause could produce the same effects."

As to ourselves, who have seen much of Mesmerism among a great diversity of patients, as well as agents, and have watched its power in health and its effects in disease, we have long passed beyond this stage of the inquiry; and we are now chiefly interested in whatever should make us informed of the *increasing* extent of its influence over disease. We have witnessed its decided effect in the cure of *epilepsy*; its sanative influence in the most determined *nervous diseases*; its power of delivering the patient from all painful sensation in the most alarming operations; its tendency to produce soothing and refreshing sleep to the agitated and irritated frame; and we shall always look forward with interest to any communication from authentic sources, containing fresh accounts of the practice of it extending over a still wider field of disease. The author's work is a valuable communication on the subject, though we think it might with advantage be somewhat abridged. Let it be a standing rule among all authors, "*Make your book as short as you can.*"

The Wars of Jehovah in Heaven, Earth, and Hell. In Nine Books. By Thomas Hawkins, Esq. 4to.

THIS poem is dedicated to the Queen, "with the hope that it may serve as a mark of her Majesty's reign till the latest posterity." The dedicatory says, "Your Majesty's predecessors had Spenser or Shakspeare, nor are we amongst those who, imagining the time for celebrations of princes past, waste their talents over a novel or romaunt in Hercules' manner when he sat to spin; but for this, some better gifted bard, some Amphion striking numbers beyond all reach, had deterred our loyal if not presumptuous strain, and we hope that this example,

recalling some such noble genius to his proper vocation, he shall better assure to your Majesty's memory all that we most heartily fain," &c. The Advertisement tells us that the time treated of in the poem is a thousand years to the day, and that the word "Earth" does not mean our globe, but the solar system. We have not room to give even an outline of the whole poem. The chief adventure in the First book is the battle between Lucifer and Chaos. In the Second, Night has a child by Chaos and Lucifer, called "the Undying Worm;" afterwards Chaos becomes a battle field! In the Third book Lucifer endeavours to sap and mine the wall of Heaven, but is repulsed, and Chaos is shivered to pieces. In the Fifth Lucifer goes to Sirius, collects a rebel host, but on arriving at the sun he finds it built and fortified in his absence. In the Sixth he fights with Uriel and Sacrael, is beaten, retires, rends the sun asunder, and dies. This is a long book, as there is much to do in it. Towards the end the author invokes the Muse—

Muse, let me now relate, nor Midas smile,
But when the Teucrian tutelars above
Ride high with the full moon to Westminster;
There in the coronation chair is found
The stone Aurora unto Tithonus,
One morning at the feet of Ida, showed, &c.

We thought that Lucifer had been dead long ago, but in the Ninth book he is alive and well again, and at his old tricks; we are glad however to find that in the Ninth and last book he is permanently conquered; and, after passing an eulogium on Queen Victoria, the poem ends. The author has given variety to his poem by adopting new quantities in his words, as *Sejānus*, *Mimōsa*, *Philoctētes*, *Ilýssus*, *Anābis*, *Thalía*, *Cythéron*, *Phidias*, and innumerable others, to all which when the ear is once accustomed, much satisfaction will be felt, and we are only astonished that he did not give a greater emphasis to his own and the Queen's name by accenting them, *Victoria* and *T. Hawkins*. To give long specimens from a work of such amplitude would overpass the margin of our little book, and we trust that the author will render it needless by printing another and cheap edition for the working

classes, so that every man, woman, and child in the kingdom may have a copy of the *Wars of Jehovah*; and it may thus be introduced with advantage into village schools, institutes, &c. It is our decided opinion that Wordsworth never wrote anything like it. In extent of learning Thomson's *Seasons* is nothing to it, and we have no hesitation in saying that it exceeds *Paradise Lost* in originality of conception and magnificence of language. Yet we must pick a few brilliant flowers from the garland. In book 1. p. 145, an angel is compared

—to the Mogul
In Agra, or Delhi, with ornament
Beyond the Persian the Sirdars bemcan'd.

—Constellars vast
He swept wordlike together in huge forms,
Incomprehensible to man; the Gods
Read.

Another comparison,

He started—so a baleful baron bold
Belied, or brindled lion at a pard
Roaring."

In the battle fought by Lucifer he is assisted by some extraordinary allies.

Creatures with scraggy skulls, and jaunty
Jambs,
Speechless to see, envenomed giant jinns,
Scabb'd scolopendrians:

The semivital big
Alligatorians that the unknown
Soil of our bottom'd seas prodigious pierce.
Ten-tusk'd and hydra-headed winged vults,
Blue, black, or red-winged vult-like gryphons
waked

The air with mania gladness, starting eyes
And lolling tongues had some—the incubi
Like mounts of flesh.

In the Fourth Book the author seems to complain of the Muse, we fear ungratefully, who has helped him to so many thousand verses. Yet he says Calliope struck Thamyra blind.

—Others as well,
In Scio or in Albion born, whilst I,
Learning these bases supernatural loud,
Thou Muse, thyself my tympanum hast broke.

It is difficult to be very sublime without being also a little obscure, as for instance:

—Horrible they fought,
Frisk'd, frown'd, or fled affright; so out to sea
An eagle-king, pells, pettrels, pindadoes
Ominous fit, and dart, and dive, and skim.
Continually around a hateful kind.

A modern illustration often throws light on a subject obscure from its an-

tiquity, and the change of scene and time is agreeable to the reader. Moloch and Lucifer are thus compared to some modern heroes of similar character:

He ceas'd, consenting murmurings upon
His closing sentence falling; to him joined
Another called Darpathrus, bolder still;
So Mirabeau, Danton surrounded by
The canaille, &c.

Milton has derived some similes from ships, nor with less force says our author,

—So a great ship of war,
The merchantman, with opium from Patna
Freighted, the voyage bad, safe anchorage casts
In the Ta-ho. Like some stern tribune as
Torquatus was, or like Caligula,
Scylla when he returned dictator, &c.

The death of Chaos is accompanied with a wide and fearful destruction.

Then out he tore his hollow heart, wherein
Sate sceptred Undelight, with features grim
Grimm'd arose, reel'd dizzily, and with
All his abysmal subjects—wraiths conceived
In darkness, mottled spectres, some like bones
Sapless and marrowless, with rampt resolves
And unresolves as rampant, rout, and rage,
Resentment, ruin, rumour, gloominess,
And wrath, winter, wind, and clamour, chance
And conflict, care, confusion, fury, fight,
Lightning, discord, destruction, darkness,
doom, [sunk, sunk,
Dread, dross, drought, dusk, and thunder
The light gone thro' them. Then methought
I saw
Chaos's final spasm, &c.

Lucifer, however, still maintains his ground, though deprived of his old and faithful ally.

—Famous his feats,
Headlong, headstrong, hard-handed, high the
ground

He spurn'd, as if he eke were brazen-hoof'd.
As well his maddest momics neighing loud,
Larynxed, alarm'd, startling.

When Lucifer had split the sun in pieces, it was found composed of a vast mass of curious geological specimens, which are scientifically grouped, yet not without some poetical struggles, and an invocation to the Muse.

O fold mine eyes, Calliope, I scarce
Endure thy catalogue,—Acanthine,
Alalite, analcine, augite, bildstein,
Botrydite, cornelian, celestine,
Datolite, dipyre, moonstone, pyrochlore,
Plasma, pran, pyrope, gueiss, scherbenkobalt,
Siderochizolte, sun-opallite,
Talc, telluret, tincal, endellion,
Feldspar, fluor, fulgurate, garnet, blende,
With all their sapphirine and satin shades, &c.

After the destruction of these in-

fernal agents, new worlds are created, adorned with choicest delicacies and fruits.

Great pomegranates, pomegranates, tufted pines, Like Ceres, diamonded and rubied; more Luscious than e'en the Lotophygians' joyed,

—Then for a dessert were placed Ready, with unimagined luxuries, Beside, things lavendered, candied quince, Gourds, semiluculent jellies, cinnamon Creams, tinctured syrups, spiced dainties, and Elixirs from strange kernels, possets sweet To plenitude, and others wanting name.

Such was the luxurious diet of our first parents, while in their state of duty and innocence; but Eve one hot day, sitting by the side of a river, looked into it and said to Adam,

—O, cried she, if thus In this true glass so beautiful we look, What are we in reality?

She then held out the forbidden apple to Adam:

So Hamlet, royal Dane, once look'd, as then, Heart-struck, lost Adam—back he started. Oh! Eve, Eve, what hast thou done?

But while he is speaking, and Eve is looking like Serena when Sir Calapine was away, Lucifer comes forward, and then the poet, stimulated to wrath, bursts into an indignant denunciation.

—Oh! thou Judas! thou Falsest dissembler, Simon. O thou wolf, Fleshing a virgin deer! Gamilian! thou Burglar, thou robber, thou enticer, thou Despoiler, thou defiler, &c.

When the judgment of the deluge came, with the Gog and Magog who have long been inmates of Guildhall, there were many other families of giants on the earth, the race of whom are not so familiar.

—nine thousand they Hideous their names as persons—Shaphryth, Oom, Frank Hellos, Scrematry, Adsch, Na, Troundell, And Nashmardradid over all.

Around them played the megatherium, and other gigantic animals.

They brayed, squeaked, yelled, and mow'd, and moped, and munned, And other ictions odd to see and hear, Never conceived.

The author excels in the very difficult art of introducing proper names into poetry with effect, an art in which his great predecessor Milton is supposed also to have been successful, but

not to the same extent; let us take the following example.

—what's Demosthenes when stripped Of his high-sounding words? or he who wrote That orator and augur? who Calcas And Mopsus in his equal folly scorned? Nor Lily mourning o'er Lactetia, nor Sanconiathe, Lysias, Sallust, Quintius Curtius, Tacitus, Plutarch, Gellius, Juvenal, Nicander, or Lactantius, Xenophon, Thurydides, Apollodorus, Statius, nor yet Seneca, &c.

Again, in the examination of the fallen angels—

—Afrac, Harec, Esotrac, Shry, Fok, Sub-powers confined like him, ten thousands—varied

Like thought, with faces green and livid, eyes No longer fading, and such horrid looks As threatened a dethronement,—Ugoline De Gherardeschi, Ruggieri starved, With all his hapless sons, never such looks Looked, nor the sacrilegious Fucci, when Pursued by Cacus, &c.

But we most reluctantly quit our pleasing task—time wears away—we have given enough to excite the reader's appetite for more—we shall then only add, that the poem ends as it commenced, with an address to Queen Victoria, for which the least the Queen could do in return would be to confer on the author the honour of knighthood. We hope to see the title of "*Sir Thomas Hawkins*" prefixed to the next edition; an honour well and nobly earned! witness the following address—"Crowned Queen!" most queens we presume not being crowned, as Queen Caroline, &c. Well!

Crowned Queen! O let the living Muses tell, Victoria! thy great name, Urania! stars Worn in thy diadem as bright adorn Augusta's! thou Calliope, who, when The lightning singed my auburn locks, to me Long life and honour pronounced, if I placed Her name above the sacrilegious reach Of time.—'Tis done? now, goddess, at her feet Write thou in joy and gladness, all her plebs Killing fat beeves, and sheep, and eating flesh And drinking wine, and of her revenues Gold, silver reckoned, stones, jewels, and horse, And chariots numberless;—of finest flour, Harts, fowls, her servants eating, every liege Under his vine and fig tree.— Victoria reigns! Victoria reigns! so write Thereafter, that her hill is as the hill Of Bashan, that her enemies on the head Were wounded, and the tongues of dogs licked up Their blood—and grace upon thy pages pour, Her garments smell of myrrh and cassia,

Her clothes of wrought gold and needlework,
Most excellent, and many her desired
For her rare beauty; and oh! thou before
Invoked, Religion, thus our Diva bless
Perpetual at her side, short time devout
Thy neophyte yet claims, &c.

There are to be sure many passages
in this poem we do not, after all our
endeavours, understand, as—

— so in a dream

Feasted the Barmecide, these presently
Reaching sardonyses like him awake;

and others: but we are very willing
to say of ourselves, in confession of
our ignorance, as Socrates did of He-

raclitus, "What I do understand of
him is so good, that what I do not
I attribute to my own incapacity, and
not to any defect in him;" perhaps,
however, a running commentary, like
that in the Delphin classics, and some
Scholia, would be advisable in the edi-
tion meant for common use, while
the aristocratic copies would remain
as they are. There are eleven en-
gravings by Mr. Martin accompany-
ing the book, as regards which all we
can say is, that he is all but equal
to the poet.

1. *Geology: introductory, descriptive,
and practical. Part I.* By David Thomas
Ansted, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor
of Geology in King's College, London.—

2. *The Geologist's Text Book.* By the
same.—3. *Geology as a Branch of Edu-
cation.* By the same.—To all who are
turning their attention to the most im-
portant science of geology, whether with
the earnestness bestowed in earlier life on
a chosen pursuit, or with the later desire
of knowing all they can of the history of
this earthly home of their mortality, while
they yet remain in it, the specimens before
us of Professor Ansted's works justify us
in saying, that if you want a teacher who
will make you love his science, and feel
happy in your advancement in it, you
should avail yourselves of the services of Pro-
fessor Ansted. His Text Book, (No. 2,) with
its analytical index of contents, gives a clear
synopsis of his science, and makes an
excellent *finder* to his great geological
telescope, (No. 1), which, as he says, "is
intended to teach the science thoroughly."
No. 3 is a pamphlet insisting on what one
would hardly expect to hear gainsaid in
these days of activity in mining, engineer-
ing, and agriculture,—the advantages of
geology as a branch of education; but it
is hard to make John Ball understand any
advantage of science but that of making
money by it, though his own moral ele-
vation would be well earned by the culti-
vation of it. We like geology not the
least because it leads to the natural history
of recent life, and gives us light to fol-
low it.

*A History of British Fossil Mammalia
and Birds.* By Richard Owen, F.R.S.,
F.G.S. &c. Part I.—This is a work
which we think from the specimen before
us must be gladly welcomed by collectors

of fossils, as well as those who cultivate
the natural history of recent animal life;
and should be read by all those that
question the soundness of the deductions
of comparative anatomists, that they may
see with what extreme caution they thread
the clues of induction, and how trustworthy
they must be in their main conclusions.

*The Syntax of the Relative Pronoun and
its Cognates.* By Alfred Day, LL.D.—
The result of very much patient reading,
and a work which must be acceptable to
classical teachers.

*The Theogony of the Hindoos; with
their Philosophy and Cosmogony.* By
Count M. Björnstjerna.—A welcome con-
tribution to the history of man, giving an
account of the castes, holy books, and
sciences, of that most early civilized
nation, the Hindoos; with the rise of
Brahmaism, and the wide-spread Budd-
hism, (holding 320 millions of souls,) which
our author has followed into China,
Japan, Ceylon, Thibet, and Tartary; and
identified with the doctrines of the British
Druids, and even, though less convincingly
to us, with those of the Northern my-
thology. Our author calculates that the
Vedas were written about 2500 years
before Christ, and the Vedanta, an abstract
of them, about 500 years later; and the
early civilization of the Hindoos is shown
by the code of laws called the *Institutions
of Menu*, which, as our author observes,
(p. 30,) prescribed orders respecting com-
merce, trade, and industry, which are
still convenient, fixed a rate of interest for
money lent, prescribed a law respecting
bills of Exchange, and made mention of a
representative paper coin, a thousand years
before our æra. These were afterwards
followed by the *Puranas*, which inculcated

the doctrine of the incarnations (*avatars*). In treating of the theogony of the Hindoos our author has collected with their records of the Deluge those of several other nations,—the Zend-people, the Chinese, the Chaldees, the Armenians, Greeks, and Scandinavians, affording us a welcome chain of evidence in corroboration of the Mosaic account of it. From an error of the translator, as we think, we have the warrior caste called *Khetrys*, instead of *chhutrys* or *chhutrees*, with *ch* soft, as we find their name written in Hindoostance books.

An Essay on Aerial Navigation, pointing out modes of directing balloons. By Joseph MacSweeney, M.D.—Dr. MacSweeney here gives us a slight sketch of the history of aerostation, and affords many acceptable hints for the direction of balloons, which he believes will in time be so well understood that they will become common vehicles of transit; and we are bound to say that, however unlikely it may seem now, we do not think it impossible, as we fancy the problem of aerostation may be enounced in this shape:—"Given an animated machine (a bird for example) which is kept up in the air and directed through it by a will exerted on material instruments by mechanical laws, to construct another machine which shall be so kept up and directed in the air by the will of a man in it, so exerted on material instruments by mechanical laws;" and this is manifestly no more absurd, *primæ facie*, than to make a boat that may be directed by material instruments (oars) with the mechanics of a swan's legs.

The subject would be well worth the attention Dr. MacSweeney has bestowed on it, if it were only for the sake of meteorology, (in which the British Association look for some help from it,) and the exploration of new countries, since, as he says, (p. 38,) "mountains, rivers and seas will not check the aeronaut; above the gloomy forest and entangled jungle he can glide. High above the pestilential swamp or burning sand, he can safely look on clouds of sand destructive to the traveller in the desert;" and, (p. 22,) "forests, plains, and lakes appear to pass for his inspection as in a moving panorama, while he feels as if he were stationary;" and, (p. 87,) "no giddiness is felt in a balloon, such as is experienced in looking down from the top of a high building." Dr. MacSweeney says very truly, (p. 89,) "that men invent, but they are only humble instruments permitted at certain epochs to diffuse a portion of knowledge which emanates from supreme intelligence. Without the per-

mission of the Great Lord of the creation, man is not capable of forming a single idea." Inventions are only a series of successive attainments of blessings which the mind of man is constituted to reach under successive differences of circumstances, and when they are needed he is always quickened to reach them; so that "*necessitas mater artium*," is the true law of nature, though it shows us that highly civilized nations may not be more happy than ruder ones, since the inventions of the former are only the answers to successive necessities which the latter may not have felt; and, though a nation may be unhappy with an unanswered necessity, they are hardly better off with an answered one than without any such one at all. In an old book, lying at our side, "*The Pathway to Plantations*," printed in 1634, its author, while recommending emigration, says, "wood fast decays with us, that very want of it only, within few years, is like to prove exceeding hurtfull to our land, and can be no way repaired, but by transplanting the people," little thinking that this necessity would be answered by the application of the steam-engine to the draining and working of our coal mines; and that two hundred years afterwards we should have, with a tenfold consumption of fuel, a tenfold supply of it: and to the question which some have put in our own time, What shall we do when the coal mines are exhausted? we may answer that God has in store in his great scheme of universal economy all that will be necessary for the happiness of man in all circumstances into which he will bring him; and if aerostation be in his hand for us he will give it to us in his good time.

The Natural History of Animals. By Thomas Rymer Jones, F.R.S., F.Z.S. Vol. I.—This most excellent work, which contains the substance of three courses of lectures delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and of which we shall be very glad to see another volume, has all the fascination of a lively conversation, with the soundness of a strictly systematic treatise; and on the subjects of this volume—the less obvious forms of animal life in the waters—must, we think, be a well-found oracle to young and old, and an excellent sea-side companion. It is illustrated by more than a hundred admirably clear and forcible woodcuts, and we think its author has begun at the right end of the series of animal forms, the lower ones, and taken the most intelligible classification yet conceived, that afforded by the modifications of the nervous system.

A Grammar of the Cree Language; with which is combined an Analysis of the Chippeway Dialect. By Joseph Howse, Esq. F.R.G.S.—Who is there among us that can follow Mr. Catlin in his wanderings among the red men, and can hear Mr. Howse, who lived among the Crees for twenty years, speak of them (p. xiv.) as a people for whom to his latest moments he will entertain feelings of grateful and affectionate regard, and refrain from asking, what they have done that their memorials should perish forever, and not feel disposed to inquire as a Saxon, not whether he is his brother's keeper, but whether he has not been his brother's destroyer? Mr. Howse deserves the best thanks of every philologist and ethnographer, and every lover of man, for giving us a perfect grammar of a language which, being "more than classically regular," and still in the purity of its first structure, though built on different principles from those of the tongues of the old world, affords many clues to their formation; and for putting us in communion with the very soul of the high-minded, one-God-finding, and unjustly slighted Indian, before he is lost from the earth; as well as for having afforded the missionary desirable help in preaching him the Gospel of life. We heartily wish that some one would as effectually rescue for us the dying tongue of the Mexicans while a remnant of them remains.

The Chain Rule. By Chas. Louis Schönberg.—A very handy modification of the rule of three in vulgar fractions, and forming a system of "brief commercial arithmetic," which we should recommend all teachers and accountants to look into.

An Elementary Grammar of the German Language. By Heinrich Apel. Nos. 4, 5, 6.—A continuation of a work of which we have already spoken well.

A Key to the Gift of French Conversation, the second part of M. Le Page's French School. By the same author.—An acceptable book to those who use M. Le Page's books, of which we have already spoken favourably.

Observations on an Appeal to the Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, &c. By the Rev. R. Burgess, &c.—A very temperate, judicious, and able refutation of the charges brought against the Society respecting the Bishop of Chester's Tract on Justification (No. 619) admitted by the Society into GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.

their catalogue, and touching also on other points brought against the Society.

Poems. The French in Rheinstadt, &c. By James Herbert.—We do not like the subject of the first poem, though the execution is not without merit, both in language and versification. Many of the smaller poems please us better, especially the sonnets, as *ex. gr.*

FLORENCE.

We paused upon the hill—we saw where lay
Fair Florence, 'neath the Apennines reclining
In her sweet valley—with the Arno twining
Among majestic piles its lustrous way.
The antique walls and hoary towers look'd gay,
The dome's huge pride ever in the sunlight
shining,
Above, around, seemed heaven and earth combining,
To deck this bright flower of the Tuscan sway
With richest tints of beauty: in delight
We gazed, and thought what ages had gone by
Since first the Etruscan with sagacious eye
Planted the lily in that favoured site.
Long ages! and we breathed the genial air,
Nor marvelled she had grown so passing fair.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF FLORENCE.

Is the land lovely? is the sky serene?
Not vainly Heaven its precious dew distils,
Plenty her golden cup not vainly fills;
For no dark spirits of ungrateful men
Expand the wealth, the luxury of the scene.
A thousand villas look down from the hills,
With white walls glittering; the brave peasant
tills
His fields with joy; still in the woodlands
green,
Where trelliced vines with richest clusters
swell,
Or fig tree spreads her verdurous arms around,
Ye hear the voice of mirth and music sound.
Oh! happy land! the Tuscan loves to dwell
In his own vineyard; and majestic power
Extends her smiles unto the humblest bower.

Maurice, the Elector of Saxony, an Historical Romance. By Mrs. Colquhoun.—These volumes are appropriately dedicated to the King of Saxony, who will be doubtless pleased both with the design of the work, to do honour to the heroes of Germany, and with the execution. The plain proof of the merit of a work like this is in its power of keeping attention alive, interested in what is past, and anxiously expecting the future; this must be done by natural and well-drawn characters, and by a judicious disposition of incidents; by a narration that never flags, and by the liveliness of the dramatic dialogue. If this is a first production, it is highly creditable to the author, and holds out great promise of future excellence. We do not say, that if like staunch and

hungry critics we were to go step by step through the narrative, we could not find out many things we wished altered, and many omitted; but what work could bear the heat of a furnace like this? If the author has a vivid conception of her subject, if she can throw her imagination and mind into the characters she creates, if she is alive to what is beautiful and true in nature, if she can be forcible without exaggeration, and pathetic without weakness; if she will write from her own feelings, without seeking to imitate the style or copy the peculiarities, or aim at the excellencies, of other writers, she may proceed with confidence in her honourable purpose of presenting the forms of history through the glass of fiction. In the present work, the private and domestic parts of the story pleased us most, and, if our attention ever languished, it was, as it always does, in great company, and in the court and camp of the elector. We wished for more of the company of the miller and his daughter, and were not uninterested in the bold sketch of Reeterstein, which reminds us of a similar character in the *Promessi Sposi* of Manzoni.

Diary of Travels in France and Spain, chiefly in the year 1844. By the Rev. Francis Trench. 2 vols.—This is a very pleasing and interesting work. It contains a great deal of information, conveyed in a simple and unpretending form. Without any attempt at fine writing—a fault very frequent with travellers, and which weakens the force of what they say—the author has given us a plain and unvarnished narrative of what he saw and heard, exactly as he saw and heard it, without any of those additions which are sure to deprive this species of composition of the character of genuineness and truth. Mr. Trench's principal object seems to have been, to examine into the religious condition of the population of the countries which he visited; and, as the result of his investigation, he has given us some very interesting information. He appears to have been received with courtesy and attention in his character of an English clergyman by the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy, as well as by the pastors of the reformed communion in France, into the statistics of the latter of which he has inquired with great diligence. But although this was the author's chief object, he has by no means neglected other points; on the contrary, throughout his pages will be found a great deal of information with regard to the customs, manners, and mode of life, the state of society, the natural scenery, and antiquities, of those districts which he visited. We ought not to omit noticing

one circumstance, which is particularly worthy of praise. When observing upon what he sees in other countries, the author never institutes injurious comparisons to the disadvantage of his native land, but on the contrary always reverts to the land of his birth with feelings of gratitude and affection. We wish his example may be more generally followed.

The Gitana; a Tale. 3 vols.—This is a beautiful work of fancy. Judging from the delicacy of its sentiments, and the elegance of its style, we should pronounce it to be the production of a female pen. Partaking in its structure a good deal of the poetical character, it contains scattered here and there passages possessing the very essence of poetry, and bearing marks of great talent and even genius. The *Gitana* herself is an exquisite delineation of female character; in the earlier stage of the story, where she is presented to the reader as a simple *Gitana*, and in the latter portion as well, where she appears as the child of high-born parents, surrounded with all the appliances of rank and station, the portraiture is in perfect and harmonious keeping; it would be difficult, indeed, to conceive anything more really touching and pathetic than the description of her last interview with her lover. The only fault we have to find with the work is, that the plot is rather too full of painful and horrid interest.

Saint Etienne; a Tale of the First Revolution. By Miss Martin. 3 vols.—This is a tale of great interest, exhibiting considerable powers of description. The scene is laid in La Vendée, during the period of that noble and heroic struggle of the self-devoted and loyal inhabitants of that memorable district, the records of which can never be read without calling forth feelings of intense and heartfelt sympathy. As might be expected, the story abounds with incidents and adventures of striking and romantic character, which are described with much spirit and animation. We cannot, however, help noticing one circumstance in the work, which we consider as a decided defect; this is, the display of a species of wish to extenuate or to soften down the proceedings of the earlier revolutionary party.

The Parliaments of England, from 1st George I. to the Present Time. By Henry Stooks Smith, of Headingley, near Leeds. 21mo.—We have before spoken of the labour and care bestowed upon this work. It is now complete in two small volumes, and is a very valuable historical record for biographical purposes, as well as for the

statistics of local politics, showing not only the name of every man that has sat in the House of Commons from the year 1715, but also, to a very great extent, how far every candidate, whether successful or unsuccessful, has obtained the suffrages of the electors.

Something about Rye Church. [Not published.] 8vo. pp. 24.—A brief but intelligent memoir, displaying considerable historical and architectural knowledge, accompanied by sound taste, and well calculated to enlighten the good people of Rye, and dispel some of their prejudices; unless, indeed, the numerous scraps of Latin stand in the way of the worthy freemen and jarats, or they take

offence at the contemptuous remarks passed on the monuments of their forefathers. It appears that the author has himself set a better example, having erected a beautiful canopied tomb of stone, of the period of Edward the Third. We are happy to find that the present pamphlet has also already achieved its original object. The Norman portion of the Church has been restored, and a Norman font of Caen stone, elaborately carved, has been substituted in the place of a common "hand-bason." These works, it may be hoped, will form the commencement of a new era in the church of Rye, the size and character of which are such as at once to justify the pride, and encourage the pious zeal, of the townspeople.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Feb. 27. A paper, by Mr. H. Holland, was read "On Wesseling's objections to the opinion that the city named Cadytis by Herodotus was Jerusalem." Herodotus, in two places in his history, introduces a city named by him Cadytis. He describes it as a great city of Syria, not much less, in his opinion, than Sardis; and reports several particulars respecting the districts neighbouring upon it, as having been communicated to Cambyzes, when that sovereign was meditating an invasion of Egypt. From these passages some of the highest authorities among the learned—*e. g.* Prideaux, Rennell, D'Anville—have understood that by Cadytis Herodotus meant Jerusalem, so called by him from the term "Alcads," the Holy, the term applied to it by the Arabs. To these authorities, however, is opposed the learned Wesseling, who, in his commentary on Herodotus, gives his opinion that Cadytis could not be Jerusalem. He supposes that the historian intended to assign this city to a maritime situation, because he includes it in the description of a part of Syria in which were situated the *ἐμπόρια*; but Mr. Holland shewed that *ἐμπόριον* does not necessarily imply a trading port, but answers generally to the modern *entrepôt*. Again, Wesseling alleges that *μέχρι οὐρῶν Καδύτιος*, used in his description by Herodotus, has been erroneously translated "as far as the mountains of Cadytis," and would substitute "borders;" to which translation Mr. Holland objects, at the same time remarking that it furnishes no argument against the more general opinion respecting Cadytis. Lastly, Wesseling regards it as im-

probable that the Philistines and other neighbouring nations, who hated the Jews, should have given the name of "holy" to their city; but the fact is, observes Mr. Holland, that the Arabs and Syrians now call it by a name as nearly resembling Cadytis as the native names of places usually resemble those that the Greeks assigned to them in their writings. He further remarks, that it is not unlikely that the name "holy" might at an early period be applied by general consent to the city which contained a temple so extraordinary for its architectural splendour and solemn services as the temple of Solomon. Mr. Holland concludes his review of the objections of Wesseling with the observation, that they do not appear forcible enough to subvert the decisions of Dr. Prideaux, Major Rennell, and D'Anville, besides those of the many "*viri eruditissimi*" with whom the learned commentator acknowledges he once agreed on this point, and from whom afterwards differing, he was himself able to come to no other conclusion than the ancient formulary of doubt, *non liquet*.

March 13. Dr. Bromet exhibited *fac-similes* from some of the accented Latin inscriptions that have from time to time been discovered at Nismes, and which are all of prior date to the year A.D. 180. Accented Latin inscriptions, he observed, with one exception (*viz.* of a poetical inscription, published by Grævius and Morcelli, and termed by them "*vetustissima*,") having been found only at Nismes, the modern inhabitants of that city have thence assumed that the language of Rome was spoken with greater purity in Nemausus than in other colonial towns. Dr. Bromet,

on the contrary, would explain this peculiarity by supposing that these accents denote so low a state of Latin orthoëpy among the Nemausians, that it was necessary to instruct them as to the proper pronunciation of the vowels superscribed with these marks. The letters accented are the vowels *ā, ē, ō, and ū*; the *i* having no accent, but presenting the occasional peculiarity of a considerable elongation. Dr. Bromet suggested that the accents relate neither to the expression nor tone—the comparative intensity or emphasis—nor to the modulation, or acute and grave pitches of the voice; but that, while their purpose was to designate the prosodial length of the letters over which they are found, they also pointed out the precise articulate sounds to be employed in pronouncing them; *e. g.* that the *ā* should (probably) be sounded as we in England generally sound the letter *a*.

The secretary afterwards read a second portion of "Remarks on *Lacunæ* in Thu-

cydides, and the means of supplying them from satisfactory sources," by Mr. Geo. Burges. In this communication Mr. Burges adduced proofs, replete with research and ingenuity, of his having discovered portions of the historian, which the scholiast on Aristophanes, Maximus Tyrius, and Priscian found in their copies, but which are at present wanting in all the mss. hitherto collated, and the existence of which has been wholly unsuspected by the editors. Of these supplements upwards of one hundred were obtained from Suidas; the shortest consisting of two or three words, but others presenting whole sentences, accidentally omitted, and as accidentally recovered, after the lapse of centuries.

April 10. A paper by Mr. Cullimore was read, the purport of which was to identify the destruction of Sodom, and the seven years of plenty in Egypt, with some remarkable events in the Egyptian annals.

FINE ARTS.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

April 15. The ninth anniversary meeting of the London Art-Union was held in Drury Lane Theatre, and the Duke of Cambridge presided. During the last year the subscriptions and contributions to the objects of the institution have increased upwards of 600*l.*, the whole amount subscribed being upwards of 15,400*l.* The Hon. Sec. Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S. read the report. It stated that Lord Montagu's Act (under which the present distribution was made) remains in force until the 31st of July next, before which time, as there is every reason to believe, the association will be placed on a firm and permanent basis by an Act of Parliament, to be brought in by the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, as chairman of a committee of the House of Commons appointed in June last to consider the objects and results of Art-Unions. It is gratifying to find that the late agitation of the subject and this inquiry have not had the effect of changing the opinion of any early friend to the Art-Union of London, so far as is known; while it has even already induced many who entertained doubts on the matter to give it the advantage of their countenance.

The prizeholders of last year purchased 253 works of art, including two pieces of sculpture. These were exhibited for the usual time, at first to the subscribers and their friends, and afterwards gratuitously to the public, and were visited by 250,000

persons without the occurrence of any accident. The engraving due to the subscribers of last year, "The Castle of Ischia," will be delivered on and after the 7th of May next. "The Convalescent from Waterloo," engraved by Mr. G. T. Doo, after Mr. Mulready, R.A. due to the subscribers of the present year, is approaching completion. In addition to this print, the subscribers will receive for each guinea paid a series of designs in outline illustrative of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," made by Mr. William Rimer. The engravings will be executed by Messrs. Webb, Whitfield, H. W. Collard, and Joubert.

Every subscriber for 1846 will receive an impression of a line engraving, "Jephtha's Daughter," after Mr. O'Neil, by Mr. Peter Lightfoot; and for the subscribers of some future year the committee have placed in the hands of Mr. C. Rolls and Mr. Frederick Heath, two pictures by Mr. Uwins, R.A. "The Last Embrace," and "The Neapolitan Marriage," (sent by Mr. Willes, of Goodrest, Berks), to be engraved and distributed as a pair.

The committee have offered a premium of 500*l.* for the best original picture illustrative of English history. The cartoons are to be received in competition on the 1st of next January. In reply to the offered premium of 60*l.* for the best consecutive series of not less than ten designs in outline, illustrative of some epoch in

Biblical or British history, or of the work of a British author, nineteen sets were received, from which the committee selected a series from the "Revelations of St. John," afterwards found to be by Mr. George Elgar Hicks, of Lymington, Hampshire, as entitled to the reward. Considering that much talent was displayed by some of the competitors, they further awarded honorary premiums of 20*l.* each to Mr. G. E. Sintzenick, Mr. W. Cave Thomas, and Mr. G. Scharf, jun.

With the view of inducing the production of finer and more elaborate works in lithography than are now general in this country, the committee some time ago placed in the hands of Mr. Templeton, Mr. E. M. Ward's excellent picture, "La Fleur's Departure" (selected by a prizeholder in the last distribution), to be executed on stone of a large size. This will form part of next year's arrangements.

In continuation of the society's endeavours to encourage the production of bronzes, Mr. John Bell's statue of the "Eagle Slayer," exhibited in Westminster Hall last year, has been reduced by Mr. Edward Wyon, and twenty copies, in bronze, prepared for this year's distribution. For the ensuing year Mr. Foley's statue, "The Boy at the Stream," has been reduced by Mr. Cleverton's machinery, and will be produced in bronze by Mr. Foley himself.

The committee propose to reduce a statue to a convenient size, and to issue a certain number of copies in porcelain. Mr. Gibson, R.A., when in England, kindly offered the use of any of his works for this purpose, and the committee have determined on adopting "The Narcissus" for the first experiment, his diploma piece at the Royal Academy. The work will be proceeded with immediately by Messrs. Copeland and Garrett.

Mr. A. J. Stothard has completed a medal commemorative of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of which thirty impressions in silver were distributed as prizes, and any subscriber may have a copy in bronze, in lieu of the engraving for the present year.

From the want of encouragement in the art of gem engraving it has been shown that we have now no artists in that department capable of engraving a figure

equal to those which were produced in England only a few years ago, and the committee draw public attention to the fact.

The amount set apart for the purchase of works of art was 9650*l.* and the total number of prizes was 330.

The following is a list of the principal prizeholders:—Lord F. Beauclerk, 68, Grosvenor-street; Sir E. Perry, Bombay,—each 300*l.* Rev. A. R. Lloyd, Whittington, Owstery; Mrs. A. Packe, Claythorpe rectory, Grantham,—each 200*l.* J. Jarman, Half-Moon-street, Bishopsgate; G. Twiss, Cambridge; W. F. Watson, Chelsea,—each 150*l.* C. Claydon, Cambridge; W. Gow, Hungerford Wharf; W. McDonald, Queen-street, Glasgow; H. S. J. Medley, Farringdon; Lady A. Paget, 1, Old Burlington-street; E. Shephard, Coventry,—each 100*l.* A prize of 40*l.* was drawn by Sir M. A. Shee, Pres. R.A.

PANORAMA OF NANKING.

Mr. Barford has opened a panoramic view of Nanking, one of the most important cities of the Chinese empire. It stands in the midst of a vast plain, terminated by hills of peculiar and picturesque forms, and presenting a landscape of great beauty. The city is of immense extent, and said to contain a million of inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls of great height and substance, but without either towers or bastions: they are now estimated at 21 or 22 miles in circumference, but are said to have formerly extended to more than sixty miles. Outside the wall, in front of the picture, stands the long-famed porcelain pagoda, which yet exists in all its original beauty. The country immediately around the city is generally flat and well watered, and occupied by paddy fields. The whole panorama is beautifully painted, and the foreground is enlivened by a group presenting full-length portraits of Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir Hugh Gough, Sir W. Parker, Lord Saltoun, and Major Anstruther; and of the Chinese commissioners, Eleepoo, Whang, Ke-Ying, and other persons of note. They are represented discussing the terms of the treaty, in a public garden of greater natural beauty than the eye is accustomed to expect from the native landscapes of China.

ARCHITECTURE.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 24. Mr. Matthew Habershon exhibited a Doric capital, and other architectural remnants, found at Mount Sion, Jerusalem, 30 or 40 feet below the sur-

face, when excavating for a church, which is about to be erected there. Mr. Scoles remarked that the capital resembled those he had seen in the valley of Jehosaphat, and was probably not older than the time of our Saviour. The echinus was pecu-

liarly straight. These relics are the only fragments connected with Jerusalem in this country.

The hon. sec. Mr. Bailey read the report of the council on the essays submitted in competition for the Institute medal. From this it appeared that three had been received, and that the council considered one of them sufficiently meritorious, as a careful compilation, to deserve the offered reward. One of the three was a verbal transcript from an encyclopædia! For the Soane medallion no designs had been received in time. The selected essay was then read. It gave the derivation and nature of slate, and traced its introduction and increased use in England. The author is Mr. S. J. Nicholl, of Argyll-place.

March 10. Mr. R. W. Billings read a paper on the carving machine patented by Mr. Samuel Pratt, and exhibited a number of specimens executed by it. It was announced that the medals of the institute would be awarded next year to the authors of the best essays on the following subjects:—1. On the adaptation and modification of the orders of the Greeks by the Romans and moderns. 2. On the history and manufacture of bricks.—And that the Soane medallion would be awarded to the best design for a Royal Chapel, with seats for five hundred persons, inclusive of the suite, attendants, and choir; the building to be detached, and in a classic Roman, or Italian style.

March 31. Mr. Donaldson presented from Mr. W. Hamilton, F.R.S. part of a wooden pin, which formerly held together, as a dowel, the *frustra* of one of the columns of an Athenian temple. It was at first said to be from the Parthenon, but Mr. Geering, who had been written to on the subject, said there were no wooden pins in this latter building, and that it was probably from the Propylæum.

A letter was read from Mons. L. Serrure, of Antwerp, announcing the death of his father, who was a corresponding member, and offering his services to such members of the institute as might visit Antwerp. The late M. Serrure is best known in this country by a drawing of the Antwerp spire on a very large scale, which is engraved.

A communication was read from Mr. Thomas Cubitt, illustrated by a model, descriptive of the chimney recently erected on Mr. Cubitt's premises at Thames Bank, and some observations on the expansion of the brickwork by heat.

Mr. Edward I'Anson, jun. read a paper "On the Architecture of the Renaissance, in France," in the course of which he described at considerable length the Chateau of Fontainebleau.

April 14. A paper was read "On the formation of a Museum of Casts, illustrative of the Architecture of Antiquity and of the Middle Ages," by C. H. Wilson, esq. Director of the Government School of Design. In this essay Mr. Wilson cited the casts belonging to the Royal Society of Arts at Edinburgh, as a model for similar collections, which might be established in various localities throughout the kingdom with great advantage to the public taste, and consequently to the general promotion of the Fine Arts. With reference to architecture there were difficulties to be overcome, since the true mode of making architectural casts really available for study, would be to set up the orders of antiquity, and even the façades of whole buildings, entire, instead of keeping them in fragments, and for this purpose space would be required which it might not be easy to obtain. This plan has been carried into effect at the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris. Some observations followed on the true advantage to be drawn from collections of works of art of different styles and periods, which were too generally used as mere objects of imitation, instead of being made available as a study of the resources of art, under various circumstances and contingencies;—that there is one standard of beauty and taste, must be inferred from the fact, that all schools of art, whatever modifications their practice may exhibit, have agreed unanimously in their admiration of the works of the Greeks. In the present day, the arts, and especially architecture and decoration, are too much confined to imitation, both in England and France. The Germans are struggling, and not unsuccessfully, to unique beauty of proportion and form, with a style bearing the impress of a national character. Mr. Wilson observed, that much bad art was perpetrated in this country upon the pretence of carrying out the style of the Middle Ages—a very convenient doctrine to those who find it difficult to draw or design. Mr. Donaldson, considering synchronism and uniformity of character to be essential in the reproduction of various styles of art, thought that collections of the works of all periods could not be too much extended, or too assiduously studied. He deprecated the study of art of any exclusive character.

BRISTOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

April 11.—The General Meeting of the Bristol Agricultural Society was held in the theatre of the Philosophical Institution. From the Report of the Committee, it appeared that the Society had carried its

usefulness during the past year far more extensively than in any preceding.

It has largely assisted, both by advice and pecuniary aid, towards the works just finished in the church of St. John the Baptist, Bristol. The repairs made in Slimbridge Church were but slightly noticed, as a detailed account of this beautiful structure, illustrated with numerous plates, is about to be published in connection with the Society. No one who has visited St. George's, Kingswood, can fail to join in the wish expressed, that it may be speedily supplanted by a more ecclesiastical building. The Society are anxious to raise a special subscription towards the completion of a very beautiful design for the east window. The church of Othery, Somersetshire, is about to be brought back as near as possible to its original state, through the zeal of one of the Society's members, the Rev. Dr. Shipton.

Two papers were read, the first by S. C. Frigg, esq. on the different styles of English Ecclesiastical Architecture, the second by R. S. Wasbrough, esq. on the Reliefs of an ancient Altar Tomb in Ennis Abbey, Ireland. The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe exhibited "a rubbing" of a very highly ornamented monumental brass lately executed by Messrs. J. G. and L. A. B. Waller, of London, to the memory of the Rev. Christopher Parkins and his wife (1843), in Gressford Church, Denbighshire, cost 60*l*.

April 8. The new district church of All Saints, for *Stanway and Larden*, near Colchester, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The architect is Mr. George Russell French. Its architecture is that of the middle of the fourteenth century, when the Decorated style is considered to have reached its height of purity—a style, it is believed, as suitable to small country churches as to a vast cathedral, and admitting of great variety of detail: thus, in All Saints' Church there are not less than seven different patterns of windows, and four of gable crosses, yet all agreeing with each other. In order to make the period chosen appear with the more certainty, portraits (taken from their sepulchral effi-

gies) of Edward III. his queen Philippa, and their son, the Black Prince, are introduced among the heads which support the labels on the north side, as is that of Bishop Wykeham, at the east end. The series of heads on the north side is chosen to illustrate that passage in the 148th Psalm, "Kings of the earth and all people, princes and all judges of the earth, young men and maidens, old men and children, praise the name of the Lord." The font, of Caen stone (in which material all the external decorations of the church are executed), has been much admired. It is octagonal, having on each side of the bowl varied tracery, within which are symbols of the Trinity—the dove, the cross, and monograms of the Saviour's name; the pedestal is carved in tracery panels, and the ball-flower is introduced in the cornice. The font is lined with lead, and has a drain. It is also raised on a platform of Chamberlain's encaustic tiles, the four Evangelists being at the corners, and the riser is formed of glazed tiles, which bear the text—IN : THE : NAME : OF : THE : FATHER : AND : OF : THE : SON : AND : OF : THE : HOLY : GHOST. In a small transept (built for an organ) is a triangular gable-light filled with stained-glass, the gift of Mrs. John Papillon; and in the chancel is a single-light window, presented by the architect, having a ruby border enriched with the vine-leaf, and the text in old English letters, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven;" being the first of the beatitudes occurring in the gospel appointed for All Saint's day. The pulpit, which projects from the wall, and is approached from the chancel and vestry, is of Caen stone, having highly enriched tracery panels, the cornices filled with the ball-flower and the four-leaved flower, and the lower spandriis having palm-branches and crowns carved thereon. The seats are of oak, with low backs; the bench ends in the nave having buttresses, low doors marking the appropriated seats; the ends of the seats in the chancel and of the reading desk have carved finials. The roofs are open to the ridges, showing the entire construction of the timbers and boarding. A view of this church has been published in "The Builder."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND DESCRIPTION OF FRENCH HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

The questions to be discussed at the

great Archæological and Historical Congress of the Society for the Preservation and Description of French Historical Monuments, and which, it is now definitively fixed, will take place at Lille on the 3rd of

June and the seven or eight immediately succeeding days, are these: viz.

1. Where, in the Departments of the North and the Pas-de-Calais, or in the neighbouring Belgic provinces, are any Celtic monuments, either entire or in ruin? Of what kind are they, and what popular traditions are attached to them?

2. What were the boundaries of the districts inhabited by the Nervii, the Atrebatas, the Morini, and the Menapii?

3. Have any new facts been ascertained as to the precise locality on which Julius Cæsar "overcame the Nervii?"

4. What new facts can be adduced as to any Roman Roads in the districts above named, or the connection of such roads with known Roman camps and *Mansiones*? What are their materials and mode of construction, and what changes have they undergone?

5. Do any other kinds of Gallo-Roman monuments exist in the districts now under consideration?

6. What objects of real archaeological import have been found in the several excavations at Bavai, Femars, and Cassel, or other Roman stations? To what class of monuments do such belong, and in what museums or private collections are they?

7. Has the situation of the *Hermonium* of Peutinger's Chart been accurately determined?

8. The territory now surrounding the city of Lille not being noticed either in the chart of Peutinger or the Itinerary of Antoninus—it is desirable to ascertain whether the opinion, derived from this circumstance, that the Romans never had any establishment in this part of Belgic Gaul, be well or ill founded.

9. What was in Roman times the language spoken in the Belgic provinces, and by what was it replaced?

10. At what epoch were the rules of this newer language introduced and fixed, and what were the works, whether of prose, or of poetry, or official documents, wherein it was first employed?

11. Can we determine, from any peculiarity in the formation of the vast subterraneous caverns so common in Flanders, Artois, and Picardy, their several uses and architectural epochs?

12. Has any recent information been acquired relative to the coining of Roman money in the countries of the Nervii, or of the Atrebatas, the Morini, and the Menapii?

13. What were the boundaries of the different "*Pagi majores et minores*" into which the ancient county of Flanders was divided?

14. What royal prerogatives did the Counts of Flanders enjoy?

15. In what originated the jurisdiction of the several law Courts at Valenciennes known as the "*Salle de Lille*," the "*Salle de Phalempin*," and the "*Salle le Comte*?"

16. What was the nature and organisation of the aristocracy in Flanders, Artois, the Cambresis, and Hainault; and when was it first instituted?

17. What was the constitution of those feudal Courts called "*Perrons*," such as the "*Perron de Cassel*," the "*Perron of Audenarde*, &c.?"

18. In what towns did the larger courts exist, and how and by whom were they held? What are the oldest written public acts constituting the respective rights and duties of seigneurs and vassals in the county of Flanders?

19. What were the limits of the principal dioceses in the north of Gaul, and by whom and how were bishops nominated, from the tenth to the eleventh century?

20. What was the political or feudal authority of the Prince over the Church and clergy, and what connection was there between Church and State?

21. What authority had bishops over the monasteries, whether of men or women, and how were such monasteries organized? What were their dignities, and by whom were they conferred? What monasteries contained persons of both sexes, and what was the discipline of such houses?

22. When was the organization of communes (properly so called) first brought about in Flanders, Hainault, and other parts of modern Belgium? How do their institutions of the present day differ from their ancient municipalities, or Germanic guilds, or from those communes of the interior of France which arose in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?

23. To what epoch can be traced the establishment of the provincial states, and when was the *tiers-état* admitted?

24. Was it the Roman law which was observed in Flanders and its vicinity before the twelfth century; and if so, at what period was it most in force?

25. Of what dates are the earliest written customs of the countries above-named?

26. Why was feudal tenure more extensive and more completely developed in Hainault than in Flanders?

27. With respect to Monuments of the middle ages, is there any remarkable difference between the architecture of the north of France and that of the south of Belgium, or of the seventeen Belgic provinces; and have the architectonic types of East and West Flanders, Hainault, the Cambresis, and Artois been borrowed from France, or from the great monuments of

the most northern of these provinces, or from Germany? And what are the differences and the analogies of other contemporary works of art in those countries?

28. As it does not appear that either in French Flanders, or French Hainault, or the Cambresis were ever any such vast Basilical churches with statuary fronts as still exist in the countries adjacent to them, it is desirable to seek the cause of this almost total absence of statuary decoration, which renders the study of Iconography in the provinces above-named so difficult.

29. It being generally thought that the new styles of gothic architecture were but slowly adopted in French Flanders,—can this opinion be supported by any monuments of well attested date, which were constructed according to the styles of periods preceding their erection?

30. As several religious edifices which have nothing remarkable in their architecture, contain very interesting pulpits, stalls, confessionals, reliquaries, tabernacles, shrines, fonts, processional crosses, and bas-reliefs, &c., a description of such objects may enable the Congress to ascertain the state of fine art in those provinces now under consideration, during the middle ages.

31. Does it appear that Spanish dominion exercised any influence on the architecture of Flanders and Artois? Were all the buildings attributed to the Spaniards, such as belfries and town-halls, &c. really constructed by them, and what are the peculiarities of that architecture of which the towns of Lille and Arras afford so many examples.

32. Can it be proved that any Romanesque churches with large courts before them ever existed in the northern provinces of ancient Gaul?

33. Are there in other parts of ancient Gaul any churches of Romanesque architecture, which have never had any other than flat ceilings of wood?

34. Are there any existing apsidal ends or other parts of Romanesque churches of octagonal form?

35. Are there any specimens of pointed vaulting put up after the completion of edifices of pure Romanesque style?

36. What churches are there of a transitional epoch from the semicircular to the pointed styles, which are exteriorly Romanesque, and interiorly pointed? and, where such exist, has not the interior been added when a vaulted ceiling may have been put up?

37. How, in the north of France, during the above-named epoch, are the two architectural styles generally combined?

38. Did the several people of Ger-

manic origin similarly adopt the different changes in architectural style?

39. Are there any crypts under the churches of Belgium and the northern provinces of France in those styles prevalent from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries.

40. What was the ancient destination of crypts, or subterranean churches, and what peculiar ceremonies were therein celebrated?

41. To what epoch may we refer the introduction of zodiacal signs in monuments consecrated to Christian worship, and are they frequently employed on their walls or pavements in the north?

42. Are there any church pavements formed of stones sculptured in low relief, having in their cavities a coloured cement?

43. Are there any mosaic pavements in churches of the pointed style?

44. What examples are there of that peculiar kind of pavement called labyrinths, or roads to Jerusalem, sometimes seen in the pavements of middle-age buildings? and to what epoch may we refer their introduction?

45. How happens it that there are so many large religious edifices of the first and second styles of pointed architecture still existing in those provinces on this side of the river Loire, formerly called the country of the Langue d'oïl, compared to the small number of religious edifices of the same epochs in the provinces south of the Loire, and which is called the country of the Langue d'oc?

46. Do Belgium and the northern provinces of France afford any examples of Romanesque churches paved with glass?

Gentlemen proposing to attend the discussion of the above-stated questions are cordially invited by the authorities of Lille to its grand "Fêtes Patronales," which will take place on the first, second, and third days of June, and during which there will be several opportunities of observing the ancient manners and usages of Flanders, as exhibited at its "Kermesses" and other assemblies. The admission card to the Congress, which costs but ten francs, including the privilege of partaking of a banquet to be given by the city of Tournay, may be procured on arrival at Lille from Mons. de Contencin, to whom, or to M. de Caumont, the Director of the Society, the writer of this notice will be happy to make known any person who may be desirous of joining him at Lille, and which by steam to Ostend, and thence by railroad, may be reached from London in sixteen or eighteen hours.

W. BROMY.

Athenæum Club House.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 4. The Earl of Clarendon, after briefly noticing the conduct of America towards Texas, and the extraordinary terms in which Mr. Polk had declared the unequivocal right of the United States to the whole OREGON TERRITORY, reviewed the grounds upon which the British claims are founded, and concluded by expressing his anxious hope, that while, whatever could be justly claimed should be readily conceded, the government would not shrink from vindicating, if necessary, the nation's honour or upholding her interests. — Lord Aberdeen would willingly lay before the House the details of the negotiation upon the subject of the Oregon territory, and appeal to them for his entire justification in the face of Europe; but, although this might hereafter be necessary, it would now certainly be impolitic. He declined to enter into an examination of the British title to the territory in dispute, but proceeded to explain the course the negotiation had taken since the signing of the Washington treaty, and concluded by expressing a hope that this question might be amicably adjusted; but if not, we possessed rights, clear and unquestionable, "which," continued the noble Earl amid loud and general cheering, "by the blessing of God, and the support of Parliament, the Government is prepared to maintain."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 31. In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Corry brought forward the NAVY ESTIMATES. An increase, he said, was required for the purpose of meeting the fresh demands on this branch, to add new ships, and also to increase the number of men by 4000. The total charge for the ensuing year would be 6,936,192*l.* being an excess over that of last year of 68,672*l.*

April 2. In a Committee of Supply, the ARMY ESTIMATES were brought forward, and the number of troops to be maintained for the military service of the United Kingdom, exclusive of those employed in the East Indies, during the year ending the 31st of March 1846, was fixed at 100,011 men.

April 3. The House went into committee upon the Acts relating to the COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH, when Sir Robert Peel proceeded to develop the plans of the Government relating to that institu-

tion. The House was at liberty to pursue three different courses. First, they could continue, without alteration, the present system. Secondly, they could discontinue it, giving due notice of their intention, and providing for existing interests; and, thirdly, they could, in a friendly and liberal spirit, adopt the institution as one for making adequate provision for the spiritual instruction of millions of their fellow countrymen, with a view to improving the system of education, and thereby elevating the whole tone of character and feeling. The first course, that of leaving matters as they now stood, was most open to objection. They professed to educate spiritual instructors for millions; and the annual amount they gave, 9,000*l.* was just enough to paralyse all voluntary exertion, which, if the grant were withdrawn, would be called into active exercise. If it be a violation of principle to educate the Roman Catholic priesthood, they did it now. The Lord Chancellor (of Ireland) and the judges were the visitors of that institution; and in its favour they had repealed the statute of mortmain, so as to enable its trustees to hold land to the extent of 1000*l.* a-year. But what was the amount of their endowment? They gave a sum which enabled the three professors of theology to be paid at the rate of 120*l.* per annum, while others averaged still less. At present 440 students were educated at Maynooth, of whom 250 were "free" students, for whose support and education there could only be apportioned the sum of 23*l.* each. Himself attached to the Established Church, he felt that it would be more in accordance with the faith he professed to afford to those from whom he differed, but who sincerely entertained their own principles, the means of adequate and sufficient spiritual instruction and consolation. If they withdrew the grant, let them look to its ultimate consequences. They gave a grant to the Presbyterians of Ireland; in the colonies—Canada, the Mauritius, and elsewhere—they officially recognised the faith of those of their fellow subjects who differed from the Established Church; even in Ireland itself they provided for the endowment of Roman Catholic chaplains to the gaols. Dismissing, then, the idea of leaving the grant in its present state, or of withdrawing it, he came to the third course, which

was the one the Government were prepared to adopt. In a liberal and confiding spirit, they proposed to provide a liberally-educated priesthood for the Roman Catholic Church. First, they would enable the trustees of Maynooth to hold real property to the extent of 3000*l.* per annum. Secondly, a sum of 6000*l.* should be vested in the trustees to enable them to give to the president and professors salaries from 250*l.* to 300*l.* and also adequately to support the library of the institution. Thirdly, provision should be made for the education of 500 pupils. To the students on Lord Dunboyne's foundation, twenty in number, he would appropriate 40*l.* per annum; for the support of the entire number of 500, he would assign 28*l.* annually; but to 250, being divinity students, he would give 20*l.* additional. The buildings of the college should be maintained, so as to afford a decent and distinct apartment to each student, and he would devolve this care, as well as that of repairs and embellishments, on the Board of Works. There should be five visitors, who should discharge their duty annually instead of triennially, as at present; but no power would be conferred of interfering with discipline, doctrine, or worship, as he had no desire to spoil a measure which was conceived and intended to be received in a spirit of unmixed liberality. The distinct vote for Maynooth should be 30,000*l.* for this year.

Sir *R. H. Inglis*, in a speech of considerable length and eloquence, stated the reasons which induced him to give a decided negative to the proposition, and to divide the House on the question. Entertaining no animosity towards his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, he insisted on the Protestant character of our institutions, which ought to preclude us from

being parties to anything which would tend to increase Roman Catholicism. The endowment of Maynooth was not a question of compact or engagement, and could only be defended on the ground of expediency, which he repudiated as a principle, and considered that in practice it failed of producing its expected results. On a division there appeared for the resolution, 216; against it, 114.

April 4. Sir *R. Peel* made a declaration with reference to the question of the OREGON TERRITORY, similar to that made by the Earl of Aberdeen in the Upper House, which was received with great cheering.

April 7. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed a resolution for the abolition of the AUCTION DUTIES. After some discussion, a division took place—for the motion, 167; against it, 30. It was then agreed that the auction licence for each individual auctioneer should be 10*l.*

April 11. On the motion for the second reading of the MAYNOOTH COLLEGE Bill, Mr. *Colquhoun* opposed it, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months, which was seconded by Mr. *Grogan*. The debate was adjourned to Monday, April 14, and continued every evening during the week to the 18th, when the House divided—for the motion 323, against it 176.

April 23. On the motion for Committee on the same Bill, Mr. *Ward* moved as an amendment that "it is the opinion of this House, that any provision to be made for the purposes of the present Bill, ought to be taken from the funds already applicable to Ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland." The debate was adjourned to the following evening, when a division took place: Ayes 322, Noes 148.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

M. Martinez de la Rosa has formally communicated the fact that the Holy See has at length declared that the moment has arrived for renewing relations with Spain, and expressed his opinion that the desired concordat would soon be obtained. The unsold lands are restored to the clergy, a measure which appears to give unbounded satisfaction to the rural population of Spain. The Spanish Government, however, require from the Pope the sanction of the sale of the national property already disposed of.

UNITED STATES.

The Bill for the Annexation of Texas passed the Senate on the 27th February, the Representatives on the 27th, and was returned, with the signature of the President, on the 1st instant. The Mexican Minister has, in the interim, declared his intention of protesting against the measure. The impression appears pretty general that the Mexicans will view it as an open act of hostility, and will probably declare war. The Oregon Occupation Bill was moved in the Senate on the 3rd, and, on a vote, was lost—23 against, and

21 for the measure. Florida and Iowa have been admitted formally into the Union as States, swelling the number of States to 30, and, as the papers remark, "not including Texas." On the 4th of March, James K. Polk, in the presence of some 30,000 people, entered upon his career as President of the United States. By a report made to Congress by the Chairman of the Naval Committee (Mr. Reade), it has been ascertained that out of 109,000 seamen sailing out of the United States, only 9,000 were Americans, or a proportion of 1 to 12.

SWITZERLAND.

The dispute that has arisen among the cantons from the introduction of the Jesuits, and the determination of many of the people to be rid of them, has at length broke out in civil war against the Government. On the 1st April, the free corps of Argau, reinforced by volunteers from the radical cantons, and the refugees from Lucerne, amounting together to 4,000 men, entered the canton of Lucerne. They advanced beyond Suzee, a small town five leagues from Lucerne, near Lake Sem-

pacher, and just as they were preparing to bombard the city a masterly movement of the government troops cut off the party who had reached the hill, and thus saved the place from their fire, and insured the overthrow of the insurgents. Their loss, the amount of the force considered, was immense; 600 of them at least, including the leading men of the party, were supposed to have fallen, besides a considerable number made prisoners.

The Swiss Diet has assembled, and appointed a Committee to investigate the circumstances. The Austrian Government has sent a force of 4,000 men to reinforce the Austrian garrisons on the Swiss frontiers.

AFRICA.

A frightful event took place at Algiers on the 8th of March—namely, the explosion of the powder magazine of the park of artillery. The entire building, and several others in its vicinity, were utterly destroyed, with the loss of an immense number of lives, including upwards of 100 officers and soldiers. It is supposed to have been purposely destroyed by a native.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

HAMPSHIRE.

Her Majesty has become the purchaser of *Osborne House*, near Cowes, from Lady Isabella Blachford. This is considered one of the best situations in the Isle of Wight. Including the Park, Osborne Great Wood, and New Barn Farm, it contains 376 acres. To this is added the Barton Farm, containing 441 acres, making a total of 817 acres. The whole purchase embraces an indented shore of the sea of about a mile and-a-half, Fish-house Creek being the eastern boundary, and Norris Castle the western limit. It extends inland to the Newport road. The immediate alterations will not be very extensive. It is in contemplation to enlarge and restore the house.

MIDDLESEX.

April 1. A convent and new schools, dedicated to St. Joseph, at *Chelsea*, were opened with great ceremony, the Hon. Edward Petre taking a prominent part in the proceedings. The preceptors of the schools are five nuns from the convent at Bermondsey, and some monks from the Jesuit colleges in the North of England. The schools are founded by Mr. Knight, the eminent horticulturist of King's-road, who bought the property at a cost of 5000*l.* and erected the buildings at his own ex-

pense. His wife is buried under the altar of the chapel.

April 7. The sale commenced of the materials of the *Fleet Prison*. The prison comprises an acre of ground, and contains 3,000,000 of bricks. At present it is not decided what improvements will take place on the site, whether a new street will be formed, or accommodation afforded for the removal of Newgate market, which would afford room for the enlargement of the prison of Newgate and the removal of Giltspur-street Counter. The corporation of London purchased the Fleet Prison for 29,000*l.* The late building was erected after the Gordon riots in 1780.

The designs sent in competition for a model establishment of *Baths and Wash-houses* for the labouring classes, to be erected in the metropolis, has been exhibited at Mr. Rainy's Rooms, in Regent-street. They were 21 in number, and one other design was submitted in competition, but its author refused to have it exhibited. Of these the committee have selected one by Mr. P. P. Bayly, which appeared to combine, in the highest degree, the requisites of required space, probable cost, the arrangements for ventilating and heating, and the simplicity of the arrangements for the baths, and for the washing and ironing

rooms. This design will, if constructed, occupy a space of about 11,684 square feet, and its estimated cost is 11,700*l*.

LANCASHIRE.

March 20. The great laboratory connected with the Apothecaries' Hall at *Liverpool*, was destroyed by fire. The building was filled with chemical materials, which made the conflagration, towering up for hundreds of feet, like the eruption of a volcano, with occasional bursts of red glare, green flame, and dense black smoke. The loss is estimated at between 7000*l*. and 10,000*l*.

March 22. The corporation of *Manchester* have completed negotiations with Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. for the purchase of the manorial rights of the town, which are estimated to be worth 212,755*l*. The average proceeds for the last few years have been 9214*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. arising from tolls, properties, &c. The council, after mature deliberation, have agreed to pay Sir Oswald Mosley the sum of 200,000*l*. for the whole of his manorial rights and properties, and to mortgage them for the interest of the amount, which is to be paid at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. They have also agreed to pay off the principal by instalments of not less than 4000*l*. and of not more than 6000*l*. per annum. By this arrangement it is calculated that the tolls, chief-rents, &c. will realise 1000*l*. a-year more than the sum required to pay the interest. In the year 1808 the proceeds of the Manchester manorial rights were 2800*l*. whilst in 1844 they amounted to upwards of 10,000*l*.

IRELAND.

The old bridge over the river Shannon at *Athlone* was lately blown up by Col. Jones, R.E. who sunk gunpowder in shafts under the piers, and then exploded the train by a fusee, thus effectually demolishing the structure upon which King James' and William's armies had contended for victory.

The College of *Maynooth* is situated in the county of *Kildare*, which also contains another of the principal Roman Catholic educational establishments in Ireland, namely, that at *Clongoweswood*. The Royal college of St. Patrick, *Maynooth*, was founded pursuant to an act passed by

the Irish Parliament in 1795, in order to provide "a home education" for the Irish priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, who were formerly obliged to resort to the various colleges on the continent. It was first opened for the reception of 50 students in October 1795, and consequently, in the autumn of the present year will complete its first half-century. A lay college was attached soon after the commencement of the establishment, but that addition to the original plan was discontinued in 1817. The buildings of the college in its present state are fitted for the accommodation of 450 students. Of this number 250 are free students, who are selected by the bishops of the several dioceses at yearly provincial examinations. They pay eight guineas upon their entrance into the college, and that is their only expense. The rest of the students in the establishment are either "pensioners" who pay twenty-one guineas per annum, and four guineas entrance, or "half-pensioners," who pay half that amount a-year. The expenses of the college are supported by these various sources of revenue and by private bequests, in addition to the present Parliamentary vote of £3,928, granted each year. The college is governed by a President, Vice-President, Dean, and Procurator, or Bursar; and the education of the students is under the superintendence of professors of the Sacred Scriptures, of dogmatic theology, moral theology, natural and experimental philosophy, logic, belles lettres, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, English elocution, and of the Irish and French languages. The students rise at half-past five o'clock, and retire to rest at half-past nine in the evening, eight hours being thus allowed for repose. The students usually remain at the college for their period of study five years. Two of these are devoted to humanity, logic, and mathematics, and three to theology. The course, however, is sometimes shortened by the omission of mathematics from the list of the studies. The college buildings consist of a plain centre, with extensive returning wings. The cost of the erection was 32,000*l*. before some late additions had been even commenced. There are fifty-four acres of land attached, which are laid out as a park for the recreation of the students.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 24. William Earl of Rosse elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

March 28. 10th Foot, Major T. H. Franks to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase; Captain G. Staunton, to be Major.—89th Foot, Major E. Thorp to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. Kenny to be Major.—George Parham Barfoot, of Southampton, gent. eldest son of Robert Senior Barfoot, of Laverstock, Wilts, gentleman, in compliance with the will of George Parham, of Semley, Wilts, gent. to take the surname of Parham only.

March 31. South Nottinghamsh. Yeomanry, J. S. Sherwin, esq. to be Major.

April 1. Capt. John Gilbert Ogilvie, late of 22d Highlanders, to be one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.—The Hon. George Warren Edwards to be Auditor of Accounts to the Government of St. Helena.—The Rev. Thomas Eyre Poole, M.A. to be Colonial Chaplain at Sierra Leone; and Jules Virieux, esq. to be Judge de Paix for Mauritius.

April 2. Northamptonshire Militia, T. P. Maunsell, esq. to be Colonel.—Henry Aldridge, of Bentinck-st. Middlesex, esq. son of James Aldridge, of Notting-hill, gent. by Elizabeth, sister of Edward Bliss, late of Brandon-park, Suffolk, and Berkeley-house, Hyde Park, esq. to take the name and bear the arms of Bliss only.

April 4. Col. George Bowles to be Master of her Majesty's Household.—Robert Algernon Smith, of Ashlyns, Herts. esq. late Capt. 16th Light Dragoons, and Mary-Ann his wife, only child of Thomas Drever, of Sackville-st. Westminster, M.D. by Mary-Ann, youngest of the two daughters of Thomas Dorrien, of Haresfoot, Berkhamsted, esq. on their marriage to take the name of Dorrien after Smith, and bear the arms of Dorrien quarterly in the first quarter.—34th Foot, Capt. N. R. Brown to be Major.—Brevet. Capt. W. Fairtlough, 28th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. W. H. Milles, 26th Foot, to be Major.—Thomas Graham White, of Warwick, gent. in compliance with the will of his great-uncle, Thomas Graham, of Penquite, Cornwall, esq. to take the surname of Graham only.

April 5. Mr. Serjeant Henry Alworth Mervether to be Attorney-General, and the Hon. James Stuart Wortley to be Solicitor-General, to the Queen Dowager.

April 7. James Hudson, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro; and Henry Francis Howard, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

April 8. The Earl of Dalhousie to be Col. of the Tower Hamlets Militia.

April 9. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major R. Hardinge to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 11. 33d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—54th Foot, Major Gen. Ulysses Lord Downes, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—64th Foot, Capt. M. J. Western to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army in the East Indies, Captain R. Henderson, Madras Eng.; Capt. J. Tait, 6th Bombay Nat. Infantry.

April 15. Sir James Turing, Bart. (British Vice-Consul at Rotterdam) to be Consul at Rotterdam.—Francis Waring, esq. (British Vice-Consul at Alicante) to be her Majesty's Consul at Norfolk, in the United States.

April 18. 10th Foot, Major Henry M'Manus to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain Robert Luxmore to be Major.—87th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. A. Magenis to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major Terence O'Brien to be Major.—John C. Millward, esq. to be Assistant Civil Architect for the island of Mauritius.

April 22. Benjamin Bowden Dickinson, of Knightshayes, Tiverton, and Bradfield-house, Uffculme, co. Devon, esq. and Frances his wife, elder of the two daughters and coheirs of William Henry Walrond, late of Bradfield-house, esq. to take the surname of Walrond, in lieu of Dickinson, and bear the arms of Walrond.

April 23. Knighted, William Erle, esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Thomas Joshua Platt, esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

April 25. 1st Foot Guards, Major and Colonel John Home to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. L. Boldero to be Major, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.—Lieut. and Captain Charles Stuart to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—75th Foot, Capt. Charles Herbert to be Major.—Brevet, Major J. A. Fullerton, 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Capt. Thomas Power, 97th Foot, and Capt. W. R. Herries, 3d Light Drag. to be Major.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Captain.—R. H. Stopford.

To be retired Captain.—W. P. Roberts.

To be Commanders.—Thomas Chaloner, J. R. Ward, Walter Kendall, John Foote.

To be retired Commanders.—R. L. Connolly, W. Lugg.

Appointments.—Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker to be Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.—Rear-Adm. S. H. Ingfield, C.B. to be Commander-in-chief at the Brazils.—Captains, P. Richards, C.B. to the Hibernia; Fairfax Moresby to the Canopus; Sir John Franklin, K.C.H. to Erebus, and to have the command of an Arctic expedition; Capt. F. R. M. Crozier to the Terror, on the same service; J. N. Campbell to the Melampus.—Commanders, James FitzJames to Sir J. Franklin's ship; W. Radcliffe to Apollo; J. C. Prevost from Rodney to the Eagle, and from the Eagle to the Vernon; A. L. Montgomery to the Grecian; J. B. Marsh to the Canopus; W. S. Cooper to the Rodney; G. D. O'Callaghan to the Vesuvius steam-sloop.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Greenock.—Walter Baine, esq.

Kent (West).—Thomas Austen, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Thomas Turtton, D.D. (Dean of Westminster) to be Bishop of Ely.

John Medley, D.D. to be (the first) Bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

James Chapman, D.D. to be (the first) Bishop of Colombo, Ceylon.

Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, to be Dean of Westminster.

Rev. R. Scott, to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, to be a Canon of Lichfield.

Rev. E. Edwards, to be hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. W. Haverghill, to be hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. Edmund Melvill, to be a Canon of St. David's.

Rev. W. Airy, Swineshead R. Hunts.

Rev. W. S. Austin, Aberedu with Llanfarcheth R. Radnor.

Rev. T. F. Baker, Little Cressingham R. Norf.

Rev. T. Barton, St. Ann's, Sutton Bonnington R. Notts.

Rev. H. Blackall, North and South Littleton P.C. Worcestershire.

Rev. J. Boucher, Horton near Blyth P.C. Northumberland.

Rev. W. J. Butler, Tubney V. Berks.

Rev. C. H. Butson, Clonfert V. Galway.

Rev. E. W. T. Chave, St. Pancras R. Exeter.

Rev. W. L. Cox, District Church of Quarry Bank in Kingswinford P.C. Staff.

Rev. C. Davey, Burcombe P.C. Wilts.

Rev. J. B. Evans, St. Harmon's V. Radnor.

Rev. C. Forge, Goxhill P.C. Linc.

Rev. G. F. Gataker, District Church of St. Mark, Horsleydown P.C. Surrey.

Rev. T. W. Gardiner, Ashenden and Dourton P.C. Bucks.

Rev. T. W. Gardiner, Stanford V. Norfolk.

Rev. B. Gilpin, Stanwick St. John, Darlington V. Durham.

Rev. F. Grant, Shelton R. Staff.

Rev. J. M. Hawker, District Church of St. John, Tipton P.C. Devon.

Rev. G. C. Hawkins, Honington R. Suffolk.

Rev. S. Hey, Sawley R. Derby.

Rev. J. L. Hoskyns, Aston Tirrold R. Berks.

Rev. J. Hudson, Hexham P.C. Northumb.

Rev. W. H. Jones, District Church of St. James, Curtain Road P.C. London.

Rev. R. E. Kerrich, Pampisford V. Camb.

Rev. T. M. Kirby, Mayfield V. Sussex.

Rev. J. F. Kitson, St. Antony V. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Ludlow, St. Botolph, Aldgate R. Lond.

Rev. T. Massey, Rowley Regis P.C. Staff.

Rev. V. Page, Maiden Bradley P.C. Wilts.

Rev. R. Polleine, Kirkby Wiske R. Yorksh.

Rev. E. Polwhele, St. Stephen's, Launceston, P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. T. Sheepshanks, Christ Church, High Harrowgate P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Smith, Kirton-in-Holland V. Linc.

Rev. W. Y. Smithies, Shilbottle V. Northumb.

Rev. H. J. Stevenson, Grimley-cum-Hallow V. Worcestershire.

Rev. F. Sturmer, Heapham R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. E. Surrage, Greystead R. Northumb.

Rev. C. J. Sympson, Kirby Misperton R. Yorksh.

Rev. W. Temple, St. Albage with St. Mary, Northgate, V. Canterbury.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, to the Bishop of Rochester.

Rev. G. T. Hudson, to the Queen Dowager.

Rev. W. D. Moleyns, to Lord Ventry.

Rev. E. Rudall, to the Earl of St. Germans.

Rev. J. Wilson, M.A. to the Earl of Ripon.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Captain Bagot, son of the Bishop of Oxford, is appointed Comptroller to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *vice* Col. Bowles, promoted to the Queen's Household.

Mr. Serjeant Channell and Mr. Serjeant Manning have obtained patents of precedence, and Messrs. Lee, Wood, Humfrey, Russell Gurney, Batt, and Hayward, are new Queen's Counsel.

The Rev. Joseph Power, to be Librarian of the University of Cambridge. (Power, 312 votes, Rev. J. J. Smith, 240.)

Rev. C. Easter, B.A. to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Beverley, Yorksh.

Rev. C. T. Penrose, M.A. to be Head Master of Sherborne Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

March 3. At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Ross, a dau.—9. At Witherley House, near Atherstone, Leicestersh. the wife of T. Denton, esq. a son.—11. At St. Petersburg, the Grand Duchess of Russia, wife of the heir apparent to the throne, a prince, who has received the name of Alexander.—At Gaines, Hunts, Mrs. Duberly, a son.—13. At Brighton, the wife of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart. a son.—14. The Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale (Princess Mary of Baden), a son and heir.—At Devonport, the wife of W. Faber, esq. late of the 11th Light Dragoons, a son and heir.—The Baroness French, a dau.—15. At Dresden, the Princess Amelia Augusta, consort of His Royal Highness Prince Johan of Saxony, a prince.—At Tartaragham rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, a dau.—17. At Rome, the Princess Doria Pamphili (dau. to the Earl of Shrewsbury), a son.—21. At Dover, Mrs. Home Gordon, a son and heir.—22. At Crowe Hall, near Downham Market, Norfolk, the wife of J. R. Fryer, esq. a dau.—23. The wife of the Hon. W. Stourton, of Holdgate Lodge, a son.—25. In Portman-sq. Viscountess Campden, a dau.—26. At Wilton-cresc. the Lady Margaret Marsham, a son.—27. In Conduit-st. Lady Mary Parker, a son.—28. At Avisford, Sussex, the wife of John W. H. Anson, esq. a son.—At Kirklington Hall, Notts. the wife of A. Boddam, esq. a son.—31. At Monkton Parleigh, the wife of Wade Brown, esq. High Sheriff of Wilts, a son.

Latel. In Wilton-cresc. Lady Charlotte Egerton, a son.—In Cephalonia, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hay, 19th Regt. a dau.—In Ireland, Lady Georgiana Croker, a dau.—Lady B. Balfour, a dau.—In Cumberland-pl. the Hon. Lady Butler, a son and heir.—At Withington Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. G. C. Talbot, a son and heir.—At Cheltenham, the wife of J. Esdaile, esq. a son and heir.—Viscountess Villiers, a dau. of Sir R. Peel, a son and heir.—At Chicksands Priory, Lady Elizabeth Osborne, a son.—The wife of the Rev. Dr. Benj. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, a son and heir.—At Wavertree, Lanc. the wife of John Whitlock Nicholl Carne, LL.D. Barrister-at-Law, of Dimlands House, Glamorgan, a dau.—In Eaton-pl. London, the wife of John J. Pakington, esq. M.P. a dau. which survived its birth only a few hours.—At Belmont, Hants. the wife of Capt. Sir James Stirling, R.N. a dau.—In Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, a dau.—At Rowden Hill, Mrs. West Awdry, a son.—At Bath, the wife of W. Surtees Raine, esq. a son.—At Warblington Lodge, the wife of Col. Edward Byam, a dau.—At Ashton Gifford, the wife of Wadham Locke, esq. a son and heir.—At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir David Dundas, Bart. a son.

April 3. At Pau, the wife of the Hon. B. Cary, a son.—At Eaton-pl. the wife of the Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. a son.—6. In Eaton-pl. the Hon. Mrs. Clinton, a son.—9. At Newton-house, the wife of G. S. Welby, esq. M.P. a son.—12. Lady Mordaunt, a son.—14. At Paris, the lady of Sir A. Y. Spearman, Bart. a son.—At Southall, Middx. the wife of the Rev. Frank Hewson, B.A. a son.—15. At Frittenden Rectory, Lady Harriet Moore, a dau.—At Ditchley, the Duchess of Calabretto, a son.—19. At Moor-hill, Harewood, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles, a dau.

—At Cheltenham, the wife of Kellett Long, esq. of Dunston Hall, Norfolk, a son.—21. At Fetcham Park, Surrey, the wife of G. B. Hankey, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15. At Ningpo, China, Frederick Lewis Hertslet, esq. of the British Consulate at Ningpo, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Richard Repps Browne, esq. of Fulmodestone Hall, Norfolk.

Dec. 13. In India, William Keates, esq. Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Residency, to Penelope, third dau. of the late Hugh Wilson, esq. Cresswell, Pemb.

18. At Madras Cathedral, James Kellie, esq. Surgeon, 4th Battalion Artillery, to Virginia-Matilda, third dau. of the Hon. Henry Chamier.

—At Cuddalore, the Rev. George Knox, A.B. to Frances-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Forbes Reynolds, esq. M.D. Cantab. of Wallington, Surrey.

30. At Madras, Lieut.-Col. Ely, Commanding the 42nd Regt. M.I.I. to Maria-Charlotte, second dau. of David Kerr, esq.

Jan. 1. In Ceylon, Major Thomas Bonnor, C.B.R. to Henrietta, widow of Capt. Maitland, of the Coldstream Guards.

2. At Kamptee, Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Clough, 46th Regt. N.I. to Mrs. H. Lloyd.

7. At Cannanore, Matthews Beachcroft, esq. Brigade-Major of Malabar and Canara, to Helen-Robertson, second dau. of Major-Gen. Allan, C.B.—At Madras, the Rev. Robert Kerr Hamilton, A.M. junior Minister to St. Andrew's Church, to Susan Ann Sophia Churchill, second dau. of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras.

8. At Kensington, George Edwin Taunton, esq. of Liverpool, fifth son of the late Thomas Henry Taunton, of Grand Pont House, Oxford, to Susannah-Maria, second dau. of the late J. R. Oliver, esq. of Aldermanbury, and Upper Clapton.

20. At Colombo, Ceylon, the Rev. John David Palm, Colonial Chaplain, to Louisa-Ann, second dau. of R. J. Wells, esq. of the Stock Exchange, and Peckham.

24. At Constantinople, John Nassau Glascock, M.D. British Hospital, youngest son of the late Capt. Glascock, New Ross, Ireland, to Anna-Charlotte, second dau. of the late Edw. Stephens, esq. Everton, Liverpool.

29. At Madras, R. M. Best, esq. Capt. H.M. 10th Regt. to Eliza-Hastings, eldest dau. of the late Major Alex. McLeod, 9th N.I. and step-dau. of Lieut.-Col. L. W. Watson.

30. At Trebisond, in Asiatic Turkey, Francis Biff Stevens, esq. her Majesty's Vice-Consul, sixth son of Mr. William Stevens, of Malta, to Adelaide, second sister of John Charnaud, esq. Belgian Consul at the same place.—At the Vepery Church, Madras, Edward James Lawder, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 44th N.I. to Dorah-Jane, eldest dau. of the late T. Moore Lane, esq. Madras Medical Establishment.

Feb. 4. At Madras, Thomas Ralph Holmes, esq. of the 49th M.N.I. to Eliza, third dau. of John Arathoon, esq.—At Kamptee, Lieut. J. G. Stapleton, 10th Regt. M.N.I. to Emma-Powell, eldest dau. of Major Wm. Cotton, of the same Regt.

6. At Cochín, Lieut. Barnett Ford, 12th Madras Nat. Inf. to Fanny, only dau. of Capt. E. W. Lascelles, late of H.M. 22nd Regt.

7. At Madras, A. R. West, esq. 6th Regt. N.I. to Arabella-Boyde, second dau. of Capt. Hutchinson, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Serv. and niece of Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson, 21st N.I.

8. At Ashford, George Athill, esq. of Antigua, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late

Thos. Tappenden, esq.—At Dover, Francis Henry, only son of the Rev. Francis Laing, of the Mythe, Glouce, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Bazely, Royal Navy.

10. At Derry Hill, Wilts, the Hon. James K. Howard, youngest son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Lady Louisa FitzMaurice, only dau. of the Marquess of Lansdowne.—At Falmouth, Lieut. Charles Duperier, 80th Regt. son of Capt. Duperier, late of 18th Hussars, to Lavinia, eldest dau. of William Downing, esq. merchant.—At Calicut, India, Edward G. Whitty, esq. Lieut. H.M. 25th Regt. to Susan, fourth dau. of the late William Wells, esq. of Feltwell, Norfolk.

11. At Greenwich, the Rev. Walter Irvine, Kildallen, co. Cavan, to Fanny, dau. of the late J. D. Lewis, esq. of Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park.—At Exeter, the Rev. G. H. O. Pedlar, A.M. Rector of the Holy Trinity, Exeter, to Ann, only child and sole heiress of the late Adm. Shield.—At Guernsey, George Barnes Canning, esq. solicitor, of Devizes, to Elizabeth-Ive, eldest dau. of James Burbidge, esq. Woodland Place, Guernsey.—At Bathwick, the Rev. Alexander Bassett, of Great Cheverel House, to Philippa, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Cooke, late Vicar of Westbury, Wilts.—At Lorton, the Rev. Thomas James Clark, A.M. Vicar of Penrith, and late Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Harriet Jopson, of Woodhouse, Buttermere.—At Axbridge, Somerset, George Ralph Gilbert, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, to Elizabeth-Fry, only dau. of the late Rev. Edward Crosse, of Colchester.

12. At Carron Hall, Stirling, N. B. Lieut.-Col. Armine S. H. Mountain, C.B. of the Cameronians, to Charlotte-Anna, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, of Carron Hall.—At Baston, William Charles, only son of G. R. Denshire, esq. of Thetford House, Lincolnsh. to Emma, only child of Henry W. De Chair, esq.—At Warwick, John Thomas Raworth, esq. of Leicester, to Jane, third dau. of William Collins, esq. M.P.

13. At West Hackney, W. Hughes Hughes, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Ellen, dau. of Joseph Oldham, esq. of Stamford-hill.—At Barrack-pore, Major-Gen. G. Cooper, to Eliza-Frances-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thos. Haslam, 25th N.I.—At Meerut, Peter William Luard, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 55th Regt. to Emilia-Frederica, only dau. of the late C. R. Cromwell, esq.

14. At Dublin, Lieut. Archibald J. M. Boileau, Madras Eng. son of Thomas Boileau, esq. Madras Civil Serv. and Judge of the Northern Division, Masulipatam, to Georgiana-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Wilson Boileau, esq. of Monkstown, Dublin.

15. At Camberwell, Rowland Hughes, esq. of the Old Kent-road, to Frances, only dau. of Edward Coombe, esq. of Park-road, Peckham.—At St. Peter's Walworth, Charles Lane, esq. of Sutherland-sq. to Margaret, third dau. of the late John Wills, esq. of Doctors' Commons and Dulwich.—At Liverpool, Frederick Henry Villiers, esq. son of the late George Villiers, esq. to Jessie, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Shanley, Rector of Julianstown, Ireland.—At Woodbury, near Exeter, Capt. A. R. Wilson, 14th Regt. B.N.I. to Anna-Saunders, eldest dau. of the late Capt. W. R. Smith, R.N.

17. At Edinburgh, W. G. Campbell, of Fairfield, Ayr, N.B. to M. Anne McNaughton, only dau. of the late John Henry Menzies, esq. second son of John Menzies, of Culdars, N. B.

18. At Woodside, Cheshire, John Taylor, esq. of Bayswater, London, to Katharine-Mason, eldest dau. of Timothy Bourne, esq. of Liverpool.—At Abingdon, Berks. Rowland Neate, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Emily-Meliora, eldest

dau. of William Graham, esq.—William John Chapman, third son of Thomas Benson, esq. of Upper Woburn-pl. to Emily, youngest dau. of Nathan Horn, esq. the Green, Bishopwearmouth.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Robert John Rolles, of New College, Oxford, to Anne Catherine, second dau. of Pearson Thompson, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Lewisham, Kent, Thomas Sanders, esq. M. A. Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary-Prentiss, second dau. of Richard Paterson, esq. of Eliot-place, Blackheath.—Andrew Moseley, esq. of Great Ormond-st. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Stoddart, D.D. Rector of Lowick and Islip, Northamptonsh.—At Honiton, C. F. Thorndike, esq. Lieut. Royal Art. only son of Captain Thorndike, of the same corps, to Mary-Ann, only child of the late William Vinicombe, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Vinicombe, of Plymouth.

19. At Manchester, Geo. Clark Pauling, esq. to Ann Chapman, sister of J. Chapman, esq. Hill End House, near Mottram in Longendale.—At Derby, Edward Salisbury Rose Trevor, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Trevor, Llanvaelog, Anglesey, to Joanna-Elizabeth Adelaide, second dau. of the late Thos. Lloyd, esq. of Traiswood, co. Montgomery.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Augustus George Frederick Jocelyn, Capt. in Her Majesty's Carabineers, son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Roden, and uncle to the Countess of Gainsborough, to Cecilia, second dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, K. C. B., and K. C. H., commanding Her Majesty's Forces in North Britain.

20. At Edinburgh, Richd.-Brassey, youngest son of the late Rev. John Hole, of Woolardisworthy, to Ann-Burn, eldest dau. of Wm. Fergusson, esq. Surgeon to the Forces, Sierra Leone.—At Plymouth, Capt. Wm. Osborn Pellowe, Madras Army, son of the late Capt. Richard Pellowe, R.N. Stonehouse, to Emma Selina-Soper, dau. of Mr. Richard Pellowe, of Liverpool.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury-sq. John T. Still, esq. 34th Regt. only child of N. Tryon Still, esq. of Axminster, to Charlotte-Malloch, eldest dau. of Charles Bond, esq. of Axminster.—At Milford, Hants, Charles, youngest son of the late George Williams Parry, esq. of Lydiard, Cardigansh. to Maria, eldest dau. of Roderick Eardley Richdard, esq. of Penglais.—At Hesse, near Hull, Capt. Reynard, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, third son of the late Horner Reynard, esq. of Sunderland-wick, Yorkshire, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of T. B. Locke, esq. of Hesse Mount.

—At Hartlebury, co. Worcester, Richard Tattersall, esq. of Grosvenor-pl. to Charlotte-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. J. Carless, of Felsted, Essex.—At Lee, Kent, Wm. Parsons, esq. of Pontardawe, Glamorgansh. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Ferguson, esq. of Deptford, Kent.—At Battersea, J. Charles Andrae, esq. of Crutched Friars, to Emilia, second dau. of Hennan Silem, esq. of Clapham Common.—At Eldon, Charles, third son of Richard Henry Cox, to Elizabeth-Rachel, eldest dau. of Wm. Newton, esq. and widow of Sir Mark Wood, Bart.—At Codford St. Peter, Wilts, Francis Webb, esq. of the Middle Temple, son of the late Richard Webb, esq. of Melchet Park, Wilts, to Mrs. Ingram, of Ashton Gifford.—At Bayonne, Jas. Ellis, esq. of Greenhill, near Bingley, Yorksh. third son of the late Lister Ellis, esq. of Liverpool, to Alethea, eldest dau. of Fergus James Graham, esq. her Majesty's Consul at Bayonne.—At Stogumber, Somerset, Capt. W. B. Farrant, of Stoke St. Mary Taunton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John White, Vicar of Exminster, Devon,

—At Longford, Notts, Henry Bacon Fector Dickinson, esq. Capt. 39th Regt. to Catherine, second dau. to the late James Haffenden, esq. of Langford Hall, and of Tenterden, Kent.

23. At Leckhampton, Rev. Thos. B. Armstrong, Vicar of Ballyvaldon, co. Wexford, third son of the late Andrew Armstrong, esq. and grandson of the late Capt. Armstrong, of Castle Armstrong, King's co. to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late R. Fothergill, esq. of Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

25. At Edinburgh, John Sparks, esq. of Crewkerne, Somerset, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain, Kincardineshire, and relict of the Rev. Burges Lambert, of Misterton, Somerset.—John Robert Hilton, esq. 11th Regt. to Betsy-Tanish, youngest dau. of the late Major Robt. Clarke, R.M.—At Liverpool, Capt. G. Hookey, Paymaster of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines, to Sarah, dau. of the late Thos. Mason, esq. of Lincoln, and sister of Richard Mason, esq. town clerk of that city.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Spencer Ashton Shuttleworth, esq. of Hathersage Hall, Derbysh. to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Bolton Peel, esq. of Dosthill Lodge, Staffordsh.—At All Souls, Marylebone, Parkinson Oates, esq. of Tavistock-pl. Tavistock-sq. to Selina, eldest dau. of the late John Meadows, esq. of Braiesworth Hall, Suffolk.

27. At Clifton, A. F. Rolfe, esq. of Crickhowell, Breconshire, to Esther-Lockley, of Herbert-hall, Breconsh. niece of Capt. Wilbraham, R.N. of Clifton Vale.—At Highgate, Allan Edward, esq. of Dundee, to Ermin-Elizabeth, sixth dau. of the late George Watkin Kenrich, esq. of Woore Hall, Shropshire, and Mertyn, Flintshire.—At St. Giles's, the Rev. William Houlbrook, M.A. Incumbent of Wyke, near Halifax, to Fanny, only dau. of the late John Eicke, esq. of Hampstead.—At Manchester, Alexander George Paterson, esq. son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Paterson, K.C.H. to Eliza, eldest dau. of Daniel Broadhurst, esq.—At Northam, Joseph, second son of Joseph Gardiner, esq. of Highgate, to Mary, eldest dau. of Edward Reynolds, esq. of Fording, Bideford.—At Deptford, Henry Court, esq. of Peckham, Surrey, to Mercy-Ruth, eldest dau. of Boyes Thornton, esq.—At Streatham, William-Langston, third son of T. B. Oldfield, esq. of Champion-Hill, Surrey, to Julia-Mary Miller, grand-dau. of Daniel Haigh, esq. of Furzdown Park, same county.

Latelly. At Delhi, Henry-Beresford Melville, esq. Capt. 54th Nat. Inf. to Isabella-Macpherson, second dau. of the late Capt. Richard Rideout, of the Bengal Army.—At Southampton, Barnard Gregory, esq. of North Audley-st. to Margaret, the last surviving relative of the late John Thompson, esq. of the Priory, Hampstead, grand-dau. of the late Sir William Seton, Bart. of Aberdeen, and niece of the late Sir John Patterson, Bart. of Eccles, M.P. for Berwick, and Lady Hume Campbell, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Marchmont.

March 1. At Great Malvern, Willoughby Wood, esq. eldest son of Charles Thorold Wood, esq. of South Thorsby, Lincolnsh. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Clervaux Chaytor, esq. of Spennithorne Hall.

4. At Holbrooke, Suffolk, Capt. H. E. Austen, late of 71st Regt. Highland Light Inf. second son of Sir H. E. Austen, to Elizabeth-Mary, second dau. of the late John Reade, esq. of Holbrooke House, near Ipswich.—At Hornby, John Hutton, esq. of Sowbar Hill, Yorksh. to Caroline, second dau. of Thomas Robson, esq. of Holtby House.—At Felton, John Chandless, esq. to Isabella, eldest dau. of George Burdon, esq. of Felton Park, Northumberland.—At Seaton, the Rev. Henry-Skinner Tege,

pler, eldest son of the Rev. John Templer, late Vicar of Cullompton, to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Badcock, of Seaton.—At York, Lewis G. Jones, esq. of Wood Hill, co. Sligo, to Catharine-Townley, eldest dau. of Major Henry Dixon, late 81st Regt.—At Plymouth, the Rev. Thomas Morton, M.A. late Curate of St. Andrew's, to Miss Knight.—At Paddington, Jeremiah Giles Pilcher, esq. of Camberwell, second son of Jeremiah Pilcher, esq. of Russell-sq. to Anna-Clarissa, eldest dau. of C. P. Bartley, esq. of Westbourne-terr. Hyde Park.—At Christchurch, Haunts, Major Martin, late of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Dorothea, dau. of the late S. M. Clagstoun, esq. and granddau. of the late Edmund Walcott Sympon, esq. of Winkton, Ringwood.

6. At Charlton, next Dover, Robert Sillery, esq. M.D. Surgeon of the Forces, and late 35th Regt. to Eleanor, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Smith, of Swaledale, near Richmond, Yorksh. and Rector of Bovinger, Essex.—At Peckham, James Row, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. William Row, Rector of St. John's, Cornwall, to Anne, second dau. of Mrs. Holderness.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Lieut. Frederick Huse Chitty, of the 40th Madras N. Inf. to Eleanor-Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. Isaac John Brazier, Rector of Market Drayton, Salop.—At Bermuda, John-Scott Tucker, esq. third son of the late Joseph Tucker, esq. Surveyor of the Navy, to Unity-Isabella, 2d dau. of Lt. Henry Hire, R.N.

8. At Eye, Northamptonsh. Jonathan Hill, esq. of Cholmondeley, Cheshire, to Lydia-Holmes, dau. of the late Thomas Bell, M.D. of Dublin.—At Worcester, T. J. Deverell, esq. Capt. 67th Regt. to Eleanor-Frances, second dau. of the late Richard Thomas Dixie, esq. and first cousin of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart.

10. At Edinburgh, William Gates, esq. to Mary-Cameron, dau. of the Hon. Lord Robertson, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

11. At Hove, Horace Alfred Ford, esq. of Tynmen, Glamorgansh. third son of G. S. Ford, esq. of Brighton, to Constantia-Campbell, third dau. of John King, esq.—At Paddington, Henry, son of John Masterman, esq. M.P. to Ellen, second dau. of N. S. Chauncy, esq.—At Streatham, Frederick Thomas Patterson, esq. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Mary, second dau. of Henry Wooler, esq. (late of Bombay), of Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, Surrey.—At Bath, George, second son of the late Thomas Stokes, esq. Hean Castle, Pembrokehire, to Harriet-Wilford, only dau. of the late Captain Henry-Pelham Davies, 11th Regt. B.N.I.—At St. Clement Danes, Robert Aitchison, esq. of Tollington Park, Hornsey, youngest son of the late William Aitchison, esq. of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, second dau. of George Truwhitt, esq. Solicitor of Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn, and Long Lodge, Finchley.—At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, James Adamson, of Balloch, Forfarsh. and of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Florence, fourth dau. of Charles Gustav Whittaker, esq. of Barming-pl. Kent.—At Yeovilton, the Rev. William Buckler, Vicar of Ilchester, to Mary-Ann, relict of Robt. England, esq. of Hainbury House, near Ilchester.

12. At Torquay, George-Nugent, eldest son of John Tyrrell, esq. of Sidmouth, to Anna-Maria-Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Craven Ord, M.A. of Greenstead Hall, Essex.—At Seilcoates, Richard Jameson Sissons, esq. to Rebecca-Lydia, third dau. of the late Richard Bailey, esq. of Oxford.—At Brighton, Capt. Rawson John Crozier, 20th Bombay Nat. Inf. to Emily-Jane, eldest dau. of John Brightman, esq. of Brighton.

13. At Dublin, William, son of Richard Smyth, esq. Harcourt-st. to Sarah-Eleanor,

dau. of Charles Butler, esq. M.D., Abbey View, Kill of the Grange, Dublin.—At Edmonstone, Sir James Gardiner Baird, of Saughton Hall, Bart., to Henrietta-Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Wauchope, esq. of Edmonstone.—At Paris, Thomas-Rolls Hoare, esq. of Lambeth, to Emma-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Bird, esq. of Muswell Hill.—At Hitchin, Herts, the Rev. W. W. Wait, younger son of the late John Wait, esq. of Newhouse Avre, Glouc., to Sarah-Lucy, fourth dau. of the late J. M. Peirson, esq.

17. At Edinburgh, Samuel John Thomas, esq. second son of Samuel Thomas, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, London, to Mrs. Norton, of Sloane-street.

18. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, N. J. Dampier, esq. surgeon, third son of the late Rev. John Dampier, of Colinschays, Som., to Annie, only dau. of John Pratt, esq.

20. At Sunning Hill, Berks, Alfred, fourth son of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Wiltshire, Derb. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of G. H. Crutchley, esq. Sunning Hill Park.—At Bermundsey, Richard Cobb, esq. to Eliza, dau. of the late William Barker, esq.

22. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, of the 2d Life Guards, to Clementina-Elphinstone, dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Charles Fleeming.—At St. James's, Westminster, Frederick, third son of James Gray Mahew, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, to Sarah, only dau. of William Ager, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.—At St. Marylebone, Frank Fowke, esq. Royal Eng. to Louisa-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Rede Rede, of Ashmans, Suffolk.

24. At Essex-st. Chapel, Thomas Solly, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to Charlotte-Angusta, only dau. of Hollis Solly, esq.

25. At Preston, near Cirencester, Henry William Cripps, esq. barrister-at-law, and Fellow of New college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. H. Cripps, to Julia, dau. of Charles Lawrence, esq. of the Querns, Cirencester.—At Shotesham, Norfolk, Stephen Charles Denison, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Susan-Anne-Frances, only dau. of the late Rev. John Fellowes, Rector of Shotesham.—At Hampton, Capt. Berners, of the Royal Art. to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget.—At Beddington, Joseph Laurence, esq. of Beddington, Surrey, to Louisa-Anne, second dau. of Sir Charles Rich, Bart.—At Westerham, Kent, Francis Henry Woodforde, esq. M.D. of Assford and Taunton, Somerset, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Samuel Cotton, esq. of Lothbury, and Lower Clapton.—At Oxford, J. Eustace Grubb, esq. of the Inner Temple and Lincoln's-inn, second son of John Grubb, esq. late of Horsendon House, Bucks, to Julia-Catharine, second dau. of the late Rev. G. W. Hall, D.D. Master of Pembroke coll. Oxford, and Canon of Gloucester.—At Abbotsham, near Bideford, the Rev. James Jones Reynolds, B.A., Curate of that place, eldest son of James Jones Reynolds, esq. of Winsford, to Eliza-Sophia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hatherly, of Kenwith Lodge, Devon.—James Allen, esq. of York, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Dr. Greenhow, M.D. of North Shields.

26. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Silks John Gibbons, esq. of St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, to Anne, third dau. of William Crookes, esq. of Montagu-pl.—At Devonport, Capt. George Woodfall, to Eliza-Sherwood, eldest dau. of the late William Symons, esq. of Hatt, Cornwall.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF EGREMONT.

April 2. At his seat, Silverton Park, Devonshire, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. George Francis Wyndham, fourth Earl of Egremont and Baron of Cocker-mouth, co. Cumberland (1749), the seventh Baronet, of Orchard Wyndham, co. Somerset (1661), a Captain in the Royal Navy, and F.S.A.

The branch of the widely spread family of Wyndham, which becomes extinct in the legitimate male line by the death of this nobleman, attained the dignity of the peerage, in consequence of the marriage of Sir William Wyndham, the celebrated statesman, with Lady Catharine Seymour, second daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset, in 1708. In October, 1749, Algernon, the seventh Duke of Somerset, was created Baron of Cocker-mouth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder to his nephews, Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart., and Percy O'Brien Wyndham, sons of his sister Catharine, wife of Sir William Wyndham. Pursuant to the patent, on the death of the Duke, without issue, on the 7th Feb., 1750, these titles devolved on the first-named nephew, Charles, the second Earl.

George Francis, the Earl now deceased, was born Oct. 1786, the eldest child and only surviving son of the Hon. William Frederick Wyndham, Minister at Florence, (fourth son of Charles second Earl of Egremont,) by Frances Harford, natural daughter of Frederick Calvert, the last Lord Baltimore.

He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, became a Lieutenant in 1806, Commander in 1810, and Captain in 1812. He was midshipman in his Majesty's ship *Canopus*, in Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, February, 1809; commanded his Majesty's sloop *Hawk* from 1810 to 1812; and commanded the Bristol troop-ship from 1812 to the end of 1814, in the Mediterranean, and at the siege of Tarragona.

He succeeded his uncle, George O'Brien, the third Earl, Nov. 11, 1837, but only to the old entailed estates of the family in the west of England; the old Percy estates at Petworth, &c. and large funded property, being left to the former Earl's natural children, Colonel Wyndham and his brothers (see our vol. IX. p. 22.)

The last Earl of Egremont was in politics a staunch Conservative. He was

a generous patron of the fine arts, and the splendid mansion at Silverton Park built by him, the erection of which occupied five years, is a magnificent monument of the elegance of his taste, being throughout a chaste development of pure Grecian architecture.

His Lordship married Nov. 14, 1820, Jane, third daughter of the Rev. William Roberts, Vice-Provost of Eton College, and Rector of Warpleston, Surrey, and sister to Capt. John Walter Roberts, R.N. but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. His remains were interred in the family vault at Orchard Wyndham.

THE EARL OF ROMNEY.

March 29. At the Mote, near Maidstone, aged 67, the Right Hon. Charles Marsham, second Earl of Romney and Viscount Marsham of the Mote (1801), fourth Baron of Romney (1716), and the eighth Baronet (1663), M.A., President of the Marine Society, and of the Society for the relief of persons imprisoned for Small Debts, a Vice-President of the Society of Arts, &c.

His Lordship was born Nov. 22, 1777, the eldest child and only son of Charles the first Earl, by Lady Frances Wyndham, second daughter of Charles second Earl of Egremont. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him April 15, 1801. His Lordship first entered Parliament in Nov. 1798, on a vacancy for the borough of Hythe. In 1802 his re-election was disputed, and he lost it by two votes, polling 90, while Mr. Godfrey had 92. In 1803 he was returned for Downton, and he sat for that borough until 1806.

At the general election in the latter year he was proposed for the county of Kent; but, finding the show of hands against him, he declined. He presented himself again for Hythe, and was returned, after a contest, which terminated as follows:

Lord Marsham	149
Thomas Godfrey, esq.	90
Matthew White, esq.	62

Of the Parliament of 1807 we believe Lord Marsham was not a member, until he succeeded to a seat in the House of Peers, on the death of his father, March 1, 1811.

In politics the Earl of Romney was a moderate constitutional Whig. He voted

for the impeachment of Lord Melville in 1805; and in 1832 in favour of the Reform Bill. Of late years he rarely interfered with political matters. In his earlier days he displayed considerable talents and habits of business, and he was, at one period, Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions. His last public act was a journey to Oxford to add his *placet* to that of the majority who, to preserve our Protestant Church and institutions, voted for the degradation of Mr. Ward. Of the trading interests of Maidstone he was a steady and liberal patron. The labouring poor also lose in his lordship a warm friend—one who did good in the most unexceptionable way, of giving abundant employment. The Earl was fond of building and making other improvements upon his estates, and hence, for years past, he has given constant work to a considerable number of artisans and labourers.

His death was the consequence of a paralytic stroke, with which he was suddenly seized two days before.

The Earl of Romney was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united on the 9th Sept. 1806, was Sophia, daughter of the late William Morton Pitt, esq. of Kingston, co. Dorset, cousin to the first Lord Rivers. Her Ladyship died Sept. 9, 1812, having had issue one son and four daughters: 1. Lady Sophia, married, in 1837, to Peter Richard Hoare, esq. eldest son of Peter Richard Hoare, esq. of Kelsey Park, Kent; 2. The Right Hon. Charles, now Earl of Romney; 3. Lady Frances, married in 1838 to Major Edward Charles Fletcher, younger, of Corsock, co. Galloway, who had married for his former wife the Hon. Ellen Mary Shore, sister to the present Lord Teignmouth; 4. Lady Mary, married in 1836 to Henry Hoare, esq. of Staplehurst, Kent; 5. Lady Charlotte Marsham, unmarried.

The Earl married secondly, Feb. 9, 1832, the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth, widow of George James Cholmondeley, esq. and second daughter of John-Thomas second Viscount Sydney, and by that lady, who survives him, besides a daughter still born, in 1833, he has left issue, 6, the Hon. Robert Marsham, born in 1834.

The obsequies of this lamented nobleman took place at All Saints' Church, Maidstone, on Saturday, April 5. His body was buried in the family vault near the communion table; the funeral was studiously unostentatious; the procession consisting of the hearse, three mourning coaches, and some seven or eight carriages belonging to persons immediately connected with the family. Most of the

shops in the town were closed during the ceremony, in deserved respect to a nobleman who had always been a sterling friend to the tradesmen of Maidstone.

The present Earl was born in 1808, and was M.P. for West Kent in the present Parliament. He married in 1832 Lady Margaret Harriet Montague Scott, sister to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and has issue three daughters and two sons.

LORD CHURCHILL.

March 10. At Brighton, aged 63, the Right Hon. Francis Almeric Spencer, Baron Churchill, of Wychwood, co. Oxford, Hereditary Ranger of Wychwood Forest, Colonel of the Queen's Own regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

His Lordship was born Dec. 26, 1779, the younger son of George fourth Duke of Marlborough, K.G. by Lady Caroline Russell, only daughter of John fourth Duke of Bedford.

In Feb. 1801, he succeeded his uncle Lord Charles Spencer, without opposition, as one of the knights in Parliament for Oxfordshire, and he was re-chosen on four subsequent occasions, and continued to represent the county until his elevation to the peerage as Baron Churchill, by letters patent, August 11, 1815. It is almost unnecessary to add that his politics had been those of the Tory party, then in power.

He was created D.C.L. by the university of Oxford, June 15, 1803.

He received a Commission as Captain of the Oxfordshire Volunteer cavalry July 13, 1803; and he was Colonel of the Yeomanry until his death.

His lordship had been ill at times for several years, most of which he spent in Brighton. At the period of his death, however, he was in about his usual state of health, and his immediate dissolution was unexpected.

Lord Churchill married, 25th Nov. 1801, Lady Frances Fitzroy, fifth daughter of Augustus-Henry third Duke of Grafton, by whom he had issue eight sons and four daughters, who are all living: 1. the Right Hon. Francis-George, now Lord Churchill; 2. the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, Captain in the 60th Rifles, who married in 1834, Charlotte, only daughter of Major-Gen. Munro, of Teaminich, Ross-shire, and has issue; 3. the Right Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Lady Clonbrock, married in 1830 to Lord Clonbrock, and has issue; 4. the Hon. Augustus Almeric Spencer, Major in the 44th Foot, who married, in 1836, Helen-Maria, second

daughter of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G.C.B. and has issue; 5. the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth; 6. the Hon. and Rev. William Henry Spencer, M.A. Vicar of Urchfont, Wilts, who married, in 1838, Elizabeth-Rose, second daughter of T. Thornhill, esq. of Woodleys, and has issue; 7. the Hon. Henry-George; 8. the Hon. John-Welbore-Sunderland, Lieut. B. N.; 9. the Hon. Robert-Charles-Henry, Lieut. Royal Horse Artillery; 10. the Hon. Louisa-Diana; 11. the Hon. Elizabeth-Charlotte; and 12. the Hon. Charles-Frederick-Octavius.

DR. ALLEN, BISHOP OF ELY.

March 20. At Ely, aged 75, the Right Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, official visitor of St. John's, Jesus, and Christ's colleges, Cambridge.

Dr. Allen was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A. 1792, as seventh Wrangler, M.A. 1795. He was tutor to the present Earl Spencer, whose father presented him in 1808 to the vicarage of Battersea in Surrey. In 1806 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey; and in 1829 he received from the Dean and Chapter of that church the living of St. Bride's in Fleetstreet, when he resigned Battersea.

In 1834 Dr. Allen was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, and in Oct. 1836 (on which occasion the see of Bristol was united to that of Gloucester,) he was translated to Ely, to the care of which he devoted himself with unremitting zeal and vigilance, manifesting on all occasions his firm attachment to the great principles of the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation. His intercourse with his clergy was marked by that frankness and candour which were distinguishing features in his character. He was a zealous and munificent supporter of any well-devised measure for improving the religious and social condition of the community, particularly for extending to the humbler classes the benefits of a sound education on Church principles. Recently when two fellowships, one at St. John's, the other at Jesus college, became vacant, his lordship showed his desire of rewarding academical merit by throwing them open as prizes for general competition; and in the disposal of his Church patronage, he was manifestly influenced by the same disinterested and honourable motives. He was most affectionately beloved by his family; and the benevolence, integrity, and manly independence of his character will justly endear his memory to all who knew him. He was not a man

of showy talents, or remarkably ambitious of literary distinction, nor did he place himself in the front ranks of any party, either in Church or State, but he was never backward in the performance of the duties of his station, whenever the progress of legislation in matters ecclesiastical called for his active interference.

His publications were confined to a few Sermons and Charges, of which we can enumerate the following:

The Dangers to which the Church of England is exposed both from without and within. A Sermon. 1822. 4to.

A Charge. 1835. 4to.

A Sermon at the Anniversary of the Bristol District Societies. 1835. 4to.

An Ordination Sermon. 1836. 4to.

A Charge. 1837. 4to.

The funeral of Bishop Allen took place on the 1st of April. His body was deposited in a vault in the choir of the cathedral, and in front of the altar.

HON. WILLIAM CUST.

March 3. At his residence on Blackheath, aged 58, the Hon. William Cust, a barrister-at-law, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs; brother to Earl Brownlow.

Mr. Cust was born Jan. 23, 1787, the fourth son of Brownlow first Lord Brownlow, by his second wife Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Banks, Knt. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 13, 1814; and subsequently appointed a Commissioner of the Customs.

He married, July 8, 1819, Sophia, second daughter of the late Thomas Newnham, esq. of Southborough, co. Kent, and had issue five sons and three daughters; 1. Sophia-Frances; 2. William-Purey, Lieut. in the E. I. Company's service, who married, in May last, Emma-Matilda, only child of the late H. Chaplin, esq. formerly Commissioner in the Deccan; 3. Katharine-Isabella; 4. James-Tyrell; 5. George-Frederick; 6. Mary-Honoria; 7. Arthur-Perceval; and 8. Philip-Huet, who died an infant in 1830.

Probate of the will of the Hon. William Cust was granted on the 20th March, to the executors and trustees, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, clerk, Rector of Belton, co. Lincoln, and the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, the brothers of the deceased. It is dated Dec. 15, 1831; gives 1000*l.* to his wife for her immediate use, and leaves her the furniture, plate, wines, carriage, implements of husbandry, and farming stock for her absolute use; directs his trustees to con-

vest his real and personal estate into money, and invest the same on good security; leaves a moiety of the dividends and interest to his wife for her life, and the other moiety to his children, together with the whole of the principal at the decease of their mother. The personal estate was sworn under 9000*l*.

SIR JOHN GEERS COTTERELL, BART.

Jan. 26. At his seat, Garnons, Herefordshire, aged 87, Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart. formerly M.P. for that county.

He was born Sept. 21, 1757, the only son of Sir John Cotterell, who was knighted when Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1761, by Anne, only daughter and heir of John Geers, of Garnons, esq.

Sir John Geers Cotterell first distinguished himself in public life by his exertions in fostering the patriotic spirit of the country when threatened with foreign invasion. He was Colonel of the Herefordshire militia from 1796 to 1803; was appointed a Colonel in the army in the former year, and he subsequently raised two battalions of volunteers, consisting of 1937 rank and file, of the first of which he was appointed Colonel 8th Sept. 1803, and of the second the 24th of the following month.

At the general election of 1796 he was proposed as a candidate for the city of Hereford, but retired before the poll.

In 1802 he was returned for the county, under circumstances which indicated his great popularity.—It was the custom in Herefordshire for the candidates who had been nominated for the county at the Shire Hall, to proceed, with the sheriff and their retinues, to a large plain called Widemarsh, in the north suburbs of the city, and for the procession to remain on this spot for one hour before the sheriff declared the election. A few minutes previous to the expiration of the appointed hour, Colonel Cotterell was proposed by an elector, who mounted for that purpose on the table on which the return of the two former members was already prepared, and awaiting the signatures of the sheriff and freeholders.

Although no preparations had been made for the contest, Colonel Cotterell was the successful candidate; the numbers on the poll being

Sir George Cornwall, Bart.	2592
J. G. Cotterell, esq.	2049
Robert M. Biddulph, esq.	1176

The friends of Colonel Cotterell gave their second votes to Sir George Cornwall, a proceeding which occasioned great

annoyance to the Duke of Norfolk, by whose powerful influence their unsuccessful opponent was supported.

Each candidate had by agreement among their committees, though in contravention of the Treating Act, given refreshment tickets to their respective supporters, and certain electors in the interest of Mr. Biddulph petitioned against the return of Colonel Cotterell for this offence.

The result of the inquiry was to unseat the gallant Colonel; but the county considered the proceeding as so direct a violation of an honourable compact, that John Mathews, esq. M.D. the chairman of Colonel Cotterell's Committee, was elected to the vacancy without a shew of opposition.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, when it became necessary to accept the assistance of militia regiments in actual service in that distracted Kingdom, the Herefordshire, under Colonel Cotterell's command, was one of the first to volunteer such service, and performed it with distinguished credit. And among the many excellent traits in the character of its then Colonel, few were more amiable than the steadiness with which he retained to the last his early friendships with those surviving brother officers who had been his comrades in that service.

The name of Sir John Cotterell had been so long familiar—his public services so eminent—his frank and hospitable disposition so universally known and acknowledged in the county of Hereford, that there were few who would not feel, in greater or less degree, that in his death one was lost, the very mention of whose name used to imply some sort of claim on their good-will or respect.

Sir John Cotterell was emphatically a "country gentleman." Alike untainted with foreign fopperies and free from ruinous habits, he was a *bond fide* resident at the delightful seat which he had in effect created, and which his natural taste and persevering spirit of improvement had rendered so conspicuously attractive. There he was sure to be found in all intervals of leisure, keeping the hearth warm—cherishing agriculture—employing labourers—increasing the comforts of his cottagers—ornamenting his grounds—and in all quiet ways unostentatiously doing substantial service to his dependents and neighbourhood.

An admirable likeness of Sir John Cotterell, placed by subscription some years since in the Shire Hall at Hereford, will remain for a more lasting memorial of him, and also for a continued evidence of

the public esteem in which he was held by those whom he had faithfully served.

A baronetcy was conferred on Colonel Cotterell, by patent dated Oct. 5, 1805.

He was chosen M.P. for Herefordshire without an opponent in 1806, 1807, and 1812; and in 1818 he stood another contest, when he was placed at the head of the poll—

Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart.	2175
Robert Price, esq.	1949
Colonel Cornwell	1775

He was again elected in 1820, 1826, and 1830, and finally retired on the agitation of Parliamentary Reform in 1831.

Sir John married, Jan. 4, 1791, Frances Isabella, only daughter and heir of Henry Michael Evans, esq. by Mary, daughter and heir of Benjamin Wellington, of Hereford, esq. By that lady, who died in 1813, he had issue three sons and six daughters. His elder son, John Henry Cotterell, esq. died on the 3d Jan. 1834, leaving issue by Pyne-Jessy, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry Otway Trevor, C.B. and niece to Lord Daere, a son, John, now in his fifteenth year, who has succeeded his grandfather in the title. The second son, Henry Cotterell, esq. died in 1826. Thomas Cotterell, esq. the youngest son, yet survives.

The daughters are as follow: 1. Frances-Mary; 2. Anne; 3. Mary, married to John Tayler, esq. of the Mythe, Gloucestershire; 4. Sarah; 5. Caroline, married in 1828 to William Leigh, esq. of Roby-hall, co. Lancaster; 6. Harriett, married in 1838 to the Rev. E. Hotham, Rector of South Cave, Yorkshire.

The body of Sir J. G. Cotterell was interred on the 3d Feb. in the family vault at Mansel church, Herefordshire, attended by a large number of the neighbouring gentry. The chief mourners were the Misses Cotterell, the present youthful Baronet, his mother, and the three sons-in-law of the deceased. The funeral service was performed by the Dean of Hereford.

SIR WILLIAM HEYGATE, BART.

Aug. 28. At his seat, Roecliffe, Leicestershire, in his 63d year, Sir William Heygate, Bart. Chamberlain of London.

Sir William Heygate was of a family which entered its pedigree at the Visitation of London in 1634. He was born June 24, 1782, the eldest son of James Heygate, esq. of Roecliffe, Leicestershire, and Southend, Essex, a banker in London, by Sarah, second daughter of Samuel Unwin, esq. of Sutton, co. Notts. He served the office of Sheriff

of London and Middlesex in 1811, was elected Alderman of Coleman-street ward in 1812, and arrived at the dignity of Lord Mayor in 1823. He was elected Chamberlain about fifteen months before his death, after a contest with Sir John Pirie.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Sept. 15, 1831.

Sir William Heygate married, May 19, 1821, Isabella, fourth daughter of Edward Longdon Mackmurdo, of Upper Clapton, co. Middlesex, esq. by whom he had issue four sons: 1. Sir Frederick-William, born in 1822, to whom H.R.H. the Duke of York stood sponsor, and who has now succeeded to the title; 2. William-Unwin; 3. Edward-Nicholas; and 4. Robert-Henry-John, born in 1830.

The will of Sir William Heygate has been proved at Doctors' Commons; when his personal estate was sworn under 45,000*l.* There were peculiar circumstances attending the will. A short time previous to his death he desired his eldest son (who was in the habit of writing out documents for him,) to prepare his will from his dictation, and accordingly on the day the same bears date, viz. the 19th July, 1844, he drew up instructions for a will. When it was completed the son proposed that it should be fairly drawn up for execution, but the deceased said, "No, no, I will sign this; there is no telling what may happen." The draft occupied the whole four sides of a sheet of letter paper very closely written from beginning to end and from side to side, the last side being more closely written than the others, and no room whatever was left at the end for signature; the deceased, however, called in two of his servants to witness the execution, and signed his name in a narrow space on the margin of the first side, and the two servants also subscribed their names in continuation. The opinion of the Queen's advocate (Sir John Dodson) was taken, and probate granted. By this document an annuity is left to his wife, and the property under settlement; the rest of the property, real and personal, he bequeaths to his sons, with the exception of a few legacies and a gift to his servants.

SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, BART.

Feb. 19. At his seat, Northrepps, Norfolk, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.

He was born on the 1st of April, 1786, the eldest son of Thomas Fowell Buxton, esq. of Earl's Colne, in Essex, by a daughter of Osgood Hanbury, esq. of Holfield Grange, in the same county. Like many of our most distinguished men, he

was chiefly indebted to maternal influence and example for those principles which led him to select the noble path of his distinction. For several years he was at school at Greenwich, under Dr. Burney, the brother of Madame D'Arblay; he proceeded at the usual age to Trinity college, Dublin, where he passed each of the thirteen examinations (excepting only one) with the most distinguished success. When he had finished the usual academical course, he, as well as his intimate friend, the late John Henry North, received the university gold medal, which is given only to such men as have obtained in succession all the previous prizes; and such was the estimation in which he was held at Trinity college, that before he had attained twenty-one, he was pressed to stand as a candidate for the representation of the university, with assurances of support on which he might have relied with confidence. In 1811 he joined the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., and for several years devoted himself to business with all that energy and perseverance which he afterwards exhibited in more lofty pursuits. His connexion with the locality led him to a personal investigation of the sufferings of his poor neighbours in Spitalfields: it was one of the peculiarities of Buxton's character, that where he had a great object in view he was never satisfied without diligent inquiry into the statistics of his case, and, so far as it was possible, he made the inquiry for himself. His first public effort was made in a speech at the Mansion-house in 1816, on the Spitalfields distress, when the power of his appeal not only succeeded in obtaining large pecuniary contributions, but in establishing an extensive and well-organized system of relief. His success on this occasion led him, in connection with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare, to examine into the state of our prisons. He published the result of his labours in a small volume, entitled "*An Inquiry whether crime and misery are produced or prevented by our present system of Prison Discipline.*" This is an unpretending, but a powerfully-written work; it immediately excited great attention, and led to the formation of the Prison Discipline Society, and ultimately to those grand improvements in our gaols which modern times have witnessed.

Mr. Buxton now became known as a man well qualified for the public service in a higher sphere, and was induced by his friends to avail himself, in 1818, of an opportunity which then offered of standing for the borough of Weymouth. He was returned at the head of the poll,

and continued to represent Weymouth until 1837. During this long period he was exposed to frequent contests; but always retained his honourable position at the head of the poll, until he was defeated by Mr. Villiers in the year last mentioned. The cause of his defeat on this occasion was, undoubtedly, no diminution of personal attachment, but the gradual increase of an adverse local influence, arising from circumstances over which Mr. Buxton could exercise no control. A curious incident, worth recording, occurred at this election; it strongly illustrates the great personal interest which Mr. Buxton had the power of exciting among those who knew him best. Captain Penny, of the Royal Navy, had long been one of the active men on Buxton's committees: he was an old man, exceeding ninety-two; the contest was virtually over by one o'clock, though the poll remained open till four; shortly before its close, the gallant veteran inquired how it stood, and on hearing of the increasing majority, exclaimed, "Well, if it is the last act of my life, I'll go and vote for Buxton and Stephens." No assurances that it would be of no avail could induce him to spare himself the effort: he recorded his vote (we believe that it was the last that was received), and, returning home, he died within a few hours, while his wife was in the act of undressing him to put him to bed. He died so quietly that she did not perceive it at the moment, and almost his last remark was one of satisfaction at having been able to vote.

After this defeat many applications were made to Mr. Buxton, to offer himself for other places, and an intimate friend strongly urged upon him the duty of accepting one of them; but he felt himself justified in quitting parliamentary life, and seemed to consider the rupture of his Weymouth connection as a kind of intimation from above, that it was time to draw his garments about him, and prepare for the close of his public career; he did not, it is true, abandon the great cause to which he had devoted all the latter part of his life, but from this time he ceased to come forward as a public man.

We have already mentioned that the subject of Prison Discipline was the first to which he gave his attention. It was a natural transition to make from the reform of prisons to the amelioration of our Criminal Code. He proved himself an ably ally of Sir James Mackintosh on this important question, and his powerful speech on the 23d of May, 1821, has generally been regarded as one of the best of

the many able speeches which effected the abolition of that draconic system under which were enumerated 223 distinct capital offences! He bestowed similar attention upon the subject of Indian suttees; nor would it be easy to mention any question of great moral importance upon which Mr. Buxton was wanting as a zealous advocate upon the side of humanity. But it was in 1823 that he first came forward as the recognised successor of Mr. Wilberforce. Mr. Wilberforce's health had been long declining, and he felt that he must throw his mantle over younger shoulders. He selected Buxton for the man, and bequeathed to him the sacred trust with marked solemnity. Mr. Buxton's first proceeding was to bring forward a resolution in 1823, that Slavery, "being repugnant to the Christian Religion, and the British Constitution, ought to be abolished at the earliest period compatible with the safety of all concerned." Mr. Canning moved an amendment upon this resolution, by inserting the words "and interest" after the word safety; in this form the resolution was carried, and the first great step made in advance. But further progress was immeasurably slow; even Parliament scarcely understood the question; the country was still less informed, and Buxton and his friends had long to fight an annual battle for information, too often reluctantly supplied, and too generally useless when obtained. Eventually, however, by infinite labour and perseverance, he obtained such evidence of the uniform decrease of the slave population, that when he announced his results in the House of Commons in 1831, in a speech of great power and research, the effect was decisive; the question of emancipation was conceded, and the only remaining problem was how to accomplish it "in a safe and satisfactory manner." Subject to this condition, Lord Althorp announced, on the first day of the session of 1833, that Government would introduce a measure of emancipation; it was carried triumphantly, and Mr. Buxton had the supreme satisfaction of at once striking off the fetters from 800,000 of his fellow-creatures.

In his subsequent efforts for the abolition of the apprenticeship, Mr. Buxton persevered until he had accomplished all that the power of the British legislature could effect. After he quitted Parliament he devoted himself to the task of investigating the foreign slave trade, with a view to ascertain how it could be extinguished; and in 1839 published his work entitled "The Slave Trade and its Remedy." This work produced an extraordinary sensation; the anti-slavery

enthusiasm had been suspended, but was not extinct, and the disclosures now made by Mr. Buxton revived it in all its force. So dreadful were these disclosures, that, but for the authority upon which they were given, and the accuracy with which information had been obtained, they would have appeared incredible. The result was that many noblemen and gentlemen immediately associated for the purpose of providing the remedy, and the Prince Consort himself condescended to make his first appearance before the public as chairman of a meeting to support Mr. Buxton's views. His "Remedy" was the civilization of Africa by commercial, agricultural, and missionary enterprise. We forbear from entering upon the wide field of discussion which this subject presents; it is too well known that the first step that was taken, in the form of an expedition to the Niger, failed, notwithstanding every precaution that science, humanity, and experience could dictate; but the results, sufficiently disastrous in themselves, were exaggerated and coloured to make them appear ten times worse than the reality; and thus the newly awakened fervour of the nation was suddenly checked, while Buxton and his friends were charged, unfairly, with a responsibility that, in truth, attached to nobody.

There is no doubt that this disappointment materially preyed upon Mr. Buxton's spirits; not that he was distressed by reproaches, which, even if they were just, he could only have shared equally with such men as Lord J. Russell, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir T. D. Acland, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of London, Dr. Lushington, and many others of equal rank and reputation, all of whom heartily concurred in his views, and assisted in promoting them; but because he felt that the physical difficulties in the way of African civilization, by the only means likely to effect it, were infinitely greater even than he had anticipated; while a second experiment, so well arranged and so judiciously provided, seemed hopeless under the general despondency which the enemies of his principles had artfully encouraged. His general health appeared to break from this time. In 1840 he was created a Baronet, a dignity to which his public character and large private fortune well entitled him, but which he accepted rather as an acknowledgment of merit rendered valuable by the slanderous attacks which had been made upon him, than as an object of personal ambition. No man was more exempt from vanity than Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton; his manners were too plain, and his mind was too ele-

vated for such a puerility. Buxton's great merit as a public man consisted in his industry, his energy, and his straightforward honesty of purpose. He never affected display, for he had the good taste to despise it; yet he was always favourably heard, not only because he was the acknowledged head of the religious party, but because his statements were stamped with authority; they were known and felt to be true, and they were put forward with a manner and perspicuity which essentially belong to truth. It was his principle to address himself to the understanding and not to the passions of his audience, and he rarely failed eventually in producing conviction. He was eminently a religious man, and those who knew him privately can testify to the earnestness and humble faith with which he always submitted the event of his important labours, with pious resignation, to the will of God. He was a faithful and affectionate member of the Church of England; but he was not the man to regard sectarian differences as of importance, where he found hand and heart united in zealous effort for the good of mankind. Although he had selected for himself a peculiar path of charity, he was liberal in his support of all benevolent institutions, and particularly of the Bible and Missionary Societies, and such as had for their objects the education and improvement of the poor.

He married, May 13, 1807, Hannah, the fifth daughter of John Gurney, esq., of Earlham Hall, Norfolk, and sister to that distinguished lady Mrs. Fry, by whom he had issue, with others, a son and heir, now Sir Edward North Buxton, who was born in 1812.

Probate of the will of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, which was dated the 17th Oct. 1844, was granted, on the 25th March, to Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart. and Thomas Fowell Buxton, esq. the sons. The personal estate was sworn under 250,000*l.* He leaves his manuscripts and papers to his son Edward and daughter Priscilla, either to publish or destroy, or to be kept by the survivor, in compliance with the wishes of his deceased sister Sarah Buxton, from whom he had recently derived an addition to his property. After several specific bequests, he leaves one-third of his share in the brewery to his wife, for her life; appoints his son Charles to succeed to one-third, and leaves certain other portions to his family; the remainder of his interest in the brewery he leaves to his eldest son and partner, Edward. The plate presented to him by his late constituents at Weymouth, and by his brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, and all other relations,

he gives to his son Edward. The plate presented to him by the young people at Weymouth, he gives to his son-in-law, Andrew Johnston. The plate presented to him from the directors and members of the Alliance Assurance Company he gives to his sons, Thomas Fowell and Charles. Other specific articles of plate he leaves to his daughters. He gives his college prize books to his son Edward and his children. Devises his freehold and leasehold estates at Ronton and Felbrigg, in the county of Norfolk, to his son Edward North Buxton; his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates in Trimmingham, Sidestrand, Southrepps, Gimmingham, and all other places, in or near the county of Norfolk, to his sons Thomas Fowell Buxton and Charles Buxton. Directs the Bellfield estate to be sold, and, with the share in the partnership of the brewery and the residue of his personal estate, to be held in trust to pay thereout 3000*l.* a year to his wife, for her life. Appoints his son, now Sir Edward North Buxton, his residuary legatee.

"A Funeral Sermon for the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. comprising full details of his life and death," was preached on Sunday, March 16, at the district church of St. Mary, Spital-square, by the Rev. John Garwood, M.A., Incumbent, and has since been published.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS SAUMAREZ.

March 4. At his residence, Petit Marche, in the island of Guernsey, in the 85th year of his age, General Sir Thomas Saumarez, brother to the late Adm. Lord de Saumarez.

He was the third son of Matthew Saumarez, esq. of Guernsey, by his second wife, Carteret, daughter of Thomas le Marchant, esq. He purchased a Lieutenantancy in the 23rd Foot in 1776, and joined the regiment in North America. He was present at the capture of New York and Philadelphia; assisted at the storming of Fort Mifflin, and the capture of 3,300 prisoners. He was afterwards employed in the destruction of the extensive military stores at Danburg. In 1778 he was appointed Lieutenant of the grenadiers, and joined the brigade (of more than 50 companies) under Lord Cornwallis. He was subsequently at the severe action fought at Monmouth.

In 1779 (then only 19 years of age) he purchased a company in the Welsh Fusiliers. He served in most of the actions fought in America during the war; and was present at the siege of Charles Town, and of York Town, where he was taken prisoner. He was one of the thirteen captains for whom lots were drawn, when

a victim was demanded by General Washington by way of retaliation, and the sentence of death fell upon Sir Charles Asgill. At the peace, in 1783, Capt. Saumarez had the charge of the 1st division (3,000 men), which he marched to New York, within the British lines. In 1789 he was removed to a company in the 7th Foot.

In 1793 he was appointed Inspector of the Guernsey militia; soon afterwards acted as Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and filled other staff appointments. In 1794 he attained the rank of Major in the army. He received the honour of knighthood (in consideration of his professional services) on presenting an address from Guernsey to George III. July 15, 1795. In 1798 he became a Lieut.-Colonel, Colonel in 1802, and Major-General in 1811. In 1812 he received the rank of Major-General, and was appointed Commandant of the garrison at Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1813, he was President and Commander-in-Chief of New Brunswick, on leaving which province he received an address of thanks. In 1812 was appointed Equerry, and afterwards Groom of the Bed-chamber to H. R. H. the Duke of Kent. He conducted the secret correspondence with the enemy's coast during the war. He attained the full rank of General, June 28, 1838.

Sir Thomas Saumarez married, in 1787, Harriet, daughter of William Brock, esq.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WALE, K.C.B.

March 19. At Shelford, Cambridgeshire, aged 82, General Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., Colonel of the 33d Foot.

Sir Charles Wale was the son of Thomas Wale, esq. of Shelford. He entered the army at the early age of sixteen in 1779, by purchase of an ensigncy in the 88th regiment, then under orders for Jamaica: but he returned to England next year, in consequence of being promoted to a lieutenancy in the 97th, with which he proceeded to the relief of Minorca; as that important island, however, had already surrendered to the enemy, the 97th went into garrison duty at Gibraltar, where it continued during the whole of the celebrated siege which so strongly attracted the attention of Europe, and terminated so favourably for Great Britain in 1782. In the following year, he obtained, by purchase, a company in the 12th regiment; and (the war being ended) was placed on half-pay; but in 1786 he exchanged for full pay into the 46th, which regiment he accompanied to Ireland, and thence to the Channel islands;

but he again retired on half-pay, in consequence of his marriage. He then accepted the office of Adjutant to the Cambridgeshire Militia, in which corps he subsequently held a Majority, which he retained till the year 1797, when he returned to the regular service as Captain in the 20th foot, and served under the Duke of York in Holland, being present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September, as well as those of the 2nd and 6th of October, in which his regiment obtained great credit. In 1798 he returned to England and was promoted to a Majority in the 85th, which corps he left next year for a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 67th, when he was again ordered to Jamaica; from which station he brought home his regiment in 1800-1, but accompanied it, in 1805, to the East Indies; the climate of which, affecting his health, obliged him to revisit his native shores, where he exchanged into the 66th. On the 25th of April, 1808, he was appointed Colonel by brevet, and in March next year was made Brigadier-General on the West India Staff. Here at length this excellent officer, who had seen so much service in various parts of the world, obtained that opportunity of acquiring distinction in his profession which is so earnestly coveted by all men of spirit and ability. Being ordered with his regiment to the attack on Guadalupe, in Feb. 1810, he contributed chiefly by his acuteness, decision, and gallantry, to the speedy capture of the island, and to the consequent saving of numerous lives on each side. For his brilliant conduct and wounds on this occasion he received an important command in the captured island, and subsequently succeeded to the command of all the troops there stationed. In 1812 he was appointed to the government of Martinique, which he held until the restoration of that island to Louis XVIII.

On the enlargement of the order of the Bath in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander. In 1821 he attained the rank of Lieut.-General; and that of General in 1838. In Feb. 1831 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 33rd regiment of foot, as a final reward of the long and faithful services which he had rendered to his country. He then retired to his family seat at Shelford, in Cambridgeshire, where he lived full of honours, and universally esteemed as a distinguished soldier, an upright man, and a sincere Christian. It only remains to be said, that in manners he was a fine example of the good old English school; and that in politics he was of the high Conservative party; though he allowed no difference of opinion in this respect to estrange him

from those who conscientiously entertained sentiments different from his own.

Sir Charles Wale was three times married; first, in 1793, to Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. C. Sherrard, of Huntingdon; secondly, in 1803, to the third daughter of the Rev. W. Johnson, of Stockton-on-Tees; and, thirdly, in 1815, to Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Brent, of Croscombe, co. Somerset. He has left 7 sons and 5 daughters; his eldest son was a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, whence he obtained the rectory of Sunning-hill, near Windsor. His eldest daughter was married to Dr. Sherlock Willis, and his second to M. B. Ffolkes, esq. son of Sir W. B. Ffolkes, Bart. Two of his sons are following their father's profession in the Bengal Service, one in the Navy, and another at the Bar. His estimable lady survives him.

GENERAL HENRY WILLIAMS.

Feb. 16. At Chalk-farm, Kent, in his 80th year, General Henry Williams.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 13th Foot, the 25th Dec. 1778, and was made Lieutenant on the 16th of Feb. following. In Nov. 1780 he sailed with his regiment for Barbadoes, and arrived the 13th of January 1781. Three days after he embarked on board the *Alfred* man-of-war, with two companies to do duty as marines, and debarked at the taking of St. Eustatia the 3rd of the following month. In August he embarked with the flank companies of the 13th, for Antigua; and the 24th Jan. 1782, was sent with his corps to the relief of St. Kitt's, then attacked by a French force under the Marquis de Bouillé. It was afterwards sent on board the *Montague* man-of-war to do duty as marines, and there remained till March, 1782, when the 13th disembarked at Antigua. Lieut. Williams returned to England in July 1782.

The 31st of May 1788, he was appointed Captain Lieutenant in his regiment; and the 5th of May 1789, obtained his company. In September of the latter year, he again embarked for Barbadoes. In March 1790, he returned to England. In Feb. 1792, he rejoined the regiment at Kingston, Jamaica, and in December came home, from ill health. On the 8th of May 1794, he succeeded to a Majority in the 13th; the 22nd of August following was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet; and subsequently raised the late 120th regiment. The 24th of May 1796, he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Salop recruiting district, in which situation he continued un-

til promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. On the 1st of Jan. 1800, he received the brevet of Colonel; and on the 20th of June 1804, was appointed Brigadier-General, and to command the Shropshire brigade of yeomanry and volunteers, from which he was removed to the Staff, at Norman Cross, the 24th of June 1806. He attained the rank of Major-General the 25th of April 1806; that of Lieut.-General the 4th of June 1813, and the full rank of General the 22d of July 1830.

MAJOR-GENERAL CLEMENT HILL.

Jan. 20. At the Falls of Gairsoppa, in the province of Canara, aged 63, Major-General Clement Hill, second in command at that presidency under the Governor Lt.-Gen. the Marquess of Tweeddale, commanding the Mysore division of the Madras army; and an Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

Major-Gen. Hill was a younger brother of the late General Lord Hill. He was born April 16, 1782, the sixth son of Sir John Hill, Bart. M.P. for Shrewsbury, by Mary, daughter and coheir of John Chambré, esq.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the Royal Horse Guards, the 22d Aug. 1805; became Lieutenant 6th March 1806; Captain, 4th April 1811; Major, 19th December of that year; Lieut.-Colonel, 30th Dec. 1813; Colonel, 21st June 1827; and Major-General, 10th Jan. 1837. This gallant officer was a Peninsular and Waterloo man. He landed in Portugal in 1808, and served throughout the campaigns that followed, as aide-de-camp to his brother, Lord Hill. He served also during the campaign of 1815. He was slightly wounded at Oporto in the passage of the Douro, and slightly at the battle of Waterloo. He was unmarried.

VICE-ADMIRAL WOLLASTON.

Feb. 19. At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 78th year, Charles Wollaston, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Adm. Wollaston was the third son of the Rev. Frederick Wollaston, LL.D. formerly Lecturer of St. James's, Bury, also Rector of Woolverstone in Suffolk, and Peakirk in Northamptonshire, a Prebendary of Peterborough, and one of H. M. Chaplains, by his second wife, Priscilla Otley. He entered the Navy in the year 1781; was made a Lieutenant in 1790; Commander, in 1796; Captain, Jan. 1, 1801; Rear-Admiral, August 1840; and Vice-Admiral of the Blue at the last promotion in November 1841. He was Midshipman of

the Formidable in Rodney's actions. When Commander, he had the Cruiser of eighteen guns on the North Sea station, where he captured six French privateers, carrying in the whole 68 guns and 282 men. At the renewal of the war in 1803, he was appointed to a command in the Sea Fencible service, between Blackwater and the Stour.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BATTERSBY, C.B.

Dec. 18. At his residence, Listoke, Louth, Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Battersby, C.B.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 8th Foot in 1796; was appointed Lieutenant 10th Aug. the same year; Captain, 10th April 1801; Major, 11th May 1809; and Lieut.-Colonel in the Glengary Fencibles 6th Feb. 1812.

From July 1799 to Aug. 1800, he served in Minorca; in Egypt from March to Nov. 1801; and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st March, and 12th May of that year; at the investment and surrender of Alexandria; and during a part of the period commanded his regiment. He embarked from Egypt for Malta, and from thence went to Gibraltar, where he remained until Aug. 1802, and was then placed on half-pay. In May 1803, he was restored to full-pay in the same corps—the 8th Foot. He served in the expedition of 1807 to Copenhagen. In Jan. 1808, he embarked for Nova Scotia, and in Dec. of that year, sailed from Halifax to Martinique, where he had the honour of leading the attack that carried the bridge on the morning of the 2nd Feb. 1809, and was several times warmly engaged with his company. He returned to Nova Scotia in April, and was in the same month appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the Army in that province.

Lieut.-Colonel Battersby was many years on the half-pay of the Glengary Fencibles. For his services he was appointed a Companion of the Bath.

EDWARD GROVE, ESQ. D.C.L.

March 7. At Shenstone Park, near Lichfield, in his 76th year, Edward Grove, esq. D.C.L. a Deputy Lieutenant of Staffordshire, and for many years an active magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Warwick.

Mr. Grove was grandson of William Grove, esq. D.C.L. formerly M.P. for Coventry, and the eldest son of William Grove, esq. D.C.L. of Honiley, High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1773, by Lucy, eldest daughter of Major Edward Sneyd, youngest son of Ralph Sneyd, esq. of Bishton, co. Stafford. He was uncle to

the late Lady John Russell, dowager Lady Ribblesdale, who was the daughter of Thomas Lister, esq. of Armitage Park, by Mary Grove.

Mr. Grove purchased Shenstone Park of Lord Berwick in 1797.

He was twice married: first, on the 5th July 1792, to Caroline, third daughter of the Very Rev. Baptist Proby, Dean of Lichfield, and niece to John first Lord Carysfort, by which lady, who died in 1800, he had issue two sons: 1. Edward Grove, esq. M.A. a barrister-at-law; 2. Francis Grove, esq. Commander R.N. who married, in 1825, Emily, only child of the late George Ure, esq. of the Hon. E.I.C. service, and secondly, in 1839, Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Roberts, esq. and has issue by both marriages.

The late Mr. Grove married secondly, May 9, 1809, Emilia, second surviving daughter of the late Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, he has left three other sons: 3. the Rev. Edward Hartopp Grove, M.A. Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford; 4. Robert, an officer in the 90th Regiment; and 5. Edmund-Sneyd, R.N.; and two daughters, Marianne, and Matilda-Jane.

E. W. A. DRUMMOND HAY, ESQ. F.S.A.

March 1. In his 60th year, Edward William Auriol Drummond Hay, Esq., Consul-General in Morocco, principal clerk in the Lyon Office of Scotland, and F.S.A. Lond. and Scot.

Mr. Hay was born April 4, 1785, the eldest son of the Very Rev. Edward Auriol Drummond Hay, D.D., Dean of Bocking, fifth son of the Right Rev. Robert Lord Archbishop of York, (and uncle of the present Earl of Kinnoull,) by his first wife Miss Elizabeth Devisme.

In the earlier part of his life Mr. Hay held a commission in the 73rd Regiment, and served as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Robertson, of Lude, who commanded in the Eastern district. He was also at Waterloo.

In 1822 he published a dissertation on a free-stone group of a Roman sphynx discovered in the excavations for the foundation of the hospital at Colchester; a reply to which was given in our Magazine for Feb. 1822, vol. XCII. i. 107.

Mr. Hay had been unwell for some time, but not to a degree that excited in his friends any apprehension of a fatal termination—a result that may not unreasonably be traced to great mental excitement and physical exertion in his negotiations for the settlement of political differences between France and the

state to which he was accredited. He married Dec. 11, 1812, Louisa Margaret, only daughter of John Thomson, esq., by whom he had issue, first, Edward Hay Drummond, esq. President of Council in the Virgin Islands, who married in 1838, and has issue; 2nd, Louisa, married Nov. 26, 1838, to G. C. A. Norderling, esq.; 3rd, Thomas Robert, Lieut. 42d Royal Highlanders; 4th, Elizabeth Catharine, married, 1840, W. Greenwood Chapman, esq., of Foot's Cray hill, Kent; 5th, Theodosia, married, 1844, Mons. P. Victor Maubousson, attached to the French Consulate in Morocco.

REV. HENRY CARD, D.D. F.R.S.

In our December Magazine, p. 651, we gave a slight notice of this gentleman, together with a list of his works. Having now been favoured with a fuller and more correct sketch of his life, we have much satisfaction in presenting it to our readers.

Dr. Card was born at Egham, in Surrey, on the 6th May, 1779. At the age of ten he was removed from a private school at Woodford and placed under Dr. Thompson at Kensington. Thence he went to Westminster school in 1792, and four years afterwards, having reached the sixth form, he entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he carried the reputation of possessing both solidity and quickness of parts. In October 1799 he took his degree of B.A., in November 1805 that of M.A., and in June 1823 that of D.D.

A list of his works having appeared in the former notice, it is unnecessary here to again enumerate them, a few remarks, however, with reference to them may not be unacceptable. His first performance, when only in his 24th year, was the "History of the Revolution in Russia," the first edition of which appeared in 1803, and was dedicated to Lord Henry Petty (the present Marquess of Lansdowne), his contemporary at Westminster. Of this work, together with that which appeared in 1804, "Historical Outlines of the Rise and Establishment of the Papal Power," we may justly observe, that it is doubtful whether any two works, written at so early an age, show a greater degree of research, more command of language, or stronger intellectual endowments than these.

"The Reign of Charlemagne," &c. came out in 1807, and is thus spoken of in the Monthly Review: "We must allow that the performance shews its author to be a man of enlarged views and liberal sentiments," and again, "we are beholden to him for a fair, authentic, and

well-digested account of a highly interesting period." His "Dissertation on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper" was considered by the late Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster, one of the most masterly refutations of the Hoadlyan scheme of it which had been published. The sermon on the Athanasian Creed was preached at a visitation of the Archdeacon of Worcester, at Worcester, and it has reached a fourth edition; in the review of it in the Gentleman's Magazine it was remarked, that "this discourse, like the other works of that erudite scholar, is distinguished by forcible reasoning, and ardent zeal for the truth." The last of his works that we shall refer to is the "Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Priory of Great Malvern," which appeared in 1834. This book was dedicated to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and was written chiefly with a view to obtain subscriptions towards the extensive repairs of the parish church which were then in progress, and it was highly successful in its object.

Dr. Card was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1820; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1821; and in 1839 an Honorary Member of the "Société Française de Statistique Universelle;" he was also a Member of the Royal Society of Literature, and a Fellow of the Statistical Society.

On 24th May 1803 he was ordained Deacon by Bishop North, and on 31st of same month, Priest by Bishop Fisher. His first preferment was the living of Sassey and Wolferlow, in the county of Hereford, which he received in June 1812 from the late Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. In August 1812 he was appointed Chaplain to the Dowager Viscountess Gage. In June 1815 he was presented to the vicarage of Great Malvern by E. T. Foley, esq. of Stoke Edith Park, and in June 1832, by the same patron, to the vicarage of Dormington cum Bartestree, co. Hereford.

Great Malvern Church had been for many years in a most dilapidated state, but in 1812 and 1813 some repairs were made. Much, however, remained to be done, when, "in a propitious hour, the Rev. Dr. Card was inducted to the vicarage, and that gentleman immediately directed his attention to the repairs which were still requisite;* a new subscription was then set on foot. A letter with reference to these repairs, dated 11th July, 1816, and signed "An Old Visitor to Malvern," which appeared in our vol. LXXXVI. ii. 35, states that Dr. Card

* Neale's Account of Malvern Church,

had raised above 500*l.* in a very short time, without causing a single levy to be made on the parish. In June 1826 Dr. Card was presented by the parishioners and visitors with two salvers, "as (according to the translation from the Latin inscription) a pledge of respect and affection well deserved alike on account of the restoration, by his zeal and care, of a most venerable edifice, whence as much honor has accrued to religion, as accommodation and advantage to the worshippers of God; on account of his clear, spirited, and eloquent exposition of the divine word; and on account of the duties of pastor which have been most ably fulfilled by him during a space of ten years."

In 1834 considerable repairs of a substantial nature were done to the exterior of the church, and the battlements and pinnacles of the nave and porch were restored, and at the same time the accumulated soil to the depth of between two and three feet, was removed from the foundations on the north side, which were thoroughly renovated. In 1841 the remainder of the exterior, the tower excepted, was completely restored. During the time of his incumbency of Great Malvern, he raised, by his individual exertions about 3,000*l.* for church repairs and restorations, besides about 400*l.* by church rates, which, through his influence, were granted by the parish for *ornamental* works. Looking at all that Dr. Card has done for Great Malvern Church, we may safely affirm that his name will be handed down to posterity as one of its greatest benefactors, and, by his deeds, as there shown in such bold characters, he has raised a monument to his memory which will endure until the edifice itself shall cease to be.

He was also well qualified to discharge the duties of a minister in a place like Great Malvern, where persons of the highest rank were wont to resort during the summer season. He was much admired as a preacher as well as a reader, and possessed those qualifications of voice, manner, and impressiveness of delivery, which alike command in the pulpit and in the desk the attention of an auditory. The late Bishop Jebb, in a letter to the late Countess Harcourt, writes that he saw Malvern Church "filled by a very large and attentive congregation, and having altogether, more impressively than I have often witnessed, the appearance of what a church ought to be. * * * My conclusion was, that such a congregation must be well taught; nor, when Dr. Card ascended the pulpit,

were my anticipations disappointed. The sermon was excellent, intelligible to all, the production of a scholar and a divine, animated throughout by a piety equally removed from austerity and compromise. It were, indeed, devoutly to be wished that our great churches in general had officiating ministers like Dr. Card." Such was his eloquence and his ability to plead in behalf of charity, that by his first efforts in such a cause, in a sermon preached at St. John's Church, Margate, in August 1812, for the benefit of the "Sea Bathing Infirmary," he collected 106*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* the largest sum ever received on such an occasion for that institution, and this, notwithstanding all the other churches and chapels in the Isle of Thanet, were open for similar contributions on the same Sunday. At Great Malvern he raised in this manner from the year 1820 to 1840 the sum of 1,024*l.*

Dr. Card did not for some time previous to his death enjoy good health, but he was not in such a state as to cause alarm in his family; in the spring of 1844, however, it was thought advisable that he should seek change of air, and, accordingly in April he went to Ryde, from which he derived much benefit, and after remaining there until the end of May, he left on his return home; it was on going away from this place that he met with the accident which terminated in his death. It appears that owing to some mistake he went on board the wrong steamer, and that on stepping from the boat which brought him back to the pier he missed his foot and fell into the water, and also cut the shin of his left leg; the accident, however, was thought of trifling consequence, and, on his reaching London, although it was considered advisable he should keep quiet, no apprehension was entertained, and the wound appeared to be going on well; after remaining there about three weeks he went home. Shortly after his arrival at Malvern unfavourable symptoms shewed themselves, which were soon followed by mortification, and he grew rapidly worse, when his medical attendants considered that the only chance which remained of saving his valuable life was the amputation of the leg, which operation was performed on 26th June; all that could be done was, however, of no avail, for after lingering until the 4th August he finished his earthly career. During nearly the whole of his long illness his sufferings were of the severest nature, and nothing could exceed the fortitude with which they were borne, nor the Christian spirit of resignation to the divine will which supported him

through his trials. He was buried in the parish church on 12th August; the following account of the funeral appeared in the Worcester Herald:—

"The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Card, Vicar of Great Malvern, were interred in the family vault in the abbey church, on Monday morning last. In conformity to the wish of the lamented deceased, the solemnity was conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner. The body was carried to the church by servants and others employed at the vicarage, and followed by Mr. Henry Card, the Rev. Mr. Pillans, Mr. Bridge of Mathon Lodge, and another gentleman, brother-in-law we understand of the deceased, as chief mourners, Mr. Addison and Mr. West, surgeons, and Messrs. Archer and Fancourt, churchwardens. The pall was borne by the Rev. A. B. Lechmere, Rector of Hanley Castle, Rev. Mr. Custins, Rector of Colwall, Rev. Mr. Romney, of Maddresfield, Rev. Mr. Philpotts, of Maddresfield, Rev. Mr. Denn, of Colwall, and Rev. Mr. Baumgarten, of Malvern. Several other clergymen of the vicinity, and others staying at present in Malvern, accompanied the sad procession, and it was closed by a long train of the parishioners of all classes."

In order to testify the affectionate regard in which his memory is held by his late parishioners, a sum of money has been raised in the parish to erect an obituary window in the church to his memory.

But not only in Malvern is his character and worth held in high estimation. His diocesan, the Bishop of Worcester, alluded to him in a manner the most gratifying to his family and friends, in a sermon for the benefit of the charity schools of the parish, preached on 1st September in Great Malvern Church; the following extract from it (kindly communicated to the writer of this sketch at his request) will be read with much interest.

"With regard to them (the charity children), indeed, I cannot refrain from pressing one point upon your consideration, which I feel sure will have no little weight with those who are now lamenting the loss which this parish has sustained in the departure of their late respected minister. That voice which not many weeks since recommended the word of God by his eloquent preaching in this splendid edifice, restored to its present state of architectural beauty very much through his indefatigable exertions, is now indeed mute, but how often was it raised to commend the care of these children to

your liberal support. One of the most natural as well as the most amiable feelings of the human heart is to afford some tribute of respect to those in death whom we have loved and esteemed in life, and what tribute of respect can we conceive more acceptable to the spirit of him who is now the common object of our regret, than the appropriation of some portion of our superfluous wealth to the support of those institutions which were the unceasing objects of his fostering care, while still permitted to exercise his sacred functions amongst you. Whether means may be permitted to the spirits of just men made perfect in the world to come, of knowing what is passing in the scenes of their former piety and usefulness, has not indeed been revealed to us, but if such knowledge be vouchsafed to them we may safely assert that it may afford joy even in Heaven to be assured that those institutions which had been the objects of our unremitting care while on earth, have not been neglected in consequence of our removal to another world. I call then confidently upon those who respect the memory of their departed minister to place upon his grave the tokens of respect which he will most dearly value, by liberally contributing to the religious education of these his children, so that they may become the children of the kingdom, as we humbly hope like him, exchanging a life of piety on earth for one of uninterrupted happiness in the mansions of the blessed."

Dr. Card married, first, on the 16th Sept. 1799, Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Philip Buckley, esq. of the Laven, South Lambeth, Surrey, by whom he left no issue; and, secondly, 6th June, 1809, Christian, second daughter of the late Joseph Fletcher, esq. of Great George Square, Liverpool, by whom, who survives him, he has left issue two sons and three daughters, namely, 1st, Henry-Benson, a senior clerk in the secretary's department of the General Post Office, London; 2nd, Louisa-Jemima, married, 6th May, 1843, the Rev. W. H. Pillans, Rector of Himley, co. Stafford; 3rd, William John Boyle, a Lieutenant in the Navy; 4th, Mary; 5th, Frances Annabella.

REV. WILLIAM WINTHROP, B.D.

Feb. 16. The Rev. William Winthrop, B.D. of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

He was one of the sons of Benjamin Winthrop, esq. a Director of the Bank of England, who died in 1809. He was formerly a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, as was his elder brother,

Stephen John Winthrop, B.A. 1788, M.D. 1798; and his brother, the late Rev. Edward Winthrop, Vicar of Darent, Kent, who died in 1826, was also a member of that college, B.A. 1791.

The gentleman now deceased graduated B.A. 1792 as 12th Wrangler, M.A. 1795, B.D. 1803.

He married Jan. 23, 1827, Frances-Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Feachem, Vicar of Dorking.

Probate of his will has been granted to the executors, Bulkeley John Mackworth Praed, esq., Benjamin Aveleigh Winthrop, esq., and the Rev. Benjamin Winthrop, clerk, the nephews of the deceased. The personal estate was sworn under 140,000*l.* The will is dated Dec. 14, 1844, and is of great length, with seven codicils. It directs that out of a certain sum invested in the Three per Cent Bank Annuities, the interest of 26,000*l.* part of the stock, shall be applied for the use of his wife. The principal of the said stock at her decease to be divided into four parts, which he bequeaths to his nephews as named. Bequeaths to Mrs. Sophia Ann Cooke, residing with him, the interest of 10,000*l.* He also leaves her his carriage, and the whole of the furniture, plate, and other effects, in the house at Sloane Street (books excepted), leaves her two Bibles. Bequeaths to her daughter, Sophia Alvinzi, 1,000*l.* His books are to form part of the residuary estate. The trustees are to lay out 5,000*l.* in small advowsons for the Platt Foundation at the college of St. John the Evangelist, at the University of Cambridge. The residue of his personal estate to be divided into twelve parts among his nephews and nieces, as named in the will. He leaves the following bequests to charitable institutions:—To the Middlesex Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 100*l.*; to the Clergy Orphans' School, St. John's Wood, 100*l.*; to the Hospital now building at Brompton for Diseases of the Chest, 100*l.*; to the Society for Discharging the Debts of Small Debtors in Confinement, 100*l.*; to the Westminster Hospital, 50*l.*; to the Charing Cross Hospital, 50*l.*; to the Strangers' Friend Society, 50*l.*; to the Philanthropic Institution, St. George-in-the-Fields, 50*l.*; to the School for Indigent Blind, ditto, 50*l.*; to the Society for the Relief of Widows, Sackville-street, 25*l.*; to the Royal Society of Musicians, 25*l.*; to the magistrates of the undermentioned police courts, to be applied to the relief of the distressed coming before them, viz. Marlborough-street, Queen-square, Bow-street, Marylebone, Clerken-

well, Union-hall, and Lambeth, 25*l.* to each court; to the Rev. Richard Burgess, of Cadogan-place, 100*l.* to be distributed by him among the poor of that neighbourhood.

THE REV. EDWARD MOISES, M.A.

March 29. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. Edward Moises, M.A. Vicar of Hart, co. Durham, Master of the Hospital of St. Mary, Newcastle, and late Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, in that town.

Mr. Moises was the scion of a learned stock; both his father and his grandfather having been Fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Mr. Moises himself, after receiving his primary education at the grammar school of Newcastle, over which his venerable and justly celebrated uncle, the Rev. Hugh Moises, so long and successfully presided,* was elected a scholar of the same society. In 1787, on the resignation of his uncle, he was appointed by the Corporation of Newcastle to the head-mastership of the Grammar School, and he continued to discharge the duties of that important office for the long space of forty-one years. From 1798 to 1816 he was Afternoon Lecturer of St. Andrew's, and for a still longer period Morning Lecturer of All Saints'. In 1806 he succeeded his uncle in the Mastership of the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin (the ancient chapel of which was so wantonly destroyed by the Town Council last year), and in 1811 he was presented to the Vicarage of Hart, in the county of Durham, by the Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Mr. Moises was confessedly a very learned man, distinguished not only for his great attainments in classical literature, but also for his proficiency in the study of the Oriental languages. In 1792 he published the Persian Interpreter, containing a grammar, a series of extracts, and a vocabulary; and the Arabic version of the Bible, which issued from the Newcastle press in 1811, was printed under his superintendence.

As a preacher, Mr. Moises was always and most deservedly popular. His discourses were admirable in themselves, and his manner of delivering them was peculiarly graceful and impressive. He

* Memoirs of the Rev. Hugh Moises, and of others connected with the Grammar School of Newcastle, by the late Rev. John Brewster, were printed for private circulation in 1823, and reprinted in Nichols's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. v.

was warmly attached to his spiritual mother, the Church of England, and was a truly noble specimen of the old school of orthodox churchmen. In later years, when increasing infirmities confined him almost entirely to the house, he was scarcely ever found without a Greek Testament in his hand. He was rarely seen abroad, except at church, where his truly dignified and patriarchal appearance invariably attracted notice. In all he said or did he was a thorough gentleman—extremely kind and affable, especially to his old pupils. His conversation was lively and agreeable, replete with interest and instruction. The great kindness and good advice of his revered old master will be ever remembered with gratitude and affection by the writer of this unworthy tribute to his memory. An admirable and striking portrait of him by Mr. Andrews, a local artist, was presented to the Literary Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, not long ago, by some of the subscribers to that institution, of which he had been an original member, and had suggested the formation of the library.

The mortal remains of this good old man were followed to the grave on Wednesday, this second of April, by a numerous body of the clergy, anxious to pay him this last token of respect. He was interred at All Saints', where lies an only son, whose untimely fate is recorded in a beautiful Latin inscription, dictated by parental affection.

PROFESSOR DANIELL.

March 14. Suddenly, in the council-room of the Royal Society, aged 55, John Frederick Daniell, esq. D.C.L., Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, Professor of Chemistry in King's college, London, and Examiner in Chemistry in the University of London.

Professor Daniell was originally brought up to the business of a sugar-refiner. His fondness for scientific investigations had, however, been manifested from his boyhood, when he used frequently to amuse his friends by exhibiting to them some of the wonders of pneumatic chemistry. After relinquishing his business, he devoted his attention to the study of meteorology, and contributed several papers connected with that subject to the Quarterly Journal of Science and Art, particularly one in the year 1820, on a new hygrometer, which is still in high estimation. In 1823 he established his scientific reputation by his work entitled, "Meteorological Essays," which was followed in 1824 by an important essay "on Artificial Climate," for which he received the silver medal of the Horticultural Society, and

it was published in their Transactions. In the Gardener's Chronicle for the 1st of March last, Dr. Lindley bore testimony to the importance of this essay, by stating that it had completely revolutionized the methods previously adopted for attaining the like objects.

On the foundation of King's college, London, in 1829, Mr. Daniell was appointed Professor of Chemistry in that institution, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until the day of his death.

In 1830 and 1831 he published a description of his Pyrometer, for measuring the heats of furnaces, the expansion and melting-points of metals, &c. For this simple but perfect invention the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal, in 1832.

In 1836 he communicated to the Royal Society a paper describing a method of obtaining continuous and powerful currents of Voltaic Electricity from his constant battery; for this he received the Copley medal—the highest honour that a man of science can receive in this kingdom.

In 1839 appeared the first edition of his "Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy," a masterly treatise on the action of molecular forces in general though modestly professing to be little more than a simple introduction to the discoveries of Professor Faraday, and their applications to chemistry. He continued his researches in the same field until the period of his decease, communicating the results of his experiments from time to time to the Royal Society, in whose "Philosophical Transactions" they have been given to the world. He became the Foreign Secretary of that learned body in 1839. In 1842 he received from it one of the Royal medals; and it is worthy of remark that he was the only individual upon whom all the three medals in the gift of the Royal Society have ever been bestowed.

In 1843 the university of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. In the same year he published the second edition of his "Chemical Philosophy." The second, and much enlarged, edition of his "Meteorological Essays" made its appearance in 1827; and a third was very nearly completed before his death.

Professor Daniell had completed his 55th year on the day preceeding that of his sudden decease. On that day he delivered his usual lecture at King's college, which he brought to a conclusion a little before the usual time, in order to attend a meeting of the Council of the

Royal Society. Whilst there present, he had just furnished some observations on a subject in which he took a lively interest, when he was observed to lean back in his chair, and to breathe hard. Mr. Bowman, the Assistant Surgeon of King's college, promptly rendered his assistance, and opened the jugular vein, but he died in less than five minutes from the first seizure. It was a simple case of apoplexy. He had generally enjoyed good health, and was a remarkably temperate man, having for the last two or three years touched neither wine nor spirits.

In person he was tall and portly, his features well formed, his complexion florid, and his countenance wearing an expression of frankness and good humour. As a man of science, he was modest and unpretending; always preferring others to himself, and studiously avoiding all occasions of controversy. To the institutions to which he was connected, he attached himself with all his heart, and laboured incessantly for their advantage. His private character was adorned with every virtue to command respect, and with every gentler quality to secure attachment.

He has left a numerous family of children.

His funeral took place at the Norwood cemetery, on the Monday following his decease. The Principal of King's College was present, with the Professors, and officers of the Medical department, and a large number of the students.

A subscription has been set on foot to place his bust, or other fitting memorial, within the walls of the college.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M.D. F.R.S.

Dr. Heberden was the second but only surviving son of the very celebrated physician, William Heberden, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. (who died in 1804, aged 90), by Mary, daughter of Francis Wollaston, esq. F.R.S. He was born March 23, 1767, when his father was fifty-six. He was a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, as was his father, his younger brother, Charles (who died when B.A. in 1796), and his elder half-brother, the Rev. Thomas Heberden, Canon of Exeter and Prebendary of Chichester and Wells (who died in 1843). He graduated B.A. 1788, as first Senior Optime, and in that year was the second Chancellor's medallist. In 1789 he obtained one of the Members' prizes for Middle Bachelors; and in 1790 one of those for Senior Bachelors. He proceeded M.A. in 1791; and in the same year he was incorporated M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford; where he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in

1792, and that of Doctor in 1795. After settling in London, he acquired considerable practice, and was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the King and Queen.

He was the author of the following works:

Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases, particularly of the Plague. 1801. 4to. Dr. Falconer, of Bath, published in 1802 "*An Examination*" of this work.

A translation of his father's "*Commentarii de Morborum Historiâ et Curatione.*" 1802. 8vo.

Morborum Puerilium Epitome. 1804. 2vo. The same in English, 1807. 12mo.

Oratio Harveiana in honorem Medicinæ habita in Coll. Reg. Medic. Lond. Theatro, Oct. 18, 1809. 4to.

On Education. A Dialogue, after the manner of Cicero's *Philosophical Disquisitions.* 1818. 12mo.

Also, several papers in the "*Medical Transactions*" of 1813 and 1815, and probably other years.

Dr. Heberden married, Oct. 1, 1796, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Miller, esq. and niece to Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters: 1. The Rev. William Heberden, of St. John's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1819, M.A. 1822; presented by his father to the vicarage of Great Bookham, Surrey, in 1832; 2. Elizabeth-Caroline; 3. Charles; also of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 17th June 1832; 4. George, also of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1822; 5. Henry; 6. Mary; 7. Anne; and 8. Emily-Henrietta.

MISS LINWOOD.

March 2. At her residence, Belgrave Gate, Leicester, in the 90th year of her age, Miss Linwood.

The name of this distinguished lady is too intimately associated with the fine arts to need any elaborate comment. Her works, which for upwards of forty years have formed one of the most interesting exhibitions of the metropolis, consist, as is well known, of copies from the paintings of the best masters, wrought in worsted after so unique and exquisite a manner, that it is absolutely impossible for the eye to detect the fact that it is gazing upon the production of the needle, and not of the pencil. They differ from the famous Gobeline tapestry, in as much as the latter is produced by the mechanical operation of the shuttle, the artist working from behind, whilst the pictures of Miss Linwood were worked entirely with the needle; the embroideress standing before the canvass and contemplating the

work with the eye of a painter, as each part was gradually brought out and developed in the manner most calculated to produce the required effect. Some idea of the delicacy of the performance may be obtained from the circumstance that in the working of the *human eye* many thousand stitches were introduced. The entire collection consists of nearly one hundred pictures: the largest of these, "The Judgment upon Cain," was completed in Miss Linwood's 75th year. The gem of the whole is probably the "Salvator Mundi," worked by her when staying at Burghley, from the original, by Carlo Dolce, in the possession of the Marquess of Exeter. For this exquisite picture she refused the offer of 3000 guineas. By her will, she has left it to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to whom it will, we understand, have been presented in due form before these remarks will have been committed to the press.

Miss Linwood's exhibition was first opened at the Hanover Square Rooms in the year 1798. In 1804 her works were exhibited in Edinburgh, and during the five subsequent years at Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Limerick, and Cork. In March, 1809, they were transferred to her present rooms in Leicester Square, where they have since continued. A vexatious Chancery suit respecting these rooms was commenced in the year 1818 against Broom *et al.* to which Miss Linwood was made a party. Concerning this suit, which still continues, it may be sufficient to quote the words of Judge Best, who heard it in 1824, for the then Master of the Rolls, and emphatically said, that "Miss Linwood had been very improperly mixed up in it." In another hearing last autumn, which was given in Miss Linwood's favour, the judge expressed his surprise that any barrister could be found to bring the matter before him.

It was always the earnest wish of Miss Linwood that her collection should be preserved entire. With a view to this, she offered them, first, to the British Museum, on condition of a proper room being appropriated to their reception; and, afterwards, to decorate one of the apartments belonging to the House of Lords. Both offers were with much courtesy declined by the authorities; by the former on the ground of the pictures, from the nature of the work, being liable to decay; by the latter as not being of a sufficiently historical and national character to be suited for such a purpose. Miss Linwood, however, never laid aside the wish that this might be accomplished; and has for many years kept the exhibition open at a considerable an-

nual loss, in the hope that it might be effected after her death.

Miss Linwood was not destined to be one of those whose labours are not appreciated until the grave has closed over their remains. Indeed few persons can have received more marked honours than attended her during the whole of her protracted life. When in Paris she had a long interview with Napoleon in the presence of Talleyrand and others; the honour of a public presentation was declined by her, out of delicacy to her own sovereign. A specimen of her art, which she then presented for inspection, was so exceedingly admired, that a negotiation was immediately opened for her works to be exhibited in the French capital. When, however, they were about to be sent, it was pointed out to her, that in the letters of Talleyrand no mention was made of their return; and it being thought that this was never intended by the artful diplomatist, and war again breaking out between the two countries, the scheme was abandoned. In the year 1783 she had the honour, through General Landskoy, to present one of her performances to the Empress of Russia: this is, we believe, now in the imperial apartment at St. Petersburg. From our own Royal Family Miss Linwood also received the most flattering attention; and on one occasion spent several days in the palace by express invitation of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte, who visited her exhibition both in Hanover and Leicester Squares.

But whilst the works of Miss Linwood must for ever hold a prominent place among the triumphs of unaided genius, she has left behind her a still nobler monument to her fame, the memory of her virtues, and of her numerous acts of disinterested beneficence. She was one of whom it might be truly said, "when the ear heard her then it blessed her; and when the eye saw her, it gave witness to her." In her the poor have lost a benefactress, her friends a faithful and affectionate counsellor, and unassuming merit a kind and encouraging patroness. To her own personal ease and comfort she was utterly indifferent; but what she denied herself, furnished the means of her bounty and charity to others. Her religious character was of that order which prefers to exhibit itself in acts rather than evaporate in words. She was sincerely attached to the faith of her fathers in the communion of the English church; and, as her life was exemplary, so were her opinions orthodox.

Although a woman of powerful intellect, Miss Linwood was not what may be strictly termed a literary character; her

genius led her chiefly into a more original channel. But in whatever else she did, her superiority was abundantly conspicuous. With a perseverance the most untiring, she combined a most clear and penetrating judgment on whatever subject she chose to call it into exercise. Her energy of character amounted at times even to impetuosity; in vindicating a right, or in redressing a wrong, she needed no other support than her sense of the justice of her cause and her own inflexible resolution. During the tedious law-suit, in which, as we have stated, she became involved for the last 25 years of her life, she frequently excited the astonishment of those who were witnesses of her conduct, under the most harassing and perplexing circumstances. In person, she was singularly prepossessing, and of a graceful and dignified carriage; of this she retained evident traces even to the latest period of her life.

The family of Miss Linwood is of ancient standing. One of her ancestors, William Lyndewode or Linwood (as it is variously spelt in the old editions), author of the celebrated work called "*Provinciale*," was Bishop of St. David's in the early part of the 15th century. Miss Linwood was herself born in Birmingham in the year 1755. Of this place her maternal grandfather, John Turner, a friend and correspondent of the famous Jonas Hanway, was "Constable" in the time of the Rebellion, and was a great benefactor to the town. His family is now extinct. On the paternal side, her ancestors had resided since the beginning of the 17th century at Cogenhoe, in Northamptonshire, where many of the family lie interred in the chancel of the parish church. Miss Linwood was removed to Leicester at the early age of six years, and here she continued as a permanent resident until the period of her decease.

She was seized in the course of last summer with a slight attack of paralysis on her return from her annual visit to Leicester Square, whilst staying with her brother, William Linwood, esq. of Enfield. From this she recovered sufficiently to be removed in an invalid carriage to her own residence on the 27th of September following. Here she gradually declined, and tranquilly breathed her last at the advanced age above-mentioned. The exhibition of her work remains open for a limited period, until a suitable plan for their disposal shall be determined on by her executors.

MR. JAMES SAVAGE.

March 19. At Taunton, in his 78th year, Mr. James Savage, who, throughout

a long life, was extensively known by his literary pursuits.

Mr. Savage was born at Howden, in Yorkshire, August 30, 1767. His father, who was a clockmaker and a celebrated hanger of church bells, was necessarily called much from home; and the subject of this memoir derived his early love of literature, and especially of compilation, from having been employed by his mother, during her husband's absences, in alternately reading to her and copying favourite passages from such books as might be at hand. At the age of 15 or 16 he became a contributor to the provincial journals of the neighbourhood. In 1790 he commenced business in conjunction with his brother William (lately a reader in the Queen's printing-office, and whose death* took place in July, 1843,) as printers and booksellers in their native town; but William left him, and removed to London in 1797. In 1803 James also migrated to the metropolis, where he vigorously devoted his energies to those antiquarian, topographical, and bibliographical pursuits to which his attention had been early directed, and his attachment to which continued throughout his life. His first literary engagement was with Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Phillips, his connexion with whom subsisted for a long time; industry, zeal, and integrity on the one side, being met with esteem and confidence on the other. Mr. Savage subsequently formed engagements with the firms of Mawman, and Sherwood and Co.; and at one time he was assistant-librarian of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus. At that period the celebrated Professor Porson (who was the head librarian) was domiciled in Mr. Savage's family, and Mr. Savage afterwards published "*An Account of Porson's Last Illness.*"

Eventually Mr. Savage was prevailed upon to quit London for Taunton, in order to undertake the management of a newspaper started in that town for the promotion of party purposes. To this undertaking his energies and industry were devoted, but, from circumstances which he could not control, the paper did not succeed, and Mr. Savage, after carrying on business for a short time as a bookseller, was appointed librarian of the Taunton Institution. Shortly after the termination of his connexion with that establishment, he entered into an engagement at Dor-

* A memoir of Mr. William Savage, who was author of the *History of Printing* and other works, will be found in our Magazine for Jan. 1844, p. 98, to which it was communicated by the subject of the present memoir.

chester with the "Dorset County Chronicle and Somersetshire Gazette," which continued nearly fourteen years.

Of his publications the main portion of his early and extensive contributions to periodical literature appeared in the "Monthly Magazine" and "The Universal Magazine."

In 1805 he edited "A Concise History of the Present State of the Commerce of Great Britain," from the German of Dr. Rheinhard; with notes and additions, 8vo.

In 1808-9 he published, in parts (sixteen in all, forming three volumes, and part of a fourth), "The Librarian: containing an Account of scarce, valuable, and useful Books, Manuscripts, Libraries, Public Records," &c.

In 1811, "An Account of the London Daily Newspapers: to which is added, a Plan for the Management of a Weekly Provincial Paper."

He also published a volume of "Memorabilia" (8vo. pp. 328) being historical, biographical, and antiquarian recollections, compiled from various sources, and from his extensive course of reading.

In 1812, "Observations on the Varieties of Architecture, and in the Structure of Parish Churches: to which is added, a Description of the Characteristics of the Saxons, Normans, and Pointed-arch Styles; list of Churches now remaining, built by the Saxons; an Account of Bishops and others who were Architects; and the Contemporary Architecture of the various Periods." (8vo. pp. 77.)

In topography his first work was "The History of Howden Church," printed whilst in business at that place, in 1799. In 1805 he published "The History of the Castle and Parish of Wressle, in the East Riding of the county of York" (8vo. pp. 94); but his chief works were "The History of Taunton," (8vo. 1822, pp. 608,) purporting to be a new edition of Toulmin's, but so remodelled and containing so much new matter as to merit all the credit of a new work; and the "History of the Hundred of Carhampton" (8vo. 1830, pp. 662). This was issued as an instalment towards a history of the County of Somerset, proposed in a prospectus put forth by Mr. Savage (see *Gent. Mag.* Vol. XCVI. ii. 158), but which, however, did not extend further. His last publication of any extent was "The History of Dorchester" (12mo. pp. 220), which appeared in 1832.

The pieces of a more fugitive character put forth by Mr. Savage during a long literary life have been very numerous; and happily he was one who, at the last moment of life, could look back upon all he had written, and wish none blotted out on account of any immoral or irreligious

tendency. He was universally esteemed, not only for his attainments, but also for his amiable qualities of head and heart, the social virtues, high sense of integrity, and kindness of disposition; the full amount of which can only be appreciated by those who had daily and hourly opportunities of familiar and friendly intercourse with him. During his residence in London he had formed an extensive acquaintance amongst literary men; and in his old age the fund of anecdotes relating to them, with which his retentive memory was well stored, rendered him an amusing and instructive companion.

In politics he was of staunch Tory principles, but tolerant of those who differed from him in opinion. In religion he was a sincere and devout Protestant Churchman. Destitute of all pharisaical assumption, he was pious without ostentation. It was his wish, often expressed to the writer of this memoir, that it might be recorded of him that he died in firm reliance upon "Christ and Him crucified;" and those were the last words that escaped his lips in the awful hour of dissolution.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 24. Aged 82, Joseph Taylor, esq. late of the Royal Exchange Insurance Office, and author and laborious compiler of many literary works.—*Apparitions; or the Mystery of Ghosts, Hobgoblins, and haunted houses developed.* 2nd. edit. 1815. 8vo. *Anecdotes of Remarkable Insects,* 1817. 12mo. *Antiquitates Curiosæ: the etymology of many remarkable old sayings, proverbs, and singular customs explained.* 1818. 12mo. *Remarkable Providences.* 1821. 12mo.

March 11. At Kennington, aged 57, Charles Butler, esq.

March 13. Reader Wainwright, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and F.S.A. He was called to the bar May 11, 1793, and practised as an Equity draftsman.

March 14. In Seething-lane, aged 27, Alfred Marshall, esq. of Great Ormond-st. and Liverpool.

At the residence of his brother, Stoke Newington, William Battye, esq. late of Bristol, Yorkshire.

At Hammersmith, Jane-Catharine, eldest dau. of the late James Carter, esq. of Barnes, Surrey.

At Old Palace Yard, Westminster, William Taddy, esq. Her Majesty's ancient Serjeant-at-law, and Attorney-Gen. to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Feb. 3, 1797; to the degree of Serjeant-at-law in Trinity term 1818; and ap-

pointed King's Serjeant in Trinity term 1827.

March 15. At Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, Eliza-Esther, wife of Thomas Lea, esq. only child of the late James Harding, esq. of Leyden House, Manchester.

At his brother Lord Saltoun's residence, in Great Cumberland-st. aged 53, the Hon. William Fraser, second son of Alexander, 15th Lord Saltoun. He married, the 9th April 1818, Elizabeth-Graham, second dau. of Mr. David M'Dowall Grant, by whom he leaves issue a family of 11 children. Of whom Alexander, the eldest, now in his 25th year, becomes by his father's death heir presumptive to the ancient Scotch barony.

At Wandsworth, aged 76, Wentworth Malim, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

March 17. In Sloane-st. Lady Leslie, relict of Sir Charles Leslie. Bart.

At Berkeley-house, Hyde-park, aged 70, Edward Bliss, esq. of Brandon-park, Suffolk, late High Sheriff of that county.

At Baker-st. Maria, relict of the Rev. W. R. Cobbold, late Vicar of Selborne.

March 18. Aged 56, Robert Barlow, esq. of Holybourn, near Alton, Hants. late of the E.I.C. Civil Service, Bengal, which he entered in 1817.

At Maida Hill, aged 63, Eliza, wife of John Anthony Hermon, esq.

James Prendeville, esq. He was well known to the literary world, and has left a wife and three children totally unprovided for.

March 19. Aged 45, Ann, wife of Clarke Duchesne, esq. surgeon, of White Lion-st. Spital-sq.

In Eaton-sq. aged 67, Miss Mary Lloyd.

In Chester-sq. aged 21, Francis Wilhelmina, only dau. of Charles O'Malley, esq. of the Lodge, Castlebar, and of Dublin.

Aged 55, George Augustus Kollman, esq. organist of Her Majesty's Royal German Chapel, St. James's Palace, and the inventor of the new system of railway locomotive engines and carriages, also of a new patented pianoforte.

March 20. At Notting Hill, aged 25, Pryce, fifth son of the late Devereux Jones Nicholls, Esq. of Altrincham, Cheshire.

At Cadogan-place, aged 80, Maria, relict of Laurence Wright, esq. of Mottram Hall, Cheshire, and Hilltop, Lanc.

At the Charter-house, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Robert Black, formerly of St. Andrew's Holborn.

At Arundel-terr. Pentonville, William Sturt, esq.

At Kensington Garden-terr. Edward

Nolan, esq. late of Her Majesty's Civil Service, Ceylon.

In Cecil-st. Strand, aged 74, G. Norman, esq. for many years of the Receiver Gen. Department of Stamps and Taxes.

In Queen-sq. Westminster. aged 7, Agnes, youngest dau. of D. S. Davies, esq. M.P. for Carmarthenshire; and April 1, aged 9, Henry-David-Saunders, his third son.

March 22. In Craven-st. aged 25, Christopher Fripp George, B.A. of St. Mary's-hall, Oxford, and student of Lincoln's-inn, only son of Christopher George, esq. of Abbot's Leigh.

In Nottingham-pl. Major-Richard Wilmoughby Byron, of the 34th Regt. second son of Thomas Byron, esq. of Coulsdon, Surrey. He was appointed Captain in the 34th in 1835.

At Parson's Green, Fulham, aged 80, Mrs. S. M. Boileau.

At Compton-terr. Islington, aged 76, Mrs. Duthoit, relict of Peter Duthoit, esq.

March 23. In York-gate, Regent's-park, Mrs. Logan, widow of Hart Logan, esq. of Kentwell Hall, M.P. for West Suffolk, youngest dau. of the late Robert Service, esq. of London.

Joseph Robinson, esq. of Exchange Buildings, and Moss-st. Liverpool.

Aged 75, James Gray Mayhew, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, and Argyle-st. St. James's Westminster.

Aged 68, Mary, wife of Thomas Howell, esq. of Clapham.

March 25. In Welbeck-st. aged 76, George Nathaniel Best, esq. senior bencher of the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar by that Society, Jan. 25, 1793.

At Lion-house, Stamford-hill, aged 50, Mary-Ann, wife of Edward Baker, esq.

At Cambridge-heath, Hackney-road, aged 38, Harriett, wife of Alexander Lewis, esq. R.N.

March 26. In Park-crescent, Portland-pl. aged 41, Evelyn Spencer Boscawen, esq. late Major of the 40th Foot.

At his chambers, Paper-buildings, Temple, Charles Edwards, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Regent-sq. aged 79, Sarah, relict of Richard Keys, esq.

Aged 74, William Brownfield, esq. of Greenwich.

March 27. Aged 83, Frances, wife of Henry Bennett, esq. Chatham-place East, Hackney.

At Hampstead, aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Bradney, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Bradney, esq. of Ham.

At Clapham Common, aged 86, John Ravenhill, esq. a Magistrate for Surrey,

and a very old and respected inhabitant of Clapham.

In South Audley-st. Charlotte Granville, wife of T. G. French, esq. Marino, Ireland.

March 28. At Stepney rectory, Anne, relict of Daniel Vawdrey, late of Plasgwynnant, Carnarvonshire.

In Portman-sq. aged 59, Col. Turner Grant, late of the Grenadier Guards. His first commission was dated April 4, 1800, and he attained the rank of Colonel on the 10th Jany. 1837. He served in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain in 1809, including the battle of Corunna. He was also engaged in the expedition to Walcheren, and the Peninsular campaigns in 1812, 1813, and 1814.

At Fenton House, Hampstead, aged 73, Mary-Ann, widow of the Rev. Charles Benjamin Charlewood, of Oak Hill, Staff.

March 29. At Park Lodge, New Cross, aged 65, David Showell, esq.

In Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. aged 57, Mr. James Smith.

In Brook-st. Hanover-sq. aged 41, Maria, wife of Henry Hunt, esq. M.D.

At St. John's, Fulham, aged 54, Mary-Elizabeth, relict of Chas. Stuart Nixon, esq.

Aged 43, Elizabeth-Bloom, wife of Jas. Row, esq. of Page Green, Tottenham.

March 31. In Gloucester-pl. New-road, aged 29, Catharine, wife of Edward Frederic Green, esq. and second dau. of Dr. Joseph Stilon, of Malta.

At Stoke Newington, aged 32, Frederick, seventh son of Lewis Burnand esq.

Lately. Aged 60, Daniel W. Richardson, esq. Master of the Court of Bankruptcy.

April 1. In London, aged 9 months, Robert-Morehead, youngest son of Charles H. Lowther, esq. of Wilton Castle, Yorksh.

April 3. In Bryanston-sq. aged 17, William Douglas Scott, youngest son of Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart. of Great Barr, Staffordshire.

In Oxford-st. aged 67, Major Broderick Waters, of the Royal Marines.

April 4. In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. John-David, the only surviving son of the Rev. George Sandby, jun. Vicar of Flexton, Suffolk.

At Beaumont-sq. Stepney, aged 62, Hannah, widow of George Cook, esq. of Brook Green, Hammersmith.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 18, Donald-Norman, eldest son of J. R. Martin, esq.

April 5. At Kennington Green, aged 58, Mary, relict of Chas. Armstrong, esq.

At Highbury, in her 72d year, Mary, widow of Mr. Charles Innes, of Fleet-st.

Joan Watmore, wife of William Oke Manning, esq. and only surviving dau. of Frederick Gibson, esq. of Turnham Green.

April 6. At Islington, aged 89, Ann, relict of the Rev. Samuel James, Rector of Radstock and Allerton, Somersetsh.

Aged 26, Coleridge, eldest son of the Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.

At Kensington Gore, Amelia-Anne-Sarah, wife of Samuel Redgrave, esq.

At Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 64, Charles Hardwicke Watson, esq.

Aged 25, at Islington, William Henry Bode, esq.

April 7. At the family residence in Upper-Brook-st. aged 72, the Dowager Viscountess Chetwynd. She was the youngest dau. of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq. and was married, in 1791, to Richard Viscount Chetwynd, who died in 1821, leaving issue the present Viscount, the first wife of Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, and two unmarried daughters.

In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 39, Thomas Sterling George Barrett Lennard, esq., eldest son of John Barrett Lennard, esq., and grandson of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart.

Aged 33, Anna-Matilda, wife of Henry Seymour Simes, esq.

April 8. At Huntington Lodge, Peckham, aged 66, Thomas Lund, esq.

In Nottingham-place, aged 73, Thomas Byron, esq.

Andrew Jopp, esq. of Savage Gardeas.

Charles Mac Rae, esq. of the Stock Exchange and Moorgate-st.

At Hackney, aged 87, Sarah, widow of Mr. George Hoby, of St. James's-st.

BERKS.—*March 7.* Aged 80, at Reading, John Simonds, sen. esq. of the firm of Messrs. Simonds and Co., bankers.

March 26. At Maidenhead, aged 69, Jonathan Gilbert, esq. formerly of the Tower, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

March 27. At Binfield, aged 80, Catherine, relict of William Edginton, esq.

March 29. At Wallingford, in his 50th year, Edward Wells, esq.

April 8. At Crookham House, aged 78, Henry Tull, esq.

BUCKS.—*March 17.* At Iver, the Rt. Hon. Louisa Lady Gambier, relict of Lord Gambier, Adm. of the Fleet. She was the second daughter of Daniel Matthew, esq. and was married in 1788 to Lord Gambier, who died without issue, in 1833.

March 18. At Horton, aged 86, John Cook, esq.

March 21. Helen Mary, second dau. of W. S. Browning, esq., of Upton Court.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 7.* At Cambridge, aged 70, Mrs. Potts, mother of R. Potts, esq., M. A., of Trinity college.

Feb. 15. At Whittlesey, aged 51, J. Renton, esq. R.N.

March 20. At Caius College, Cam-

bridge, aged 65, John Thomas Woodhouse, M.D., Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine many years ago, but never practised as a physician. He chiefly occupied himself in painting, and in portraits, was such an excellent artist that the likenesses which he has painted from time to time of many of his distinguished contemporaries would form of themselves an interesting gallery.

March 25. At Cambridge, aged 22, John William Hodges, esq. only son of the late Rev. T. S. Hodges, Rector of Little Waltham, Essex.

April 4. Aged 83, William Godfrey, esq. of Kennett Hall.

CHESHIRE.—*March 18.* At Rossall Hall, aged 14, Ebenezer Vigers, eldest son of E. R. G. Mare, esq. of Belmont, Cheadle.

April 6. Aged 71, Edward Venables Townshend, esq. of Wincham Hall.

CORNWALL.—*April 6.* At Penzance, aged 78, Thomas Coulson, sen. esq.

DERBY.—*March 22.* At Darley House, near Matlock, Miss Knowlton, sister to the late Thomas Knowlton, esq. for many years steward to the Duke of Devonshire.

DEVON.—*March 10.* At Budleigh Salterton, from injuries received by his clothes taking fire the preceding day, Lieut.-Col. Charles Bayly.

At Devonport, aged 80, Miss Anne Gilbert Maxwell, one of the oldest inhabitants of that town, and grandda. of John Ommany, esq. formerly Agent Victualler of that port.

March 13. At Plymouth, aged 89, Mrs. Fuge, sister of Benjamin Fuge, esq.

March 16. Henrietta Maria Simcoe, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe, of Wolford Lodge, in this county.

At Teignmouth, the wife of Dr. Spens, M.D.

March 21. At Strand, aged 71, Dawlish J. Spyring, esq.

March 23. At Torpoint, J. R. Rees, esq. one of the oldest assistant-surgeons in the navy.

March 24. Aged 62, Jemima, wife of Henry Crofts, esq. City Bank, Exeter.

At Tiverton, aged 92, Miss Blundell. She was the last of the Blundell family, and was, it is believed, great-great-grandchild of the founder of Tiverton school.

At the Mount, Exeter, aged 34, John Manning Innes Hazeland, esq. solicitor, only son of the late Rev. John Manning Hazeland, Rector of Bigbury.

March 29. At Exmouth, aged 29, Francis Frederick Trenchard, esq. surgeon, fourth son of the late William Trenchard, esq. of Taunton.

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April 1. At Dartmouth, aged 75, James Burrough, esq.

April 2. At Southmolton, aged 83, William Venn, esq.

April 4. At Braddon Tor House, Torquay, aged 22, Henry-Gerard, third son of the late Rev. Robert Collett.

April 5. At Torquay, William Yatman, esq. of Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, and Lincoln's-inn-fields.

April 6. At Torquay, Lucy Harriet, wife of the Rev. Arthur Fane, Vicar of Warminster, and eldest daughter of John Benett, esq. M.P. for South Wilts.

April 7. James Clarke, esq. of Sid Abbey, Sidmouth.

DORSET.—*March 18.* At Charmouth rectory, aged 87, Charles Arnott, esq. formerly of Rushington, Hants.

Lately. At Botherhampton, near Bridport, aged 81, Lady Mary, relict of Capt. Sir Wm. Douglas, R.N.

April 10. At Charmouth, aged 77, Mrs. E. Goddard, wife of Thos. Goddard, esq. late of Salisbury.

ESSEX.—*March 24.* Charles Hanson, esq. of Forth End, Great Waltham.

At Walthamstow, Elizabeth, relict of the late Edward Petty, esq. of Thread-needle-street.

March 29. Aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Fred. Eagle King, esq. of Nokes Farm, Great Leighs.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 21.* At Oddington rectory, Mary Louisa, youngest dau. of the Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D. Dean of Gloucester.

March 12. At Cheltenham, aged 52, James Tomlinson, esq. late Major in the 11th Hussars.

March 14. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, relict of William Henry Addison, esq. of Demerara.

March 17. At Cheltenham, Emily, wife of the Rev. Leopold Erasmus Dryden, Rector of Whitwash, Warwickshire, and dau. of the Rev. Richard F. Vavasour, of Stow-on-the-Wold.

March 18. At Bishop's College, Bristol, Frances Knight Bruce, infant dau. of the Rev. the Principal.

March 22. At the residence of his brother, Clifton, H. D. Sage, esq.

March 26. At Cheltenham, aged 67, Thomas White, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

At Clifton, aged 74, Major-Gen. Josiah Marshall, of the East India Company's Service.

March 31. At Lechlade, Daniel Curling, esq. eldest son of the late Daniel Curling, esq. of London.

At Gloucester, aged 73, Mary Anne, relict of the Hon. Robert Annesley. She was the daughter of James Gandon, esq. and

was left a widow in 1825, having had issue a numerous family.

At Southrop vicarage, Frederick, fifth son of the Rev. William Joseph Walker.

Lately. Aged 16, Henry-Jones, eldest son of Henry Hooper Wilton, esq. of Gloucester.

At the Parsonage, Stroud, aged 32, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Matthew Blagden Hale, Perpetual Curate of Stroud.

April 4. Aged 2, Robert John, and on the 9th, aged 5, Mary Amelia, the children of R. Procter, esq. of Shuthonger-house, near Tewkesbury.

HANTS.—*March 16.* At Basing House, near Basingstoke, aged 78, Richard Booth, esq. R.N.

March 22. At Southampton, aged 75, John Radford, esq. principal officer of the Customs, Guernsey.

At Fareham, aged 31, Mrs. Wetherell, of Seville, and dau. of the late Philip Gilbert, esq. of Earl's-court, Old Brompton.

At Burgate House, Charles-Clements-Wallace, youngest son of John Brymer, esq.

March 29. At Brockenhurst, aged 65, Capt. Edw. Alex. Toomer, R.M. eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Toomer, of Rhinefield.

Lately. At Southampton, Martha, dau. of the late John Martin, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

April 1. In the Isle of Wight, aged 74, Delabere Pritchett Blaine, esq. author of the "Encyclopædia of Field Sports," and other works.

April 2. At Winchester, Mr. Arnatti, several years teacher of languages in Winchester College.

April 3. At Southsea, aged 72, Edward Hull, esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Portsmouth, formerly a magistrate of Donoughadee, co. Down.

HERTS.—*March 20.* At Cheshunt, aged 52, Charlotte, wife of Francis Alven, esq.

At Ludgrove Cottage, near Barnet, aged 73, Miss Hester Salisbury Maria Cotton, sister of Viscount Combermere.

March 26. At Bayley Hall, Hertford, aged 83, Henry Alington, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Herts, and for upwards of half a century treasurer of that county.

April 2. At Hoddesdon, aged 84, Mrs. Lawrence.

Aged 25, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Frederick Arthur Magnay, esq. of Rickmansworth, and eldest dau. of W. F. A. De-lane, esq. of Chatham-place, London.

April 3. Amy, wife of the Rev. T. Charles Boone, Vicar of Kensworth.

April 4. At Ware, aged 53, Charles Bell, esq.

HEREFORD.—*March 24.* At Bishop's

Castle, aged 90, Richard Wollaston, esq. late merchant of the City of London.

KENT.—*March 12.* At Dover, aged 59, Godfrey Fitter, esq. of that place, and of Upper Grosvenor-st.

March 15. At Hythe, aged 76, Henry Tilbe, esq.

March 16. At Lewisham, aged 39, Capt. George Brunswick Smyth, late 80th Regt. only son of Major-Gen. George Stracy Smith, Governor of New Brunswick, and equerry to the late Duke of Kent, and brother to the late John George Smyth, Rector of Chelworth, Suffolk, and Chaplain to the Duke of Kent.

March 17. At the residence of his nephew George Finnis, esq. of Hythe, Capt. Thomas Quested, R.M.

March 20. At Deptford, aged 78, Matthew Finch, esq.

March 24. Aged 91, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Selby, esq. of the Mede, Ightham.

March 28. At Deptford, aged 65, Fanny, wife of J. W. Roberts, Commander R.N.

At Cottington, near Deal, aged 79, Sarah-Curling, wife of Geo. Hooper, esq.

April 4. At Deal, aged 78, Mrs. Thomas, widow of Mark Thomas, esq. formerly of Canterbury.

April 5. At Sittingbourne, aged 69, Mary, widow of the late Richard Bathurst, esq. solicitor.

April 6. At Rochester, aged 65, Miss Esther Baker.

LANCASTER.—*March 12.* Aged 49, James Openshaw, esq. of Fern Grove, near Bury, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

March 20. At Burle Hill, near Manchester, aged 71, Sir Thomas Potter, Knight, Justice of the Peace for Lancashire, and Alderman of the borough of Manchester. He was son of John Potter, esq. of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, by the dau. of J. Hartley, esq. and elder brother of the late Richard Potter, esq. M.P. for Wigan (noticed in our vol. xviii. p. 429). He married, firstly, in 1808, a dau. of J. Palmer, esq. of York, and, secondly, in 1812, a dau. of Thomas Bayley, esq. of Manchester. Sir Thomas was the first Mayor of Manchester, after a charter had been granted to that borough, and was re-elected for the second year. He was also a magistrate of Lancashire.

March 21. At Liverpool, aged 70, Ann, relict of Joseph Mondel, esq.

April 2. At Ormerod House, aged 19, Eleanor-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Thursby.

April 3. At Aigburth, near Liverpool, Henrietta-Elizabeth, only dau. of Arnold Harrison, esq.

LEICESTER.—*April 5.* Aged 58, Rachael, wife of William Kenworthy Walker, esq. of the Grange, Leicester Forest.

April 6. At Leicester, aged 35, Thomas Handasyde, esq.

LINCOLN.—*March 10.* At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. W. H. Flowers, Horncastle, aged 66, Ann, relict of Thomas Fletcher, esq. of Handsworth.

March 14. Aged 19, G. B. Vessey, eldest son of Samuel Vessey, esq. of Halton, Holgate.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 28.* At Ealing, aged 92, John Manning, esq. formerly of Newman-street. He was the son of the Rev. Charles Manning, Vicar of Hayes from 1738 to 1758, and who died in 1799, aged 85, by Elizabeth his wife, the only daughter of the Rev. James Baker, formerly Rector of Hayes. John Manning, esq. died Dec. 25, 1840, aged 60; and Samuel Manning, esq. sculptor, died Dec. 7, 1842, aged 54. These gentlemen were sons of the late Mr. John Manning, and were buried at Hayes.

March 7. At the residence of the Rev. H. Engleheart, M.A. Bedford Lodge, aged 15, Anne-Amelia, youngest dau. of Col. W. R. C. Costley, of the Bengal Service.

March 14. At Hillingdon, Charles Agar Hunt, esq. M.D.

March 27. At Hampstead, aged 84, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Bradney, esq. of Ham, Surrey.

March 28. At Twickenham, George Magnus, esq.

April 1. At Pinner, Sophia, relict of Dr. Alexander Martin, of Singapore.

April 2. At her father's house, Castlebar Hill, Ealing, aged 25, Caroline Frances Hunt.

April 5. At Enfield Wash, John Worsley, esq. late of Hackney.

April 6. At Ealing, aged 87, Anne, widow of Edward Roberts, esq. late Clerk of the Pells in her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 28.* Aged 33, Edward, second son of the late Henry Steele, esq. of Stoke Ferry.

Feb. 9. At Thetford, aged 58, Thos. John Southgate, esq. for thirty-two years a resident of the West Indies.

March 3. At Ashill, Elizabeth, wife of William Westrope, esq. and only daughter of the late William Boyce, esq. of Ashill and Emneth.

March 4. Aged 34, Sophia-Susanna, wife of the Rev. Charles Morse, of Thorpe.

March 5. At Norwich, in his 70th year, Warner Wright, M.D. having resided and practised for nearly half a century. At an early period Dr. Wright set on foot the Norwich Dispensary, and so early as 1804 was chosen one of the phy-

sicians of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and performed the duties of the appointment for 36 years. He was for many years the leading physician in Norwich and the county of Norfolk; was made a magistrate of the city in 1836, and was visiting physician to the Norfolk Lunatic Asylum and to the Norwich Bethel for many years.

March 15. Susanna, wife of Rear-Adm. Hawtayne, of Catton, and dau. of the late Rev. R. Norris, Rector of Tatterford and Aldboro.

Latly. At Colkirk, aged 37, John Browne, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March 21.* Aged 67, Thomas Cheshire, esq. of Peterborough.

At the residence of her nephew, the Rev. John Thornton, Northampton, Mrs. Thompson, widow of Lieut. Matthew Thompson, of the 11th Dragoons, and sister to Mrs. Kimberley, of Malton.

At Broughton, near Kettering, aged 74, Robert Illife, gent. formerly of Leicester.

March 24. At Cransley, aged 68, John Capel Rose, esq. He served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1805.

April 7. At Peterborough, at the house of her son, the Rev. A. Good, aged 77, Agnes, wife of Peter Good, gent.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*March 21.* At Bellingham, Thomas Richard Batson, esq. one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, an alderman of Newcastle, and the managing partner of the extensive iron works at Bellingham. He died by the overthrow of his carriage when returning from church. He has left a widow and five children.

OXFORD.—*March 7.* Aged 76, Charles Tamage, esq. of Horspath.

March 18. At Chipping Norton, aged 67, Mrs. Harriet Oliver (formerly Downing), authoress of "Remembrances of a Monthly Nurse," in Fraser's Magazine, and of various poetical pieces and stories in periodicals and annuals.

SALOP.—*March 25.* At Ludlow, Sarah, wife of William Downes, esq.

SOMERSET.—*March 11.* At Bath, aged 81, Temperance, widow of Gregory Derham, esq.

March 15. At Coombe Hill, near Bruton, aged 21, Emma, youngest dau. of the late Thomas White, esq.

March 18. At Bath, Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles Evanson, incumbent of St. Andrew's, Bristol, and youngest dau. of the late Robert Malthus Payne, esq.

March 21.—At Bath, aged 68, the Right Hon. Frances Countess of Portmore. She was the youngest dau. of William Murrells, esq. and became in 1828 the second wife of Thomas-Charles 4th and last Earl of Portmore, who died without issue in 1835.

At Staplegrave rectory, near Taunton, James S. Cowper, late of St. John's college, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Wm. Cowper, esq. of Guernsey.

March 23. Aged 14, George-Henry, eldest son of Philip Henry Watts, esq. of Queen-sq. Bath.

At Bath, aged 73, William Crocker, esq.

March 25. At Ilchester, John Walker, esq. M.A. only son of Dr. Walker, Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, and founder of a sect that bears his name.

March 30. At Parslands, Chard, aged 28, Frederick Adney, esq. eldest son of John Adney, esq. Lymptone.

Lately. At Bath, aged 72, Miss Sarah Heyland, third and youngest dau. of the late Rowley Heyland, esq. of Greenock, Antrim.

STAFFORD.—*March 14.* At Statfold, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, esq. of Statfold, who died in 1820. Of this learned antiquary an interesting memoir (written by his widow) appeared in our Magazine for September 1820, p. 277. She was the dau. of Philip Jervis, esq. formerly of Netherseal, Leicestershire, and sister of the late Swynfen Jervis, esq. (whose death is recorded in our last number, p. 477), and whose daughter is married to the present Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, of Statfold, esq. This amiable lady was a very pleasing poet. In 1823 she published "The Enchanted Flute, with other Poems and Fables, from La Fontaine," reviewed in our Magazine for March 1823, pp. 247, 454. In 1824, she published another work, "Eugenia, a Poem, in four Cantos," noticed in our Magazine for 1842, Part ii. pp. 144, 264, 265.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 11.* Aged 90, Anne, the widow of John Bidwell Edwards, esq. of Bradfield Combust.

March 4. At Bury, in his 77th year, Thomas Lumley, esq.

March 5. In his 75th year, John Frost, esq. of Hawkedon Hall.

March 8. At Orford, aged 90, Mary, widow of John Randall, esq.

March 20. Aged 64, John Cooper, esq. of North Cove Hall, near Beccles.

At Loudham Hall, Louisa-Jane, eldest surviving dau. of F. Corrance, esq.

March 23. Aged 36, Michael Berkeley, esq. of Wortham Grove.

Lately. At Sudbury Rectory, Lieut. Thomas Anson, R.N. youngest son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, and brother to George Edward Anson, esq. Treasurer to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Aged 70, Mr. A. K. Cowell, for many years an extensive merchant, and one of the Aldermen of Ipswich.

SURREY.—*March 11.* At Walton-on-

Thames, aged 37, Antoinette, youngest dau. of the late John Cox, esq.

March 14. At Cheam, aged 76, Catherine, relict of Charles Butler, esq. of that place.

March 15. At Reigate, aged 80, Elizabeth-Augusta, relict of William Soulsby, esq. of Winchmore Hill.

March 17. At Lower Tooting, aged 88, Jane, widow of James Strachan, esq.

March 18. At Richmond, aged 13, Louisa, dau. of the Rev. John Dymoke, of Roughton, Lincolnshire.

March 28. At Richmond, aged 87, Joseph Millington, esq.

April 3. At Oxted, aged 91, Joseph Hurlock, esq. late of St. Paul's Church-yard, surgeon.

SUSSEX.—*March 13.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Elizabeth, wife of W. Mushet, esq.

March 14. At Brighton, aged 38, John Kennedy, esq. secretary of her Majesty's Legation at Washington, and for some years Chargé d'Affaires at Naples; nephew to the Marquess of Ailsa, K.T. He was the only son of the Hon. Robert Kennedy, by Miss Malcolm, and married, in 1834, Maria, only daughter of Samuel Briggs, esq. by whom he has left issue.

March 15. At Chiddingly, Ellen, wife of Robert William Cumberbatch, esq.

March 17. At Westbourne, aged 76, John Day, esq.

March 18. At Chichester, Margaret Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Benjamin Noton, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Brighton, aged 65, James Cranbourne Strode, esq.

March 21. At Midhurst, aged 80, Henry Ayling, esq. uncle to the Rev. Henry Ayling, Rector of the parishes of St. Mary and Holy Trinity, Guildford.

March 23. At Brighton, Frances, sixth dau. of the late T. R. Salway, esq. of the Lodge, co. Salop.

March 26. At Hastings, aged 34, Anna, wife of the Rev. Frederick Maurice, of Guy's Hospital.

March 28. At Lewes, aged 88, William Balcombe Langridge, esq. for many years clerk of the peace for the county.

At Hastings, Edmond Fuller, esq.

March 29. At Brixton House, near Petersfield, Jessie, wife of Fielder King, esq.

March 30. At Brighton, Dr. Theodore Gordon, Deputy Inspector Gen. of Army Hospitals.

April 5. At Buxted, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Falcon, and daughter of Nicholas Simons, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 13.* At Rugby, in his 9th year, Henry-Goodrich-Clarke, the eldest son of the late T. C. Harris, esq. of the Shade, Leicestershire, and grand-

son of Eagle Willett, esq. of St. Stephen's, Norwich.

March 11. At Leamington, in his 82d year, Edward Brabazon Brenton, esq. Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

March 15. At Astley Castle, the Right Hon. Alicia Dowager Viscountess Lifford. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. John Oliver, D.D., was married in 1781 to James second Viscount Lifford, and by his Lordship, who died in 1830, she had issue a son, George, who died an infant; James the present and third Viscount, and the Hon. and Rev. John Pratt Hewitt.

March 20. At Leamington, aged 88, John Southam, M.D. a member of the Society of Friends, late of Coventry, and formerly of Buckingham.

March 21. At Warwick, Emma-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Fell, D.D. Rector of Brereton, Cheshire.

March 28. At Rugby School, aged 16, Robert, only child of the late Robert Chaffey, M.D., of Martock.

March 31. At Leamington, Mary, third dau. of the late M. C. Legh, esq. of Lyme Park, Cheshire.

Lately. At Leamington, Lydia, wife of Robert Tench, esq. of Ludlow, Salop.

April 2. At Milverton Lodge, Leamington, aged 72, Joseph Smith, esq. late of Strangeways Hall, near Manchester.

April 6. At Sutton Colefield, aged 34, Edward Croxall Willoughby, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* Aged 64, Edward Ingram, esq. of Worcester.

WILTS.—*March 25.* At Melksham, aged 82, Mary, relict of James Finch, esq.

March 31. At Swindon, aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of John Payne, esq.

At Swindon, aged 37, Mary, wife of F. B. Mountford, esq.

Lately. Aged 85. Mrs. Susannah Burrough, of Devizes, sister of the late Judge Burrough.

At Box, Bridget, widow of the late Peter Pinker, esq. of Keynsham.

At Chippenham, aged 32, Mary, wife of J. Slater, esq.

April 3. Aged 76, Harriot, relict of Robert Cooper, esq. of Winterslow.

April 7. Aged 32, Anna-Matilda, wife of Henry Seymour Symes, esq.

April 9. At the Sands, Swindon, aged 75, Henry Potter Burt, esq.

YORK.—*Feb. 27.* Aged 73, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Miles Atkinson, Vicar of Kippax, lecturer at the parish church, and founder of St. Paul's church, Leeds.

Feb. 28. At Newhill-hall, near Wath, aged 88, John Payne, esq. He was an occasional contributor to the poetical columns of this miscellany more than sixty-

five years ago, (see May 1777 and Jan. 1779). He was afterwards a zealous Reformer, and a personal friend of Major Cartwright. His mind ever remained alive to the beauties of the ancient classics, and his purse open to the distressed.

March 10. Sarah, wife of J. Patchett, esq. Temple House, near Leeds.

March 16. At Scarborough, aged 75, Dorothy, relict of John Travis, esq. for many years Deputy-Recorder and Town Clerk of that borough.

March 21. Aged 81, George Westerman, esq. of Castle Grove, Sandal.

March. At Harewood House, aged 16, the Hon. Alfred Daniel Lascelles, fifth son of the Earl of Harewood; and *March 27*, aged 17, the Hon. Algernon Francis Lascelles, fourth son of the Earl.

March 30. At Kirkella, near Hull, aged 77, Anthony Wilkinson, esq.

April 5. Aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. James Addison, Vicar of Thornton-cum-Allerthorpe, in the East Riding.

April 8. At Cliff Lodge, Leyburn, aged 55, James Taylor Wray, esq.

WALES.—*March 17.* At Erbistock Lodge, Flintshire, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. Edward Webber. He was appointed Captain in the 90th Foot 1794, Major in the army 1796, Lieut.-Colonel 1802, Colonel 1811, Major-General 1814, and Lieut-General 1830.

Lately. At Bangor, aged 54, George Shirley Kiernan, esq. late of Dublin, and only son of the late George Kiernan, esq. of Drumcondra, Dublin.

April 3. At Taibach, Glamorganshire, Caroline-Fanny, wife of H. L. Prichard, esq. and second dau. of the late Francis Bramah, Civil Engineer.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* James Allan Maconochie, esq. Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. He was called to the Scotch bar in 1813, and, in various capacities, has rendered important public services.

Feb. 26. At Edinburgh, Patrick Miller, esq. late of Dalswinton, and some time M.P. for Dumfries district of Burghs.

March 2. At Hedgefield, near Inverness, Lieut.-Col. William Mackay, late of the 68th Light Inf.

March 16. At Kelso, N. B. aged 19, Mary-Macdonald, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Pitcairn.

March 21. At Edinburgh, aged 38, suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Alexander Blackwood, esq. eldest son of the late Wm. Blackwood, of Edinburgh.

March 22. At Stirling, aged 86, William Horsman, esq.

March 24. At Edinburgh, aged 74, William John Thomson, R.S.A.

March 29. At Cansan Bank, near

Edinburgh, aged 84, Gen. James Robertson, second son of the late Principal Robertson, Historiographer for Scotland.

IRELAND.—Feb. 1. At Dublin, Helen, wife of Robert Usher, esq. of Cashel.

Feb. 6. At Kilmore, Roscommon, Surgeon Auchmuty, who amputated Lord Nelson's arm at Santa Cruz. He received a gold medal from the distinguished naval hero.

Feb. 8. At Dublin, William Webb, esq. Deputy Commissary-General.

Feb. 21. At Dublin, aged 71, Jane, relict of Sir George Tuite, Bart. She was previously the widow of Major Woodall, of the 12th Foot, was married to Sir George in 1807, and left his widow in 1841.

Feb. 25. At Woodlawn, co. Galway, aged 34, Harriette, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Cosby, esq. of Stradbally Hall, Queen's county. She was married in 1831, and has left two sons and two daughters.

Feb. 27. At Rathkeale, John-Thomas, eldest son of Edward Odell Westropp, esq. of Ballysteen.

Lately. At Dungannon, Isabella, last surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Graves, of Castle Dawson, sister to Adm. Samuel, Adm. John, Adm. Sir Thomas, and Adm. Richard Graves, and niece to Adm. Thomas first Lord Graves.

At his residence, near Monaghan, aged 77, Samuel M'Dowall, M.D. Fellow of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and forty years Physician to the co. Monaghan Jail and Infirmary.

At his seat, Ballyredmond, Rostrevor, in his 93rd year, Alexander Stewart, esq. father of the Irish bar, and the oldest magistrate in Downshire.

March 10. At Clonmel Barracks, aged 22, Lieut. Milburne Kemeys Tynte, of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, second son of C. J. Kemeys Tynte, esq. and grandson of Col. Kemeys Tynte, of Halswell House, Somerset.

March 12. At Leicester Lodge, near Dublin, suddenly, Catherine-Jane, wife of Major Swan, Staff officer; and on the following Monday, of scarlatina, aged 3, Edmond-Lombard-Frederick, their eldest son.

March 14. At Cultra, Downshire, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late William Cairns, esq.

March 19. At Partry House, Mayo, Elizabeth, relict of Major H. B. Lynch, and eldest dau. of the late R. Finnis, esq. of Hythe, Kent.

March 28. At Newry, aged 28, Anastasia, wife of Capt. Henshaw Russell, Staff Officer, late of the 97th Reg.

April 1. At Dublin, Francis Burke, esq. LL.D. barrister-at-law.

April 4. At Askeaton, aged 80, John Hunt, esq. of Ballynort, brother of the late Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. of Curragh. He served the office of High Sheriff of Limerick in 1801.

JERSEY. April 4. At Belle-Vue, aged 71, Mary, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Le Couteur, many years President of the Jersey Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society.

GUERNSEY.—March 16. At Petite Marche, Elizabeth-Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Brooke, esq. of Aauthorpe Lodge, near Leeds.

April 3. Aged 70, Thomas Browne, esq. Major, half pay, 9th Foot, late of the 11th Light Dragoons, and of Canonsleigh Abbey, Devon.

CHINA.—Feb. 26, 1844. 1. Satchell, esq. recently Editor of the "Friend of China and Hong Kong Gazette."

Sept 10. At Chek-Choo, aged 44, Capt. G. A. Gordon, of her Majesty's 98th Regiment.

Oct. 6. At Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 14, Julia, eldest dau. of the Hon. John Walter Hulme, Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

At Chusan, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Dunbar, esq. brevet Captain 18th Royal Irish Regiment.

Nov. 13. At Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 36, Capt. Thomas Maitland Edwards, 98th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant General.

EAST INDIES.—July 30. At sea, on board the ship *Lintin*, Sarah, wife of Major Corsellis, commanding 18th Reg. Native Inf.

Sept. 28. At sea, on board the *Vernon*, on her voyage to Calcutta, aged 27, Mrs. Palmer, wife of W. P. Palmer, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Sept. 29. On board her Majesty's ship *Pilot*, on her passage from Moulmein to Calcutta, Norman Shairp, esq. R.N. second son of Major Shairp, of Houston, Linlithgowsh.

Oct. 2. At Delhi, Maria, widow of Capt. Wm. Baring Gould, of the 42nd Reg. Bengal N.I.

Oct. 7. At Cawnpore, Capt. Charles Woodcock James, her Majesty's 50th Queen's Own Regiment.

Oct. 19. At Calcutta, aged 31, Harrietta, relict of Capt. Edw. S. A. W. Wade, Bengal Artillery.

Oct. 26. At Arcot, Madras, Cornet W. Leslie, 6th Light Cav.

Oct. 26. When travelling to Agra, Capt. Richard Ponsonby Alcock, 48th N. I. Assistant Quartermaster General of the army, barbarously murdered by a band of Dacoits.

Nov. 1. At Serampore, aged 28, W. C. Stopford, esq. Deputy Collector of Jessore.

At Poonah, aged 34, Maria-Louisa, wife of Capt. M. S. H. Lloyd, 2nd Queen's Royals.

Nov. 4. At Kurrachee, Bengal, Assistant-Surgeon George West Barnes, M.D. her Majesty's 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, and in medical charge of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.

Nov. 2. At Toronmungalum, Major-Gen. Michael Riddell, commanding the Southern division of the Madras army.

Nov. 11. At Kolapore, Capt. St. John Mundell, her Majesty's 22nd Foot.

Nov. 14. At Madras, aged 25, Maria Letitia, wife of the Rev. Edward Whitehead, A.M. Chaplain of Arcot.

Nov. 19. At Bolandshuber, aged 20, George Henry Clarke, Civil Service.

Nov. 29. At Sakkur, Bombay, Lieut. Richard Shields, her Majesty's 78th Highl.

Dec. 9. Aged 22, having been mortally wounded in action at Hunumunt Ghaut, on the preceding day, Lieut. A. P. Barker, 21st Regiment N.I.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM MARCH 29, to APRIL 19, 1845, (4 weeks.)

Males	2002	} 3972	Under 15.....	1719	} 3972
Females	1970		15 to 60.....	1409	
			60 and upwards	837	
			Age not specified	7	

Births for the above period..... 5384

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, March 15—April 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 10	32 8	21 4	30 7	34 11	35 8

PRICE OF HOPS, April 28.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, April 28.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, April 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, April 28.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3325 Calves 83
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 25,650 Pigs 320
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, April 28.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 3*d.* to 21*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 68.—Ellesmere and Chester, 60.—Grand Junction, 140
—Kennet and Avon, 9.—Leeds and Liverpool, 610.—Regent's, 24½
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 117½.—St. Katharine's, 110.—East
and West India, 142.—London and Birmingham Railway, 230.—Great
Western, 175.—London and Southwestern, 79.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Hope, 1½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 88.—Phoenix
Gas, 39½.—London and Westminster Bank, 27½.—Reversionary Interest, 102.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, 1845, to April 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	45	53	47	29, 93	cloudy, fair	11	40	43	40	29, 39	constant rain
27	52	58	50	, 87	do. do.	12	44	50	44	, 74	cloudy, fr. m.
28	50	56	42	, 71	fair	13	45	50	44	, 64	constant rain
29	48	52	42	30, 11	do.	14	46	52	42	, 43	edy. shry. r. fr.
30	49	52	45	, 04	do. cldy. rain	15	39	44	40	, 82	est. do. do. do.
31	49	57	42	, 20	do.	16	42	48	41	30, 25	cloudy, fair
A. 1	40	48	39	, 27	do. cloudy	17	43	57	43	, 24	do. do.
2	45	55	42	, 13	do. do.	18	45	51	42	, 13	do. do.
3	51	62	47	29, 94	do.	19	44	56	40	, 05	do. do.
4	55	66	38	30, 09	do.	20	47	62	45	, 10	fine
5	44	55	38	, 03	slight rn. fair	21	47	62	44	, 09	do. cloudy
6	48	55	40	29, 93	fair	22	44	62	46	29, 90	cloudy, fair
7	45	51	39	, 89	do.	23	50	66	47	, 86	fine, cloudy
8	45	49	39	, 34	rn. cldy. fair	24	52	51	47	, 73	cloudy, fine
9	42	44	41	28, 92	cldy. rn. cldy.	25	60	64	54	, 69	fine, cldy. rain
10	43	45	39	29, 04	do. shwry. hl.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. & April.	Bank Stock	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29		•	99 $\frac{1}{2}$						68 pm.	69 57 pm.
31			99 $\frac{1}{2}$						69 pm.	57 59 pm.
1			99 $\frac{1}{2}$						72 69 pm.	59 63 pm.
2			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							62 64 pm.
3			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							65 61 pm.
4			99 $\frac{1}{2}$						71 72 pm.	61 59 pm.
5			99 $\frac{1}{2}$						73 75 pm.	59 61 pm.
7	212	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$				75 pm.	60 62 pm.
8	212	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			280		60 62 pm.
9	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	281 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 74 pm.	62 60 pm.
10	211	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		279	71 pm.	62 60 pm.
11	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$				61 59 pm.
12	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			279	73 71 pm.	57 59 pm.
14	210	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$				71 pm.	57 59 pm.
15	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		276 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 57 pm.
16	210	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		276	71 pm.	59 57 pm.
17	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		276	74 pm.	57 60 pm.
18	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$			74 pm.	60 58 pm.
19	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			278		60 58 pm.
21	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	99	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$				59 61 pm.
22	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		278	71 pm.	59 57 pm.
23	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	99	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		276 $\frac{1}{2}$		60 58 pm.
24	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		276 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 pm.	60 58 pm.
25	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	9	101	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$			74 71 pm.	58 60 pm.
26	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$				74 71 pm.	60 58 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,

6, Bank Chambers, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

F.S.A. is anxious to point out the impropriety of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries using (as is sometimes done) the initials F.A.S. The Society is designated the "Society of Antiquaries" not "Antiquarian Society." Herein then is sufficient reason for using the English initials F.S.A. This, moreover, is desirable, in order to distinguish us from the "Asiatic Society" and the "Astronomical Society."

MR. W. H. CLARKE, upon referring to the account of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's ring (p. 493,) finds he was wrong in supposing it to have all the initials. The following is the account of it given in Mr. H. Rodd's Catalogue, 1842:—"A gold ring, formerly belonging to Prince Charles Edward Stuart; on the top are the initials C. P. R. surmounted by a fine cairngorm; on one side is enamelled the thistle, and on the other the rose; inside the ring is the harp of Erin, and an engraved motto—*Nec Laboribus cedit Hercules*. This ring was given to Edward Lechmere, esq. M.P. for Worcester, by a Colonel Hamilton, of Edinburgh, who had it from the Stuart family. Mr. Lechmere has been dead 35 years, and had it in his possession before his death; it has since been in possession of his widow, Catharine Lechmere, deceased."—With regard to the Prayer Book of King Sigismund, mentioned in the same place, we have the pleasure to acknowledge an authentic account of it from another Correspondent, which will be inserted in our next Number.

ETYMON thus confirms the etymology of LEATHERHEAD (p. 495):—Gael. *leathad*, a declivity, a slope:—Gael. *leitir*, the side of a hill:—Cambro-Brit. *llethyr*, elivus, locus acclivis, latus montis:—Island. *leyti*, colliculus:—Ang. Sax. *hleoth*, *hlioth*, jugum montis.

W. H. C. takes the earliest opportunity of correcting a mistake (p. 458) as to the name of Sir Thomas Livingstone's clan. It is not Mackinley, but "*Macleay*." The following is an extract from a letter from Sir Thomas Livingstone:—"The Gaelic of the patronymic of the Livingstones is *Mac Eoin Lea*, in English 'Sons of the Grey John,' commonly spelt and pronounced Macleay. There are many of that name about Fort William, who call me their chief." With regard to their tartan, I am quite right in the description of it, being red with broad and narrow green stripes.

J. Y. A. observes that it is stated in the memoir of the late Earl of Mornington (p. 428), that the present Earl has one son living only. This is also stated in Lodge's Peerage, ed. 1845, where it is said that the eldest died Dec. 1836. I believe, however, this is incorrect, as from some law reports in the Times towards the end of the year 1843, his name, William Arthur, appeared, and he was said to be living either at Paris or Brussels. This is confirmed by an announcement in the Morning Herald a day or two since, where, amongst the list of departures, I read the Earl of Mornington and the Hon. James Wellesley from Brighton. Now if the eldest son was dead, James would be Viscount Wellesley.

J. Y. A. would also correct an error in the memoir of Sir John Gurney (p. 433). He never was a member of an Independent church, but of a Baptist. The former statement was correctly denied in a letter to the Times a day or two after his death.

A CONSTANT READER states that "in the 27th Henry VIII. A.D. 1535, a money composition was agreed upon between the prior and convent of Lewes on the one hand, and the parishioners of Halifax on the other, confirmed by the ordinary, for the tithes following: '*tritici, selegnis, hordei, avenarum, fabarum, piscarum et fœni*,' within the parish; will some of your readers favour me with their opinion of the meaning of the word '*selegnis*?' Is it an abbreviation of the word *seliginis*, the genitive case of *siligo*, which signifies fine wheat? The objection to this interpretation is that the preceding word '*tritici*' already implies as much;"—to which we may reply, that such enumeration of articles almost identical is the usual practice of legal phraseology.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER inquires whether the family of Hanmer in France is of the same stock as that of the same name in Flintshire? Comte or Viscount Hanmer appears, by the Court Calendar of France, to be an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a few years ago resided in the Faubourg St. Germain, at Paris. There is a tradition in Wales that the Hanmers came from Brabant in the reign of Henry II. and perhaps the family in France can elucidate the matter from their own history.

ERRATA.—P. 477, line 14, for *Leamington* read *Kenilworth*: col. b. the notes * and † are transposed. P. 480, col. b. line 26, for *intermediate* read *immediate*; line 3 of note, for 1514 read 1524.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*Conjectural Emendations on the Text of Shakspeare, with Observations
on the Notes of the Commentators—(concluded).*

(Continued from p. 132.)

WE have now brought our observations on certain passages in the text of Shakspeare to a conclusion, not displeased with the permission of hanging up our little lamp among many others, on the walls of that resplendent temple in which the genius of our immortal poet is enshrined. Notes we know are necessary, but are necessary evils, and we are not vain enough of our endeavours to amend or correct the text, to suppose that ours will be all approved or admitted by those who are engaged in the same pursuit, cultivating the same art of criticism, and applying it to the doubtful and difficult passages of the same author.* Great latitude must be allowed in all matters of taste; few of the arrows that are shot exactly hit the mark; the best marksmen will often only come near it: there are propitious hours and "vernal equinoxes" for the critic as well as the poet; very rare qualities and endowments, such as we do not pretend to possess, are requisite to form an accomplished and successful editor; and no one ever possessed at once such variety of knowledge and such acuteness of conjecture, such subtlety in detecting the latent meaning of his author, and such happiness in restoring it to its former purity and brightness, as to render the labours of others unnecessary, or even to protect himself from the charge of alterations at once unnecessary and unfortunate. In fact, the great and extended province of criticism must be divided among various occupants, according to the bent of their genius, and the nature of their acquirements. He who possesses the poetical taste and sensibility which enable him to appreciate the beauties, and feel every delicate modification of thought and language, may be deficient in extent of knowledge, and may lament that he has not possessed a wider acquaintance with the literature contemporary with Shakspeare, which could enable him to supply the defects that he observed;† while another, possessing a more copious store-house and magazine of acquired erudition, may not have the sagacity to direct it aright, nor taste to select what is immediately applicable to his purpose. No one would accuse Pope of wanting the poetical faculty that

* "Conjectural criticism (says Johnson) demands more than humanity possesses, and he that exercises it with most praise has very frequent need of indulgence." Again: "That a conjectural critic should often be mistaken cannot be wonderful if it be considered that in his art there is no system, no principal and axiomatical truth that regulates subordinate positions. His chance of error is renewed at every attempt; an oblique view of the passage, a slight misapprehension of a phrase, a casual inattention to the parts connected, is sufficient to make him not only fail, but fail ridiculously, and when he succeeds best he produces perhaps but one reading out of many probable, and he that suggests another will always be able to dispute his claims."

† "I scarcely remember (says Malone) ever to have looked into a book of the age of Queen Elizabeth in which I did not find somewhat that tended to throw a light on these plays," &c. V. Preface.

was required to feel the beauties of Shakspeare's genius, or to illustrate the allusions : and few would think of asserting that he came to his task with a sufficient knowledge of the dramatic literature of the days of Elizabeth, or indeed with an industry prepared for the toilsome labours required of an editor ;* while animadversions in no way unjust might be passed on many learned and laborious scholars, whose erudition has been compiled without selection, and whose extensive acquaintance with languages and authors, seems only to encumber their efforts, and cloud and oppress their understanding. Thus the ancient Greek dramatists have been immured,

In the mild limbo of our father *Heath*,

and thus the most preposterous alterations have been suggested in the text of Shakspeare by critics both old and new, who came to the work with minds unprepared by previous discipline, by acquaintance with the æsthetic rules of the art they practised, and by congenial pursuits and capabilities.

It will then be admitted that any edition of an author like Shakspeare, which should command public confidence, and acquire a solid reputation, must be formed of a variety of united labours. One man will excel in vigilance of attention, one in sagacity of illustration ; the labours of one will supply what another has overlooked, and the conjecture in an auspicious moment of an inferior scholar, will sometimes prove right, when the critic of higher reputation has laboured in vain. Singly to do all that is required seems incompatible with the extent and nature of human powers. Successful labour is that which is accompanied with pleasure. We excel in the work that we love. One man is cheerfully employed in the cautious vigilance of collation ; another delights in the bright illuminations he brings from distant sources, and in exciting at once surprise and pleasure by emendations so appropriate and just as to be admitted as soon as known. To those who go along with us in our remarks, the feeling will appear uncalled for and unjust which has of late times arisen against that collected body of critics, whose united researches form what is called the *Variorum* edition of Shakspeare, and which, commencing with Rowe and Pope, were closed as it were for a period by the labours of Malone and Reed. But we must pause before we join in a disparaging judgment of those whom in our youthful days we remember all delighted to honour ; for in the first place we acknowledge that they have all, in a greater or less degree, done service to their author ; some by conjecture, some by illustration, some by superior fidelity of collation, and some by a deeper knowledge of doubtful idioms and verbal constructions.† A great mass of curious and remote learning has been brought to bear on the text, which seldom fails to instruct even when it does not convince, and delights us by the splendour of its collateral light, when its direct illumination has fallen wide of its object. But let us go

* Mr. Dyce has remarked in his *Observations*, &c. p. 143, "Here, as he sometimes did elsewhere, *Steevens* quoted what he did not understand;" and p. 206, "Malone's knowledge of our ancient language was very limited, even at the end of his career." See *Gifford's Note on Ford's Works*, vol. i. p. 90. Several of the commentators show little acquaintance with dramatic literature or language.

† Yet the editors and commentators would do well, we think, to keep *Steevens's* remark constantly in their minds, "That as judgment without the aid of collation might have insufficient materials to work upon, so collation divested of judgment will be often worse than thrown away, because it introduces obscurity instead of light." p. 36. Nor should Dr. Johnson's observations be lost sight of, "That the art of writing notes is not of difficult attainment," and "That as I practised conjecture more, I learned to trust it less, for every day increases my doubt of my emendations."

further, and ask, Who among the new and latest school of critics has arisen so surpassing his predecessors that he can justly look down on them with indifference or contempt? Who has since appeared who has equalled Warburton in subtilty, Johnson in clearness and power of illustration, Steevens in variety of attainments, and Gifford in acuteness and rectitude of understanding? In their voluminous annotations they have brought together a vast mass of information, curious and apposite; and they have rectified innumerable passages that were previously intricate, obscure, or corrupt; they have opened the stores of many concealed treasures, and made us acquainted with numerous works and authors who lay very remote indeed from the beaten path of literature, and who would have remained, but for them, inaccessible and unknown. It is true that their information is not presented to us in what in present times we should consider the most correct and commodious form,—cleared of disputes and doubts, and disentangled from the controversies and mistakes which grew up around it; but that was a defect inherent in the nature of the subject. Genius springs up at once, but learning is the product of the accumulated toil of different ages, and only increases by continued labour and gradual acquisition. We cannot presume that the Variorum commentators ever considered their editions otherwise than as tentative and experimental,* as a foundation for more perfect ones, or expected that their controversies and altercations, their doubts and disputes, would remain as a permanent monument of their want of learning and temper. Theirs was “mixed grain, to be winnowed and fanned” by their successors; a raw material to be worked up and improved on; a copious supply collected from various reservoirs, which was to be cleared and filtered by the labour and attention of others. Reject all that is now known to be erroneous, abridge all that is superfluous, clear the arguments from the controversies attached to them, arrange them in a better and conciser form, give the acuteness of one without his asperity, and the industry of another without his tediousness, and then we should do justice to their labours, present a valuable foundation for future researches, and make a decided progress in attaining the object desired. The manner in which an edition of Shakspeare should be prepared is not different from that of an ancient classical author;† first, by a diligent collation of manuscripts when they are to be obtained,‡ and of early editions; secondly, by an illustration from other works; and, thirdly, by the application of correct reasoning and ingenious conjecture; and when cases occur, as in the differences between the folios and quartos,§ which sometimes lie beyond the province of critical arbitration, the diffi-

* Steevens says (vol. i. p. 33) justly, “Every reimpression of our great dramatic writer’s works must be considered in some degree as *experimental*, for their corruptions and obscurities are still so numerous, and the progress of fortunate conjecture so tardy and uncertain, that our remote descendants may be perplexed by passages that have perplexed us, and the readings which have hitherto disunited the opinions of the learned may continue to disunite them as long as England and Shakspeare have a name,” &c.

† We perceive, since we wrote the above, that Theobald in his Preface says, “Shakspeare’s case has in a great measure resembled that of a corrupt *classic*, and consequently the method of cure was likewise to bear a resemblance,” &c.

‡ Mr. Dyce has in various places shown in his Remarks, &c. the value of the original MSS. of plays, the important and authentic readings they afford, and the corrections they give of the printed copies. This makes us deeply lament that so few have survived.

§ Pope had observed “that a number of beautiful passages which are extant in the first single editions (i. e. the *Quartos*) are omitted in the folios, as it seems, without any other reason than the actor’s willingness to shorten some scenes,” &c.

culties must be faithfully recorded and left to the reader's arbitration and judgment. Let us hear what one of the most sagacious and accomplished critics has said on this subject: "Scis enim, neque te præterit curiosissimè perscrutum, quicquid habet vetustas quod doceat, non tam præclarè nobiscum agi, ut in tractandis his facundiæ priscæ monumentis, nodi, moræ, scrupuli, etiam illis quibus id unum opus ætatem fuit, difficiles passim non occurrant. Multa planissime dicta, cum scriberentur, nunc numeris sunt obscuriora Platonici, ignorance alicujus ritus, moris, casus, fabulæ, quondam omnibus notissimæ. Alibi, glossemata, voces rariores eoque significationis dubitatæ, alibi verba vulgaria, sed usu ac vi secretiore vix quæ etiam intentis obvio, responsant. Sæpe librariorum manus calui ac frustrari nescio quem soporem potuisse apparet, et non modo vocabulis, versibusve omissis cruciamur sed est et ubi literis aut syllabis dissimulatis, repetitis, trajectis gangræna succreverit; est ubi quod explanaturis aut memoriæ suæ causa studiosus ad marginem alleverat, in corpus auctoris transierit, et molestiam creet. Nec vero qui primi formis exprimendis scriptores veteres dederunt, semper exprobatissimo quisque exemplari transtulerunt: aut non interdum nimium in corrigendis, quæ non assequabantur, et propterea mendosa putabant, sibi permiserunt, et qui deinde renovatis identidem editionibus inchoatum ab illis munus proficere voluerant, ut complura in quibus priores defecerunt præclare procuravere ita in non paucis offenderunt ipsi; et aliquid et rectius inveniendi occasionem præbuerunt secuturis."* By pursuing this plan with diligence, by mutual co-operation and assistance, improvement will gradually take place, difficulties will be lessened, obscurities removed, and a more pure and authentic text established. But let not any one person suppose that it is in his power, separately and independently, to present an edition to the public which shall so surpass its predecessors and contemporaries, as to render future improvement hopeless, to defy the attacks of criticism, and to authorise a deviation from temperate discussion with his opponents, or a modest though proper reliance on his own judgment, learning, and competence for his task. Every critic is engaged in the deliberation of doubtful points, which are not to be settled by the mere weight of authoritative dogmatism or angry recrimination. In all probability, from the time in which any one of the Greek tragedians, say Euripides, was first published by the Aldine press, including those of separate plays, at least a hundred editions have subsequently appeared, with various degrees of improvement, each profiting by the labours of the past, according to the knowledge of the editor, and the general progress and advance of critical knowledge and taste. Some time elapses before individual and particular observations are collected into general rules—then new canons of criticism are established, which are the solid stepping stones of future improvement; and as they are verified in their truth and increase in their number, so an approximation towards the perfection of the work is made, and the rapidity of the future progress insured. As regards what is called "The Variorum Commentators," their defects, like their merits, are of various kinds. Antiquarian literature, and researches into the shy and remote recesses of black letter volumes, were not much in vogue. Johnson in his Dictionary seldom deviates from the authority of the most common authors, and thus he left an ample field of discovery to his successors. From the time of Charles the Second, we may say that our old authors—the resplendent stars that illuminated the reigns of

* See J. F. Gronovii *Dedicatio Livii Historiæ*. For this dedication, we have heard that Gronovius received from his episcopal patron a thousand broad pieces of gold!

Elizabeth and James—were much neglected and little known : Pope had never met with Bishop Hall's Satires till just at the end of his life ; and the most curious and valuable productions of Shakspeare's age were either lying unknown in the libraries of the ancient manor houses and halls, or perishing in the damp of cellars and garrets, or sold to the shopkeepers of the neighbouring towns.*

Some certainly approached their task with a very slight and superficial acquaintance with the necessary learning.† Among the early editors we recollect none except Theobald who had really studied the literature he was called on to investigate and display. Johnson trusted to his sagacity and strength of understanding, and Warburton to his ingenuity and quick discernment. Malone's labours did not extend beyond a *strenua inertia*, while the chief defect in Steevens, who was both learned and acute, was in his want of taste and feeling for the genius of his author. This was the cause of much unnecessary discussion and much unfortunate conjecture. The old editors of Beaumont and Fletcher, Messrs. Seward and Simpson, only casually consulted the original editions,‡ in order to see whether they confirmed their own conjectures ; and Mr. Collier in his edition has clearly shewn with what inattention and carelessness all former collations have been made.§ Let us then equally profit by the labours and avoid the errors of our predecessors ; let us admit that there is room (in the present stage of critical investigation) for various editions, formed on different purposes and plans, as in the ancient authors, and suitably to the editor's talents and inclination. Mr. Collier need not envy Mr. Knight, nor Mr. Dyce jostle with Mr. Hunter. Mr. Harness may survey his past labours with tranquillity and satisfaction. Their merits will be fully recognised by the public, and their improvements and suggestions incorporated with the works of their predecessors ; nor will anything arise injurious to their fame, or impair the utility of their labours, unless in an evil hour any one should place himself in the chair of the dictator, and assume the authentic language of a judge, when he should rely on the reasonable and persuasive arguments of an advocate. In the mean time, in the muses' territory let there be peace. Let the olive wreath be as dear as the laurel crown ; nor ever let it be in the power of the enemy, with malicious triumph, to exclaim,

* We remember accompanying the late Mr. R. Heber to the shop of a country grocer, who had purchased the library in an old Elizabethan mansion hard by ; and where he bought some scores of folios by the pound, the weight being ascertained by the scales !

† Johnson has given in a short compass a correct summary of the different causes of the difficulties and obscurities in the text of Shakspeare. 1. The style was in itself ungrammatical, perplexed, and obscure ; 2. His works were transcribed for the players by those who may be supposed to have seldom understood them ; 3. They were transmitted by copiers equally unskilful, who still multiplied errors ; 4. They were sometimes mutilated by the actors, for the sake of shortening the speeches ; 5. They were at last printed without correction of the press.

‡ " Rowe did not even collate or consult the first editions of the work he undertook to publish." So says Warburton, and he adds that Pope was " without any particular study or profession of this art," i. e. of editing. He also says " that the Oxford editor (Hanmer), so far from a thought of examining the *first* editions, even neglected to compare Mr. Pope's, from which he printed his own, with Mr. Theobald's." Vid. Preface. But Mr. Tyrwhitt, who was brought up in the true school of criticism, never (we are told) attempted any emendation *before he had consulted the second folio*.

§ Steevens has taken the trouble to calculate the number of letters in a page of Shakspeare (1793), and has found that each contains about 2,660 pieces of metal, which, multiplied by 16, the number of pages in a sheet, will amount to 42,880, the misplacing any one of which would inevitably cause a blunder." Vid. p. 56, ed. Reid.

—Semine Cadmi

Emicuit Dircea cohors; ceciditque suorum

Vulneribus; dirum Thebanis fratribus omen.*

"*Hæc minima, quæ Magistelli vocant, tanti Momenti sunt, ut sine illis, ne seria quidem sæpenumero tractari possint.*" Vid. J. J. Scaliger in Catull. p. 63.

CYMBELINE. (Vol. XXIII. ed. Reed.) Act I. Sc. 1.

P. 403.—" You do not meet a man but frowns; our bloods
No more obey the heavens, than our courtiers
Still seem as does the King's."

Doctor Johnson says, " This passage is so difficult, that commentators may differ without animosity or shame." Warburton would change " bloods " into " brows." Hammer reads,

" Our looks
No more obey the heart, even than our courtiers."

but this is not emendation, but original composition. Johnson says, that Warburton's explanation of his own reading is so obscure and perplexed, that he suspects some injury from the press; while his own interpretation brings but little satisfaction to our minds. We propose to make an alteration of one word and read,

" You do not meet a man but frowns: our bloods
No more obey the heavens, and our courtiers
Still seem as does the King."

P. 405.—" His daughter, and the heir of his kingdom, whom
He purposed to his wife's sole son (a widow,
That late he married), hath referred herself
Unto a poor, but worthy gentleman: she's wedded:
Her husband banished, she imprisoned: all
Is outward sorrow."

The fourth line being too long, Steevens proposed his alteration,

" She's wed, her husband banished, she imprisoned,
All's outward sorrow."

This may be right; but we are more inclined to believe that "*she's wedded*," is only a marginal explanation of the words " hath referred herself to a poor but worthy gentleman," which has got into the text.

P. 424.—" Ere I could
Give him that parting kiss, which I had set
Between two charming words, comes in my father," &c.

So Ovid in the Metamorphoses, lib. x. v. 558.

" In que sinu, juvenis posita cervice reclivis
Sic ait, ac mediis interserit oscula verbis."

* We wish that modern commentators would listen to the advice and follow the example of a truly great scholar—the prince of scholars,—and it would be of advantage both to the cause of literature and good manners: " Eum inodum in notis servavi, ut neminem *vivum* ne minimâ quidem animadversione perstrinxerim; *mortuos* autem, etiam quum ab eis dissentio, nunquam nisi honorificentissime appellarim. Illiberale enim facinus, propter nescio quas verborum quisquilias, aut propter errorem aliquem qui humanitus contingerit, tantorum hominum eruditionem, atque adeo totum nomen et famam in periculum vocare. Hoc solent facere stolidæ arguti homunciones, qui in hujusmodi ἀκανθολογίαις totam ætatem contriverunt, divina autem sapientiæ mysteria ignorant." Vide J. J. Scaligeri Præf. ad Catullum.

P. 448.—

“ Which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above and the twinn'd stones
Upon the numbered beach,” &c.

Warburton says, “sense and antithesis oblige us to read this nonsense thus:”

“ Upon the *humbled* beach.”

i.e. because daily insulted from the flow of the tide! We do not know which most to admire, the uncalled-for abuse, or the miserable alteration. Coleridge, in an unpropitious hour proposed,

“ The *grimed* stones
Upon the *umbered* beach;”

but surely Theobald's reading “unnumbered” is to be received with confidence, as deviating but little from the text, and making the intended opposition between the stars and pebbles clear and striking, *i.e.* between a comparatively small number of *stars*, each distinct and separate, and the *stones*, as like one another as twins, strewn on a beach in unnumbered and inseparable multitude. Heath would read “*spurned* stones,” and Steevens, “*hungry* beach.” Infelices ambo!

P. 501.—

“ Which stands
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With *rocks* unscaleable, and roaring waters.”

The old reading is “*oaks* unscaleable;” the emendation is printed as Hanmer's; but see the note by Seward in Fletcher's *Mad Lover*, p. 281, who says “the line in *Cymbeline*, ‘with rocks unscaleable,’ in all editions before Sir T. Hanmer's, stood ‘with oaks unscaleable.’ This appeared very absurd; I therefore had the honour of communicating the emendation to Sir Thomas, and find that the ingenious Mr. Warburton concurred with me in it.” *Honour to whom honour is due.* Sir Thomas ought to have mentioned the obligation, and not passed off Mr. Seward's child as of his own procreation; but that such was his custom would appear from a passage in Warburton's preface, p. 231, ed. Reed.

P. 513.—“ I see before me, man, nor here, nor here,
Nor what ensues; but have a fog in them,
That I cannot look through.”

We cannot say that the notes of the commentators have given us a clear insight into the meaning and verbal construction of the passage. Malone does not think Johnson's paraphrase correct, and M. Mason's punctuation is very objectionable; see also Miss Seward's *Letters*, vol. iii. p. 245. We would so interpret as if the words *in italics* were understood.

“ I see before me, man, nor here, nor here,
Nor what ensues; but *all* have a fog in them.”

P. 547.—“ If anything that's civil speak; if savage
Take or lend.”

In Malone's note on this passage, “that *will* enter into no converse,” “*will*” should be “*can*,” or the intended opposition between the civil man gifted with intelligible speech and the savage deprived of it is lost.

P. 553.—“ Pardon me, Gods;
I'd change my sex to be companion with them,
Since Leonatus false.”

Mason would read "since Leonatus is false," not regarding the metre. Stevens proposes "since Leonate is false." We think it not improbable that the sentence is unfinished and broken off, and would print "Since Leonatus false——."

P. 576.—

"The ruddock would
With charitable bill—O! bill fore-shaming
Those rich-left heirs that let their fathers lie
Without a monument—bring them all this,
Yea and furred moss besides, when flowers are none,
To winter-ground thy corse."

See Decker's *Wonder of a Kingdom*, Act 3, Sc. 1.

"I am no robin redbreast to bring straws
To cover such a corse."

P. 608.—" 'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue and brain not."

Compare—

"Such stuff
As dreams are made of."

See *Æschyli Promethens*, lib. 6 :

"ἀλλ' ὄνειραῶν
'Αλιγκίοι μορφῶσι."

ROMEO AND JULIET.

See Gascoigne's Works, p. 51, 4to.; *Flowers on the Montacutes and Capulets of Italye*.

P. 11.—"ANR. Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?
SAM. I do bite my thumb, sir."

On this custom and expression, in addition to the authorities mentioned in the *Variorum* notes, we may mention that the following works may be referred to: Evelyn's *Memoirs*, 4to. vol. i. p. 75; Rowland's *Satires*, Sat. 3, 4to. 1815:

"Stamps on the ground, and *biteth both his thumbs*."

Gascoigne's Works, p. 149 :

"At sight whereof our soldiers *bit their thumbs*."

Hudibras (the spurious), p. 66 :

"*Bites thumb* instead of candied ginger."

Miss Brooke's *Irish Poetry*, p. 109 : "Our soldiers *bit their thumbs*."
Add Rose's *North of Italy*, vol. ii. p. 206, note; and *Quarterly Review*, No. XXXVII. p. 9.

P. 39.—"And, pretty fool, it *stinted* and said—Ay."

See Brown's *Pastorals*, fol. p. 43 (vol. i. p. 74).

"She *layes down* in his cradle, *stints* his cry."

and Barbour's *Bruce*, vol. i. p. 186.

" Rycht to the burn thai passyt near,
Bot the slouth hand *stynting* thur,
And roameyt lang tyme ta and fro," &c.

- P. 56.—" And in this state she gallops night by night
Through lovers' brains, and then they dream of love;
On courtier's knees that dream of courtesies straight," &c.

Compare Petronii Arb. de Somniis (Anth. Lat. vi. p. 642).

" Somnia quæ mentes ludunt volitantibus umbris,
Non delubra deum, nec ab æthere munera mittunt,
Sed sibi quisque facit. Nam cum prostrata sopore
Languent membra, quies et mens sine pondere ludit
Quidquid luce fuit, tenebris agit; oppida bello
Qui quatit, et flammis miserandas sævit in urbes,
Tela videt, versasque acies et funera regum;
Qui causas orare solent, legesque, forumque
Et pavido cernunt inclusum corde tribunal;
Condit avarus opes, defossumque invenit aurum;
Venator saltus canibus quatit; eripit undis
Aut premit eversam periturus navita passim,
Scribit amatori meretrix, dat adultera munus,
Et canis in somnis leporis vestigia latrat," &c.

And so Claudian, Præf. vi. Cons. Honor. xxvii.

" Venator defessa toro cum membra reponit,
Mens tamen ad silvas et sua lustra redit;
Judicibus lites, aurigæ somnia currus,
Vanaque nocturnis meta cavetur equis,
Furto gaudet amans, permutat navita merces,
Et vigil elapsas quærit avarus opes," &c.

- P. 100.—" ROM. Good morrow, father.
FRIAR. Benedicite!
What early tongue so sweet saluteth me?"

Lord Strangford observes that it seems obvious that *benedicite* belongs to the speech of Romeo, and not to that of the Friar.

P. 114. "Hand of the dial." See Tarquin and Lucrece,

" Ere he arrive his weary noontide prick."

i. e. point, and Lydgate's Troy, pp. 211, 212.

- P. 209.—" The curfew bell hath rung—'tis three o'clock."

Here Johnson says, "I know not that the morning bell is called the *curfew* in any other place," and Ritson says "the term is used here with peculiar impropriety;" but the poet does not mean that the bell rang for the curfew, but that the same *bell which was used for the curfew was now rung as the morning bell.*

- P. 210.—" LA. CAP. Ay, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time."

Dr. Henley's note, in which he says, "The animal called the *mouse-hunt* is the *marten*," should be erased from all editions. The "*mouse-hunt*" is the provincial term for the *weasel*. We remember old Dr. North, the Rector of Sternfield in Suffolk, complaining "that some one had killed his *mousehunt*," which destroyed the mice and rats in his corn-stacks. Forby, in his Glossary of Eastern Words, is not accurate on this word, as it is never used for the *stoat*. It is here used in the sense of *mouser*. See Davies's Scourge of Folly (Ep. 334, p. 173),

" Cufft cattis no good *mouse-hunt*. That's but a jest,
For wives that be wild cats well cufft still do best."

Add J. Heywood's Epigram, p. 24: "Cat after kinde, good mouse-hunt; and alsoe, men say, kinde will creepe where it may not goe." Milton in his Reformation in England (p. 26, ed. Symons), "I know many of those that pretend to be great Rabbins in these studies have scarce saluted therefrom the strings and the title-page, or, to give them more, have bern but the ferrets and mouse-hunts of an Index."

P. 224.—"Music with her *silver sound*."

Steevens remarked that Spenser was the first poet who used this expression:—

"A *silver sound* that heavenly music seemed to make."

Pope is probably one of the latest, v. Rape of the Lock.

"And the pressed watch returned a *silver sound*."

P. 144.—"JUL. Gallop apace, ye fiery-footed steeds,
Towards Phœbus' mansion. Such a waggoner
As Phaeton would whip you to the west,
And bring in *cloudy* night immediately.
Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That *runaway's* eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, untalked of and unseen."

Warburton says that "runaway's eyes" are "Phœbus with his fiery-footed steeds posting through the heavens." Heath observes "that the sun is absent as soon as the night begins." Steevens says that "night is called 'runaway,' because it would seem short to Juliet." Blackstone's note is as follows: "That seems not like the optative adverb *utinam*, but the pronoun *ista*."

"That run-away eyes *may* wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, untalked of and unseen."

As these explanations afforded but little satisfaction, Mr. Collier and Mr. Knight have adopted a new reading of Mr. Zachary Jackson's in his "Shakspeare's Genius Justified," p. 421, of "unawares" for "runaway,"

"That *unawares* eyes may wink," &c.

with what sense or signification we are quite at a loss to imagine, except that Mr. Collier says, the meaning will be "that eyes may be closed in sleep unawares." Mr. Knight has no *hesitation* in adopting this reading, and says, "it is settled by the *common sense of the printer*!" Mr. Dyce justly demurs to the truth of these positive assertions, and says, "That 'ways,' the last syllable of runaways, ought to be 'days,' I feel next to certain, but what word originally preceded it I do not pretend to determine;" then he prints the line thus:

"That { *rude* } days* may wink, and Romeo."
 { *soon* }

It strikes us as rather singular that not one out of the whole body of the commentators has hit on the real reading, or seen how the corruption of the text was created. The right reading we take to be,

"That *Luna's* eye may wink."

When the L of *Luna* was changed into R, and made "*Runa*," then the sense was entirely lost, and, to give at least some meaning to the word, it was made into "*Runa-way*." The corruption stood thus:

* "Day's eyes would wink" whether the night was *cloudy* or clear; so the force of "cloudy" would be lost by this reading.

"That *Luna's* eye may wink.
That *Runa's* eye.
That *Runa-way's* eye."

Almost all Latin or foreign words are corrupted in the old editions, and there was no learning in the printers to set them right. We have in *Pericles*, the very same expression, Act. 2.

"This by *the eye of Cinthia*, hath she vowed."

We trust that this emendation will at once approve itself to the understanding of all our readers, except of those who, having *positively* engaged themselves to stand by a particular reading, will be reluctant to confess their error; and that it may supersede at once those former readings which have arisen from typographical blunders, and with which the commentators themselves have been obliged to acknowledge their dissatisfaction. Thus, in *Pericles*, p. 254, "Yraved the regions round." The 1st edition, "I ranished." The subsequent editors, having lost the proper word in substituting *n* for *v*, then endeavoured to make sense of the new combination of letters, and read, "I ronyshed."

P. 139.—RUN. "For *Mercutio's* soul
Is but a little way above our heads,
Staying for them to keep him company;
Either thou, or I, or both, must go with him."

The measure and harmony of this last line would be improved, if we read,

"Or thou, or I, or both, must go with him."

PERICLES. (Vol. XXI. ed. Reed.)

P. 162.—PER. "See where she comes, apparell'd like the Spring
Graces her subjects; and her thoughts the king
Of every virtue, gives renown to men."

Steevens says, "that this passage is incurably depraved, and owns that his own attempts (which are bad enough) to restore it are even in his own judgment decidedly abortive. The first line and half the second are right,

"See where she comes apparell'd like the Spring,
Graces her subjects."

i. e. *the* graces, handmaids to her as they were to *Venus*; but the error is in the word "king," which has lost its last syllable. Therefore read the passage thus, and all will be sufficiently correct.

"See where she comes apparell'd like the Spring,
Graces her subjects, and her thoughts, the *kingdom*
Of every virtue, give renown to men."

So in the old song, "My *mind* to me a kingdom is." Her thoughts or her mind are called the regal residence of all the *virtues*, as her body was adorned with the *Graces*.

P. 170.—DAUGHT. "Of all said yet, may'st thou prove prosperous.
Of all said yet, I wish thee happiness."

Mason's conjectural restoration, admitted by Steevens, is too far from the text to be received—"In all save that"—though a good sense is introduced; perhaps a slighter alteration will be nearer the true text. The

daughter answers Pericles' address to her, "My unspotted fire of love to you." On which she exclaims,

"O false! and yet mayst thou prove prosperous."

ADDENDA.

HENRY THE FIFTH. (Vol. XII.)

P. 449.—CON. "I stay but for my *guard*. On to the field."

Read the notes of the commentators on this passage, which will show some diversity of opinion as regards the meaning of "*guard*." Lord Stangford has proposed to read

"I stay but for my *guidon*;—to the field."

a conjecture very ingenious and highly probable; and made ἀγαθὴ ρύχη.

TEMPEST. (Vol. IV.)

"I'll get thee young *sea mells* from the rocks."

Mr. Dyce's conjecture, though very ingenious, and at first sight appearing probable, we do not think is right; and, in our respect for him, will briefly state the reason. Caliban was a gross, sensual monster, whose belly was his God, and who had no ideas or notions beyond those of the low brutal appetites; all, therefore, he promised to give Trinculo were things that could be *eaten*, pignuts, young jays, marmozets, filberds, and young sea-gulls, but no one would think of hawks as provender, except the knight in Boccaccio. Besides, the expression, "from the rocks," supports the old reading. See the Knights of Aristophanes, 956.

"Λάρος κεχηνὸς ἐπὶ πέτρας."

We would not pluck the smallest feather from Mr. Dyce's wing, but he is so rich in plumage that he can well afford to drop this, which as a *conjecture* we think excellent; but enough has been said of these unfortunate words; in truth Λάρος χάσκει!

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

P. 443.—"So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle."

Since we wrote our notes on this passage, we have found from a Warwickshire botanist, that Gifford's assertion (v. B. Jonson, 7, 308) that the wild convolvulus is called in that county the *woodbine*, is *not true*: and that there is no wild convolvulus (there being but two species) that is used to climb the woodbines, though we know the passage in Jonson. Secondly, we are supported by the same authority in saying that Shakespeare's image is true to nature, and that the small twigs and tendrils of this plant often hang over and surround the stronger branch on which the blossom is formed. This is obvious to any observer. The image is the same as the one in Fletcher's *Lover's Progress*.

"Woodbines shall grow upon his honored grave,
And, as they prosper, *clasp* to show our friendship."

i.e. clasp each other.

TAMING OF THE SHREW. (Vol. IV.)

P. 140.—“An ancient *angel* coming down the hill.”

We are not convinced by Gifford's note (v. B. Jonson, vol. ii. p. 429) that “angel” is the true word, for how could his peculiar character, as given in the interpretation of the word “angel,” dupe or gull, be spied at a distance, as he was coming down the hill. And we still think that the letters of *gentleman* in some abridged form were corrupted into *angel*, by transposition; the printer commencing by mistake his *third* word by *an*, as he did the two preceding “*an ancient*.”

P. 141.—“Master, a mercatant^e, or a pedant.”

We said that this alteration from the old editions, that read “*marcantant*” for the sake of the metre, was wrong, and that both “*mercantant*” and “*pedant*,” should be accented on the final syllable; and so in Beaumont's *Masque of Grays Inn*, p. 493, ed. Seward.

“To bear these braveries from a poor provant.”

P. 264. “I would *land-damn* him.” The speech of Antigonus is abrupt and broken by his passionate agitation; and we still think it is broken off at “*land*” by his exasperation and eagerness. The word “*lambast*” is used by Davenant, but it does not apply here.

HAMLET.

P. 254.—H. “Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his mouse,”

A common expression. In Fletcher's *Knight of the B. Pestle*, p. 7. “What is it, mouse.” P. 10. “I prithee, mouse, be patient.” P. 31. “No, mouse, that was a Tartarian.” P. 43. “Not so, mouse, neither.”

P. 181. “A periwig-pated fellow.” Add to the note by Steevens the following from Fletcher's *Knight of the B. Pestle*, p. 17, 4to. 1635. “Bid the players send Rafe, or by Gods—an they do not, I'll tear some of their *periwigs* beside their heads.”

P. 87.—“And shall I couple hell (o fye); hold, hold, my heart.”

Steevens suggested that the words “O fye,” were the marginal reprehension of some scrupulous reader. We are quite confirmed in the truth of this assertion by the following MS. note, written in an old contemporary hand, in the margin of our copy of *Henricus Octavus*, 1624. The Catholic religion, says

“Lateat fides,
Lateant fideles; *femina* imperium pati
Nihil recusant,” &c.

The marginal MS. note on this passage is “*Phy!* quasi successor Edwardus esset *fæmina*.” Thus *Phy!* appears to be the usual word to express dissent or dissatisfaction. It should therefore be removed from the text in *Hamlet*.

P. 230.—“When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage,
Or in the incestuous pleasures of his bed,” &c.

This sentiment is to be found in Fletcher's *Rollo*, p. 65, 4to. 1640.

"That in the height of all his hopes and wishes,
His heaven forgot, and all his lusts upon him,
My hand like thunder from a cloud may seize him," &c.

P. 242.—"The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers."

There is no note in the Variorum edition on the use of this word for "*pictorial* resemblance;" but see Fletcher's *Night Walker*, 4to. p. 59, 1640.

HA.—"I would give ten thousand empires for the *substance*,
Yet for Marias sake, whose divine figure
That rude frame carries, I will love this *counterfeit*
Above all the world."

And Sonnets, xvi.

"Much liker than your painted *counterfeit*,"

i.e. portrait.

P. 325.—HAML. "How the knave *jowls* it to the ground," &c. &c.

Fletcher's *Scornfull Lady*, p. 17, 4to. 1839 WEL.—"Whose head do you carry upon your shoulders, that you *jowl* it so against the post?"

P. 319.—HAML. "It is a custom
More honoured in the breach than the observance."

Mr. Dyce has observed—that he heard an eminent poet mention that this passage is essentially nonsense; from this eminent poet (*querre* who?) we differ altogether: it is clumsily expressed; the meaning, however, is, "It is a custom that will more honour those that break it, than those that observe it;" "honoured" is put for "honourable," and transferred to the *subject*.

P. 119. "You're a fishmonger." The joke lies, we think, in the unmeaning countenance of Polonius. So in Fletcher's *Masque*, p. 489, ed. Seward, "Away ye *fish-faced* rascals." In this same *Masque* are several imitations of passages in *Hamlet*,—as

P. 514.—FERD. "—— why, friend,
If you continue *true unto yourself*,
I have no means of falshood."

P. 538.—LAV. "Go on, fair beauty, and in your orizons
Remember me."

P. 544.—"PER. Oh! monstrous, monstrous, beastly villain!"

P. 551.—"No, take him dead drunk now, without repentance,
His leachery enseamed upon him," &c.

P. 558.—"His answer still was—by the Lord, *sweet Lord*," &c.

See Osrick, "Sweet Lord, if your friendship were at leisure," &c.

P. 119. "Being a God-kissing carrion," or, as we would read it, "a carrion-kissing God." The kisses of the sun are mentioned in Fletcher's *Island Princess*, p. 273, ed. Seward.

"C.—The very *sun* I think affects her sweetness,
And dare not, as he does to all else, dye it
In his tawny livery."

"PL.— She dare not see him,
But keeps herself at distance from his *kisses*."

P. 37.—"No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day."

This favourite allusion to the Danes' fondness for drink is seen in Fletcher's *Play of the Captain*, p. 44, ed. Seward.

"——— You shall have their children
Christened in mull'd sack, and at five years old
Able to knock a Dane down."

"This visit of the King of Denmark, (6 James I.) was a political misfortune. The arrival of his Danish Majesty was a subject for "heavy-headed revel, east and west. The Danes brought with them their natural propensity to drinking;" see Gifford's Ben Jonson, vol. VI. p. 500. This habit may be traced to still more modern times. "Mon cher oncle le Roi de Dannemark," said Prince Frederic of Prussia, "a si soif dès le matin, qu'il passe ses jours entieres à boire à la santé de ses peuples." See Thibault, Mémoires de Frederic, vol. II. p. 317.

P. 331.—"Then the men are as mad as he."

See Massinger's *Very Woman*, p. 41, ed. 1655.

"D.————— a strange nation!
What may the women be?"
"MAST.—As mad as as they;
And I have heard for truth a great deal madder."

P. 264.—"Take you me for a sponge, my Lord."

See Ben Jonson's *The Pirates*, p. 496.

"They are excellent sponges to drink up your laughter."

Vol. XIX. P. 70. "I have retired me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow."

We are confirmed in our conjecture, that the true reading of this disputed passage is "*like* a wasteful cock;" for "a wasteful cock" was a conduit; and it was not uncommon for *conduits* to represent a human figure. Mr. Malone says, one still existed at Hoddesdon. Also in *Romeo and Juliet* the very same similitude is made.

"How now? a conduit girl? what still in tears?
Ever more showering?"

P. 374.—"Who steals my purse steals trash," &c.

Isaac Barrow has transferred the sentiment of this passage into one of his eloquent sermons on "The Folly of Slander," I. p. 405,—

"Thefts may be restored—wounds may be cured—but there is no restitution or cure of a lost good name, so that whoever doth snatch or *filch* it from him, by depriving him of that, he is robbed of all his estate and left stark naked of all," &c.

We now take leave of Shakspeare for a time, and those "master-builders" who are engaged in raising lasting monuments at once to him and themselves; "it being ambition enough (to use the words of Locke) in us, to be employed as an *under-labourer* in clearing ground a little, and removing some small part of the rubbish that lies in the way to knowledge;" and agreeing with Bacon, "that the registry of doubts hath this excellent use, that they are as so many suckers or sponges to draw up our knowledge, insomuch as that which, if doubts had not preceded, a man should never have advised, but passed it over without note, by the suggestion and solicitation of doubts is made to be attended and applied."

MR. URBAN,

April 12.

IN acknowledging your attention in noticing my inquiries as to the Archery of Ulysses, allow me to trouble you with a few remarks in explanation of my interpretation of the word *στεύλειν*. The French annotator to Dacier gave it "le trou ou s'insere le manche de la cognée ou de la hache," which is that of Schrevelius, "foramen securis in quod *στεύλεται*, id est, immittitur, lignum." And I find that Hesychius gives it the same signification; as does also Scapula, quoting the opinion of Eustathius, *ὅπη διῆς στεύλεται τὸ ἐμβαλλόμενον ξύλον*. Nay, Stephens, though he cites *manubrium securis* as the sole meaning of *στεύλειον*, τὸ, &c. expressly says, "sed *στεύλεια*, ἡ, *magis proprie securis foramen* in quod immittitur lignum." And in the same manner Constantine, in giving "manubrium" as the sole meaning of *στεύλειον* or *στεύλειος*, adds, *legitur et στεύλεια*, ἡ, *quod quidam volunt magis proprie significare securis foramen* in quod immittitur lignum.

With such authorities in its favour, I submit that the feminine noun had a distinct meaning from the masculine and neuter one, and that that meaning is at variance with the supposition that the handles of the axes, as pieces of wood, formed the identical objects at and through the substance of which Ulysses shot his arrow. I ought to have stated that Constantine also defines the expression *δρονόχοις*, to which the marks are compared, as "aliquando foramen securis in quod manubrium inseritur." This is a singular correspondence in the terms. The hypothesis which I ventured to hint at the close of my communication was, that the axes might possibly have been of that kind which have the head inserted in the handle, the hole or *στεύλειν* at the top of the handle forming the orifice or ring through which the arrow would pass. And this I concluded by assuming the "*in quod στεύλεται*" as the condition of the word's signification—the key, in short, to its meaning—as the something thrust through.

Whether I am justified in such construction I do not pretend to decide; but I hazard it under correction, as seeming to afford a feasible solution of the shooting, which, with deference,

I doubt if the solid handles as marks can supply. Indeed J. M. himself has charged his supposition with a doubt as to its possibility in practice. If every pole had been two inches in diameter, the aggregate of two feet would have presented a fearful obstacle to the arrow. I rather suspect the twelve iron blades would not have been more difficult to have pierced than such a mass of hard wood, and that the arrow would have diverged after splitting the first one or two poles. The illustration, however, I admit to be excellent, so far as showing the power of the hero Ulysses.

If, indeed, we are to consider the feat described by Homer as a mere poetic fiction, an invented story, intentionally extravagant, to exhibit the strength of men in the generations preceding the poet, it would matter little what particular interpretation was put upon the passage. But I cannot help being persuaded that in this, as in his other descriptions of sports, manners, and customs, the great painter drew his details from actual observation, or at least well authenticated facts, and, therefore, would fain seek for a rational solution of the problem if possible.

One observation allow me to make as to the distance at which Ulysses shot. It is true Penelope's words mean literally "afar off," and, perhaps, in her woman's wonderment she thought the distance such; but it could not have been *far* in point of fact, for several reasons; first, because the exploit was performed within doors, in the very apartment where the suitors were assembled; and, secondly, because from the nature of the performance, which required level shooting, it must have been *within point-blanc* distance, giving 50 yards, or 60, as the range of the bow, the distance at which the hero was stationed was *not, probably, one half* that length, from the necessarily restricted space of the chamber. The words, therefore, "afar off" I render "at a distance," as coming within the more proper interpretation.

I am inclined, indeed, to conceive that point-blanc shooting was the *only kind* practised by either Greeks or Trojans in the heroic ages. Ulysses boasted before the Phœnicians that he

could cast a lance or spear with his hand as far as other men could shoot an arrow. This he could not certainly have done had long shooting been practised. And when Teucer was upon the point of sending a shaft at Hector's heart, the latter hit him with a heavy stone, shewing how near the archer stood. Straight or short shooting is still the only kind practised by some Indian tribes. The North American Indians, (the Ojibbeways, I believe,) who were in England recently, could not handle a long bow at a hundred yards even, until shown the art of elevation.

The posture in which Ulysses placed himself is somewhat peculiar; perhaps he *sat*, because the marks were lowered by insertion in the trench. The only other similar instance in Homer is the attitude of the Plague-

Apollo, II. I. Travellers say the Turks sit shooting at butts,—either from indolence or expediency. They were the conquerors, and, perhaps, also in their customs the successors, of the Greeks.

One more word as to the marks: In Iliad 13, v. 612, I find *πελεκῶ* used for the handle of Pisander's *pole-axe* (*ἀξίμη*); and in Odyssey 7, v. 236, *στελεῖον* is used as the handle of the hatchet (*πελέκυσ*) of Calypso, both handles being described as of olive wood. Would not Homer have probably used one or other of these words in the shooting of Ulysses, and not *στελεῖη*, had he meant the poles or handles to have been the objects to be hit and split?

Excuse this prolonged explanation from your obliged correspondent,

T.

DECORATIVE PAVEMENT TILES.

(With a Plate.)

MR. J. G. NICHOLS has published the Fourth and concluding Part of "EXAMPLES OF DECORATIVE TILES, sometimes termed Encaustic," the earlier portions of which series we noticed on their publication.* The whole comprises 101 examples, engraved in fac-simile, and in their original size (with one or two exceptions), besides several on a reduced scale which illustrate the introductory observations.

Most of the latter have already appeared in our pages, accompanying the articles on the Tiles in Great Malvern Church, contributed by Mr. Way to our magazines for May and July 1844; to which Mr. J. G. Nichols acknowledges his material obligations.

He has also given some account of the *polychromatic* and *geometrical* pavements at Fountains and Ely; of the *embossed* varieties found in Norfolk, in Ireland, and occasionally elsewhere; both which kinds are also accompanied with *sunken outlines* scored or impressed;† followed by remarks on the usual designs of the *inlaid* tiles,

which are the most frequent variety; and lastly, a description of the *inlaid* pavements of sculptured stone, of which the only known examples in this country occur in Canterbury Cathedral.

Whilst the collection, as a whole, is well calculated to direct the taste of those who are now engaged, in various directions, in promoting the revival of this very appropriate species of architectural decoration, the contents of Mr. Nichols's Preface may also be made the starting-post for the acquisition of some historical and antiquarian information, which may even yet be found to lurk in the scattered and mutilated relics of these long neglected pavements.

There is one caution, it appears, very necessary to be observed. It is this,—that tiles bearing personal and individual emblems, and which must have been originally designed for some particular edifice, are frequently found in other neighbouring places; and thus great care is requisite before any

* See Jan. 1842, p. 68, and March 1843, p. 290.

† This is the general character of the "Antient Irish Pavement Tiles," published by Mr. Thomas Oldham, A.B. in a manner correspondent with Mr. Nichols's work.

individual appropriation of them can be positively pronounced.

This is the case with some of the tiles found at Malvern; and, though we know there was a kiln at that place in which such tiles were manufactured, still other tiles may have been brought from distant places, or tiles may have been made and used at Malvern which were originally destined for other places.

The same tile which, when found at Malvern, was thought* to have been a memorial of Richard de Estone, who died prior there in 1300; when found at Malmesbury, was assigned† to Robert, abbat of that monastery from 1424 to 1428; and when found at Offenham, co. Worc. was supposed to allude to Richard, abbat of Evesham, to whose house the estate at Offenham belonged.

The tile in question is that numbered XII. in our Magazine for July 1844, and which is reprinted in the plate which accompanies our present remarks. Though there must certainly have been one other if not three others to complete the design, it is strange that, while this tile has occurred at various places, no companion has yet been discovered. Possibly some of our readers may be induced to search for it.

The initials interlaced on the shield are R. E.; and the E. occurs also at the corner. Evidently connected with the same series of designs, is a circle of four tiles now placed over the door of Stone Church in Worcestershire; but probably disarranged, in the manner shown in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1819, ii. 577. These were made probably at the same time, for the same person, as in this set (represented in the centre of the accompanying plate) the same initials occur at the corners both above and below, accompanied by the same two roses. The general design of the pattern consists of two shields of real arms alternated with two shields of devices. Of the former one is the coat of Berkeley, a chevron between ten crosslets. The other, a chief charged with two mullets, appears to be the well-known coat of St. John. But possibly this

shield may have borne a fess, now defaced; and then we should have the same coat which is represented on a Malvern tile, with an impalement (see the Plate), and which was there intended for Braci; but which same charges, a fess and in chief two mullets, were also used by another Gloucestershire family, named Yate.

The device of R. E. is a saltire between two mullets in chief and base points, and the letters *re* in fess. Mr. Nichols has suggested that this appears to have been formed by taking parts of the two coats of arms: the two mullets from one, and from the other one of the Berkeley crosslets turned and converted into the saltire.

The other device is a bleeding heart pierced by three nails, between the initials *J. M.* Now, this same device occurs also in a tile at Malvern, which is one of an imperfect set of four (see the Plate), and which has in its corner an initial *I.* placed in a similar manner to the R. E.

Also on another tile at Malvern, whose design is complete in itself (as in the Plate), are the initials of the same person interlaced, surrounded by the motto, *Fiat misericordia tua, domine, super nos.* This is closed by an ornamental stop resembling the letter *S.* which also occurs in the perfect set, the motto of which is, *Adjuva nos, deus salutaris noster, et propter gloriam nominis tui, domine, libera nos,* from the 78th Psalm (in the Vulgate), v. 9.

The connection of these Tiles, though scattered in various places, is therefore evident; and it is probable that R. E. and I. N. were the principal officers of some religious house for which the pavement was first designed. Further than this, the remains hitherto discovered will scarcely warrant a conjecture; but the investigation is sufficiently interesting to reward the trouble of further research.

MR. URBAN, April 23.

CONCEIVING that English genealogy may occasionally be illustrated by foreign heraldry, I beg to present you with an abstract from a paper in the "Bulletin Monumental of the French Archæological Society," descriptive of the "Salle de la Diana,"

* Gent. Mag. July 1844, p. 29.

† Ibid. Dec. 1837, p. 572.



DECORATIVE PAVEMENT TILES.



at Montbrison, and recording the following armorial bearings therein of certain old families of a district called Le Forez in the ci-devant Province of Le Lyonnais, viz.

1. Azure, semé of fleurs-de-lys or (for France ancient).

2. Gules, a dolphin finned (*pamé*) or (for Forez).

3. Or, a lion sable, a label of five points of the last (for Forez ancient, and Beaujeu).

4. Gules, an escarbuncle fleury or (for Navarre).

5. Barry of six, argent and azure (for Foudras).

6. Gules, a cross argent (for Savoy).

[Bonne de Bourbon, niece of the Countess of Forez, married in 1355 Aimé VI. Count of Savoy.]

7. Azure, three hemp-breakers argent, from a chief of the last a lion naissant gules (for Joinville).

8. Per fesse or and azure, a pale counterchanged, over all a bend gules.

[D'or à cinq points equipollés d'azur, brisé d'une bande de gueules (for Saint-Priest, cadet).]

9. Argent, a bend gules (for Leroy Chauvigny).

10. Vaire, a chief gules (for Urfé).

11. Argent, in chief a fesse nebulée sable (for Lavieu?).

12. Or, a cross gules (for the republic of Geneva?).

13. Bendy of six, argent and azure (for Coutançon?).

14. Gules, on a chief parted per fesse argent and azure, a pale counterchanged.

[De gueules au chef d'argent, à trois points equipollés d'azur (for Rochevaron).]

15. Per chevron, argent and sable.

[Chevronné d'argent et de sable (for Levis?).]

16. Quarterly, or and gules (for Chaugy, de Roussillon).

17. Argent, a chief bendy or and gules.

18. Per chevron argent and gules, a label of five points azure.

[Chevronné d'argent et de gueules, brisé en chef d'un lambel d'azur à cinq pendants.]

19. Or, a gonfanon gules, fringed vert (for Auvergne).

20. Gules, a chevron or, a chief vaire (for Feugerolles, cadet).

21. Paly, or and gules (for Barges?).

22. Barry of four, or and gules (for Chauvigny).

23. Quarterly, or and gules, a bordure sable charged with eight fleurs-de-lys or (for Chalençon).

24. Gules, a lion or, a label of five points azure (for Montfort).

25. Argent, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules, a label of five points of the last.

26. Bendy of six, or and azure, a bordure gules (for Burgundy ancient).

27. Azure, a bend argent doubly coticed potent counterpotent of sixteen pieces argent and azure (for Champagne).

28. Vaire, or and gules (for Beaufremont).

29. Or, a dolphin azure, crested, bearded, and eared gules (for Dauphiné).

30. Gules, a bend or (for Chalon).

31. Azure, six bezants, three, two, and one, a chief or (for Nangis-Brichanteau, and for the Counts of Diois and of Valentinois, surnamed Poitiers, who descended from a bastard of the Counts of Poitou).

32. Barry of six vairé or, and gules.

[Fascé vairé d'or et de gueules de six pieces.]

33. Argent, a castle gules.

34. Gules, three bars or, or argent, (for Polignac?).

35. Azure, a bend argent (for Esertines).

36. Quarterly, or and gules, a label of five points sable (for Chaugy, cadet).

37. Barry of six, argent and azure, over all a bendlet (*cotice*) gules.

38. Argent, a cross ancrée gules (for Vernouilles).

39. Chequy, or and gules, a bordure azure (for Ventadour, cadet).

40. Or, a fesse nebulée gules (for Chevrieres Mauvoisin).

41. Per chevron, argent and azure.

42. Bendy of six, argent and azure.

43. Or, a cross ancrée gules (for Cousan-Damas).

44. Quarterly, 1 and 4, per fesse or and gules (for Chavigny?) 2 and 3, per fesse or and azure (for Barges).

45. Or, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules (for Savoy ancient).

46. Gules, a castle triple-towered or (for Castile or Castelnau).

47. Barry of six, vairé gules, and or.

[Fascé, vairé de gueules et d'or de six pieces.]

48. Or, four pallets gules (for Aragon).

These arms are depicted on a pointed waggon-vaulted wooden ceiling of the large chamber above named, (once the chapter house at Montbrison,) and of which chamber a rude representation may be found in a small silk-bound MS. volume (No. 4325,) of our Harleian collection. They are disposed on 48 transverse bands, each having the same one coat repeated 20 times, so that altogether there are 960 shields, independently of an ornamental border of five-tailed dragons, and other fantastic animals. And, it is worthy of remark, these coats have been so arranged that no two fields of similar metal or colour are in contact; whereby heraldic confusion has not only been prevented, but, at the same time, such an harmoniously coloured effect has been produced as to be well worthy of imitation by modern decorators about to embellish any of the ceilings of our several baronial mansions.

Over the fireplace, now destroyed, were five escutcheons. The central one bore the arms of the province of Forez—Gules, a dolphin, finned or; the first to the right had the arms of Bourbon—Azure, semé of fleurs-de-lys or, over all a bend gules, impaling Forez; while on the second were the arms of France. On the first to the left were, quarterly, Forez and Dauphiné, impaling Bourbon; and on the second, Bourbon-Vendôme—Azure, semé of fleurs-de-lys or, over all a bend gules charged with three lioncels argent (not or, as La Mure says).

From these shields we conclude that the decoration of this hall may be attributed to the Jeanne de Bourbon who was Countess of Forez from 1373 till 1382. Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN,

May 22.

SOME years ago I applied to you for information respecting the plate of a fine Portrait of JOHN AUBREY, the Wiltshire Antiquary and Topographer, engraved by Bartolozzi, but never published. My application, which had reference to a *Memoir of Aubrey* I had then commenced for the Wiltshire Topographical Society, was unsuccessful in its results, as other-inquiries in many private quarters have since proved.

The *Memoir* alluded to is now printing, and will be published in June. Careful and extensive investigation and inquiry have enabled me to render it an interesting illustration, not only of the Life and Works of AUBREY, but also of the state of society in general, and especially of the literary circles, of the seventeenth century. In order to procure the most accurate accounts of Aubrey's writings, I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the present owner of one of his important manuscripts, but hitherto without success. The work referred to was designated "*Monumenta Britannica*," and is mentioned with commendation by Sir Richard Hoare (*Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. ii.), Gough (*British Topography*, vol. ii.), and other authors. It extended to four folio volumes, and in 1819 was in the possession of William Churchill, esq. of Henbury, Dorsetshire, to whom it had descended from Mr. Awasham Churchill, a wealthy London bookseller and publisher. Mr. William Churchill, his son, sold Henbury, and a part of his father's library by auction. Those who conducted the sale, and also the principal purchasers, are since dead, and I cannot learn from their representatives whether the "*Monumenta Britannica*" was amongst the articles sold. If not, it remained probably in the possession of William Churchill, esq. the younger, who resided in Hill Street, Berkeley Square. That gentleman's books and prints passed under his will to his cousin, Sir Charles Greville, who died a few years ago, and bequeathed his library to the present Earl of Warwick. His lordship, however, informs me that the *Monumenta* was not in the collection. I shall be glad if any of your numerous readers can afford me information respecting this valuable work, as I am not only very anxious to ascertain its safe keeping, but to put on record every tangible fact relating to the manuscripts and personal characteristics of John Aubrey: venturing to entertain a confident expectation that the memoir above referred to will prove that the Wiltshire Topographer and Antiquary is deserving the gratitude and esteem of all real lovers of literature.

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON.

VERSES BY KING JAMES THE FIRST ON THE DEATH OF HIS QUEEN.

THE following Verses on the death of Anne, Queen of James the First, occur in a book in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, marked "Directions for taking Inquests." They were either written by the Royal widower, or by some other person in his character. The words "Of Queen Annes death by his Ma^{tie}" occur, as printed, between the two pieces, though they would seem rather to belong to the first. The lines are now introduced to our readers, because it is not recollected that they are elsewhere to be found.

Anne, wilt thou goe and leave me here,
Oh ! doe not soe, my dearest deare ;
The sonnes departure clowdes the skye,
And thy departure makes me dye.

Thou canst not goe without my hart,
And that which is my chefest part ;
Soe with two harts thou shalbe gone,
And I shalbe lefte behind with none.

Butt if that thou wilt goe away,
Leave one hart with me to stay ;
Take myne ; lett thine with me for pledge remayne,
That thou maist quickly come againe.

Meane tyme my part shalbe to morne,
And tell the howres till thow retorne ;
Myne eyes shalbe but eyes to weepe,
And nether eyes to see nor slepe.

Of Queen Annes
death by his
Ma^{tie}.

The[e] to invyte the great God sent the star,
Whose frinds and nerest kynn good princes are ;
For, though they run the race of men and dye,
Death serves but to refyne their majestie.

So did the Queene from hence her court remove,
And left of earth to be enthroned above :
Thus she is chainged, not dead, noe good prince dyes,
But like the daye sonne, onely setts to rise.

It does not appear from the annals or correspondence of the period, that King James was particularly affected at his Queen's death. He was at the time absent at Newmarket, somewhat indisposed from the stone. Yet on the 19th, which was seventeen days after the Queen's death, and long before the funeral, he "tarried too long" at a horse-race, and thereby increased his indisposition.*

* Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I. vol. iii. pp. 531, 532 ; where, at p. 543, will be found a bibliographical list of the Poems, &c. published on the death of the Queen.

MR. URBAN, *Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 22.*

ALLOW me to lay before your readers the following authorities which go to establish that the Collar of SS. *as such*, that is to say, as distinguished from collars of livery granted to particular persons and on particular occasions, and appertaining to certain offices, belongs to the dignity and degree of a Knight.

I. Judge Doddridge, *Law of Nobility*, p. 123 (A.D. 1642). "And by the statute made anno 24 H. VIII. cap. 13, intituled 'An Act for Reformation of Apparell,' it was permitted for Knights to wear a collar of gold, named a collar of SS. *Essees*." The stat. is repealed by stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 25, s. 45—47, but this is immaterial so far as regards the collar of SS., because the proviso in question is declaratory only.

II. Ashmole, *Hist. of the Order of the Garter*, ch. vii. sec. 8. "But that the golden collar was the undoubted badge of a Knight, may be instanced by a multitude of examples, deduced from the monuments of persons of that degree in the reigns of Hen. VI. Ed. IV. Hen. VII. Hen. VIII. and since, and so justly and legally appropriate, that in the Act of Parliament made for the reformation of apparell there is a proviso entered that Knights notwithstanding might wear a gold collar of SS. though it hath grown out of fashion." And further on Ashmole says, "All such persons as are honoured with knighthood have allowed them collars of silver gilt."

III. Selden, in his *Titles of Honour*, part II. ch. v., after showing that the King in ancient times invested with collars of SS. those whom he created Esquires, says, "Yet also this kind of collar was heretofore the wearing of Knights also, as we see in the statutes of apparell." It is, however, necessary to observe that Esquires' collars were silver. Vid. *Camden Britan. Orders*, p. cxliii.

IV. Camden, in his *Remains*, speaks of the golden collar of SS. as belonging to Knights.

V. Milles, in his *Catalogue of Honour*, says, "In truth no evidence exists that the members of the Order of the Garter wore any collar at all

as Knights of the Garter, though they certainly wore golden collars in their character of Knights Bachelors and Knights Bannerets."

VI. In a letter of the heralds to the Earl of Holland, 29 June, 1527, MS. *Heralds' Coll. L. 2*, Founder's kin, they say, "So likewise were Knights (now called Bachelors) anciently known by their belts, their collar of SS. of gold," &c.

VII. Nisbet (*Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 87) says, "In latter times it was the peculiar fashion of Knights among us to wear golden collars composed of SS. . . . That the golden collar of SS. was the undeniable badge of a Knight may be instanced by many undeniable examples; and by King Hen. VIII. it was allowed that Knights might publicly wear a gold collar of SS."

VIII. Carter, in his *Analysis of Honour*, p. 28, says, "The Roman Knights were allowed to wear a chain of gold . . . which is by us yet imitated in the collar of SS." (A.D. 1655.)

IX. Ferne, in his *Glory of Generosity*, p. 103, after speaking of the collars of the Roman Knights, *torquati*, says, "The form and manner of this chaine is still remembered unto us by the collar of SS.;" and see p. 109. (A.D. 1586.)

X. Gwillim, *Heraldry*, part II. p. 110, also refers to the proviso of the statute of apparell, permitting Knights to wear a gold collar of SS.

Other authorities could be produced, but these suffice for the present. I have cited Judge Doddridge, Ashmole, Selden, Camden, Milles, the *College of Heralds*, 1627, Nisbet, Carter, Ferne, and Gwillim, and they are unanimous.

The question now arises, when and for what reason did that very remarkable badge of knighthood fall into disuse?

We have seen that Ashmole, who lived in the reign of Charles II. says that "it hath grown out of fashion;" and yet the same very high authority says that "all such persons as are honoured with Knighthood have allowed them collars of silver gilt." But I will trespass no longer on your patience.

Yours, &c. D. C. L.

MR. URBAN,

THE History of Banbury, by Mr. Alfred Beesley, a well laboured performance, completed in 1841, contains in pp. 178—186 a detailed account of the battle fought near that town on the 25th July, 1469, at "a place called Hedgecote, upon the grounds of a gentleman called Clarell,"* and which place another authority identifies with Danesmoor.†

The best original narrative of all the circumstances is that incorporated in Hall's Chronicle; but the chronicle which has received the name of Warkworth,‡ and which has been printed at the expense of the Camden Society, contains a list of the distinguished persons slain, which also occurs (derived from the same source,) in Leeland's Collectanea and in Stowe's Chronicle. The passage is as follows:

"Robyne of Riddesdale came uppon the Walschemenne in a playne byyond Banbury toune, and ther thei faughte strongly togedere, and there was the Erle of Pembroke taken, and his brother withe hym, and two m^l. Walschemenne slayne, and so the Walschmen lost the felde, the xxvj. day of Juyll the same yere. The names of the gentylmen that were slayne of Walsche party in the same batelle—

- (1.) Sere Rogere Vaghan knyghte.
- (2.) Herry Organ sonne and heyre.
- (3.) Thomas Aprozshere Vaghan squyere.
- (4.) William Harbarde, of Breknocke, squyere.

* Historical Fragment, published by Hearne.

† "prelium ad Hegecote, seu Danysmore, prope Banburiam." MS. Tanner, Bodl. 2, fol. 104, v°.

‡ This Work of the Camden Society having been repeatedly noticed in your pages, and never but to some good purpose, on points of historical curiosity, I append the following references, finding that the new book called "The Chronicles of the White Rose" does not render such reference unnecessary, as, for instance, in p. 111 of that book, "the forest of Dean" is still uncorrected, and "Ulnay" is still Olney, instead of Honiley.

Dec. 1839, p. 614. Review.

Jan. 1840, p. 38. On the marriage of Edward IV. at Grafton.

Nov. 1840, p. 489. Picture of Sir John Donne and his wife.

Oct. 1844, p. 376. The battle of Barnet.

Feb. 1845, p. 144. Settlement of the Crown, in 1460 and in 1470.

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(5.) Watkyn Thomas, sonne to Roger Vaghan.

(6.) Yvan ap Jhon of Merwyke.

(7.) Davy ap Jankyn of Lymmeryke.

(8.) Harry Done ap Pikton.

(9.) John Done of Kydwelle.

(10.) Ryse ap Morgon ap Ulston.

(11.) Jankyn Perot ap Scottesburgh.

(12.) John Encand of Penbrokeschire, and

(13.) Jhon Contour of Herforde.

And of the North party ther was slayne (1.) sere Harry Latymere, sonne and heyre to the lord Latymere, (2.) sere Rogere Pygot knyghte, (3.) James Conyas, sonne and heyre to sere Jhon Conyas knyght, (4.) Oliver Audley squyere, (5.) Thomas Wakes sonne and heyre, (6.) William Mallerye squyere, and many other comyners, &c.

§ The writer of Warkworth's Chronicle, whose frequent inaccuracy is as remarkable as the general curiosity of the contents of his pages, had just before stated that the Insurrection in Yorkshire had been headed by "sere William Conyars, knyghte, whiche called hymself Robyne of Riddesdale:" in which passage are two errors, as Sir John Conyers is meant, and the title of Robin of Riddesdale was not assumed by him, but by another leader of the party, whose real baptismal name was Robin, or Robert, and his surname Hilliard. This is distinctly stated by Hall, and by Holinshed, Stowe, &c. The Editor of the Chronicles of the White Rose, however, has kept himself quite in the dark on the matter. In p. 110, he suggests that the name was first assumed by Robert Huldurne, the leader of the rioters at York, and afterwards by "Sir William Conyers;" but he neglected to pursue a clue which he possessed (p. 25), to the real person, Robert Hilliard. Mr. Beesley in his History of Banbury terms "Robin of Redesdale" a moss-trooper, supposing him, it may be presumed, to have come from the Northumbrian marches. The name of Redesdale must have been thence derived, to all appearance; but Robin himself was of Winestead, near Patrington, in Holderness, by the banks of the Humber. He was of knightly descent, and afterwards attained that degree, at the coronation of Richard III. His father, Sir Robert Hilliard, was killed on the Lancastrian side at the battle of Towton: hence, perhaps, had resulted a forfeiture, and this may possibly have influenced the character of the son. He was the lineal ancestor of Sir Robert Hildyard, a colonel in the army of King Charles the First, and whose loyalty was rewarded, at the Restoration, with a baronetcy, which became extinct in 1814.

The editor of the recent volume entitled "The Chronicles of the White Rose of York," (noticed in your Review, March, p. 276,) has preferred the version of these names in Leland's Collectanea to the preceding. He says, "The spelling of Warkworth in these names is so faulty, that it is only by means of Leland's transcript* that several are intelligible. Leland supplies: Morgan for Organ; ap Richard for Aprossehere; Harison ap Pikton, for Harry Done ap Pikton; and John Everard for John Eneand." But this preference is ill-placed, for it happens that in no one case is Leland's version right, and it is evident that his variations arose only from mistranscription, and not from intentional alteration.

The aforesaid editor was evidently unaware of another and fuller list of those slain at Hedgecote field, which is preserved by William of Worcester, and which I will now append, marking the parties which occur in Warkworth's Chronicle with the same numbers as before.

(Itin. Will. de Worcestre, p. 120.)

Apud Heggecote feld prope Banbery de nobilibus et generosis hominibus occisis per exercitum comitis Warwici de gentibus borealibus regni Angliæ.

Dominus Herbert comes Pembroke.

Sir Richard Herbert chevalier.

Ric. Herbert bastard arm.

Johannes Ap-Williem, frater domini Herbert—in Francia.

(3.) Thomas Ap-roger, frater domini Herbert, arm.

(2.) Johannes Ogan, filius Henrici Hogan chevalier et ejus heres.

Willelmus Norman, consanguineus domini Herbert, arm. Fuit in Francia.

(9.) Henr. Don de Kedwelly: fuit in Francia: filius Ewen Don.

(8.) Henricus Don de Pyrton.

(12.) Johannes Eynam de Pembroke-shyre. Fuit in Francia cum domino Ebor.

Thomas Barry, de necessariis domini Herbert de Wentys lond.

Thomas Lewys de Chepstow arm.

(4.) William Havard de Brekenok arm. Lewys Havard de eadem arm.

Thomas Havard de Brekenec arm.

Willelmus Morgan de Brekenec.

Walterus Morgan de Brekenec.

Walterus Morgan de eadem.

* This is even entered as an axiom in the Index: "Leland's Transcript necessary to read the names in Warkworth's Chronicle, 111."

Henricus Morgan de Brekinoc.

Willelmus Herbert, bastardus frater domini Herbert, fuit occisus Bristollic in crastino Sancti Jacobi.

Thomas Glys, gent.

Hoskyn Hervy de Kedwelly arm. Fuit in Francia cum Griffyth Don.

Meredith ap Gwyllyn de Kedwelly.

Thomas Huntlee de Guentyslond arm. Fuit in Francia cum duce Ebor.

Et quamplures alii de validioribus gentibus Wallie ad minimum [*lege numerum*] 168 vel circa.

Mem. de numero, quod de Angliis gentibus borealis partis Angliæ apud Heggecot felde occisi fuerunt ad numerum ut dicitur circa 1500.

Quorum filii dominorum Latymer, Fitzhuc, Dudley.

Mem. quod Thomas Herbert, frater senior domini Herebert, fuit in Francia, qui . . . obiit apud Troye, squer for the body, fuit in guerra Franciæ cum Ricardo duce Ebor. et Portugallie cum 300 hominibus, et fuit cum duce Gloucestræ similiter tempore nune mortis apud Beye [Bury St. Edmund's].

Willelmus Herbert Ab-Norman fuit in guerra Franciæ sub Mattheo Gough, locum tenens de Penigela.

It will not be unknown to many of your readers that Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick has undertaken the task of editing Lewys Dwnn's Visitation of Wales, to be printed for the Welsh MSS. Society. The first volume is now just brought to a close, and, at my request, Sir Samuel has favoured me with some notes upon the names of those slain at Banbury, which I am inclined to think may be acceptable to historical inquirers, and I therefore request insertion for them in your pages.

It will be right in the first place to make a few remarks upon their leader, the Earl of Pembroke, as it will be found that the persons mentioned consist in great measure of his immediate relatives and dependants. William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke of his name, was the son of Sir William ap Thomas, of Rhaglan castle, by Gwladus, or Gladys, daughter of Sir David Gam, knight banneret, who was slain at Agincourt. He was summoned to Parliament as Lord Herbert of Gower, in 1462; and so much was he in favour with King Edward the Fourth, that in 1465 his heir was married at Windsor to the Lady Mary Wydvile, the Queen's sister, made a knight by the King, and created Lord

of Dunster.* In 1468 North Wales was invaded by Jasper Tudor, the Lancastrian Earl of Pembroke. He was defeated by Sir Richard Herbert, Lord Herbert's brother, and after a long siege the latter reduced the castle of Haddlech, which had been garrisoned by the Lancastrians. For this success † William Lord Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke on the 27th of May, 1469. This was only two months before the fatal encounter at Banbury, which cost him his life. The precise circumstances under which this last event happened are variously related by the chroniclers. William of Worcester's list includes, as we have seen, the names of the Earl of Pembroke and his brother, among those slain at the battle. In the chronicle which has received the name of Hearne's Fragment, it is stated, that "the lord Herbert" was slain at Hedgecote field, and that Sir Richard was brought to Northampton and beheaded there. In Warkworth's Chronicle his fate is mixed up with that of the Earl of Rivers—

"And at that tyme was the lorde Ryvers takene, and one of his sonnes, in the

* "... Septembris factum est matrimonium apud Wyndesore inter filium et heredem domini Herberd et Mariam sororem reginæ Elizabethæ, ac inter juvenem dominum de Lysle et filiam ejusdem domini Herberd. Fecitque dominus Rex dictum heredem Herberd militem, et creavit eum dominum de Dunstarre, ad secretam displicentiam comitis Warrwici et magnatum terræ." (Will. Worcester Annales, p. 506.) Dugdale is quite wrong respecting this marriage, in supposing that it took place after the death of the Lady Katharine Plantagenet, to whom the same person (then Earl of Huntingdon, having exchanged the earldom of Pembroke for that dignity in 1479,) was contracted in marriage in 1483. He quotes an original covenant in the possession of Sir Thomas Herbert, and (supposing the date to have been 1483, instead of 1484 as he has made it,) the agreement was that the Earl of Huntingdon should marry the Lady Katharine before Michaelmas then ensuing, an arrangement which we must suppose to have been frustrated by King Edward's death on the 9th of April. Instead of dying "in her tender years," Katharine, who became Countess of Devon, was the longest-lived of all the daughters of Edward the Fourth.

† Will. Worcester. Annales, p. 517.

forest of Dene [*lege* Whittlebury, i. e. at Grafton], and brought to Northampton, and the erle of Penbroke and sere Richard Herbarde his brother were beheaded at Northampton, all iiij. by the commaundement of the duke of Clarence and the erle of Warwyke; and Thomas Harbarde was slayne at Brystow, &c."

—and it seems to have been from the similar tragedy performed upon the Earl of Rivers and Sir John Wodevyle at Northampton, that the name of that town was introduced.‡ Hall's account is more precise;—he states that the Earl of Pembroke and his brother were taken and brought to Banbury, where with other gentlemen to the number of ten, who were likewise taken in the battle, they lost their heads: and that this is the true account is proved by the Earl's will, which has a very interesting addition,§ written with his own hand, and dated July 27, the day after the conflict. That day, according to Esc. 9 Edw. IV. no. 21, was his last.||

A tradition is mentioned by Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Craven, and introduced by Wordsworth in his "White Doe of Rylstone," that John Clappeham esquire, the "servaunte to the erle of Warwycke," who turned the fortune of the battle, beheaded the Earl of Pembroke with his own hands in the church porch of Banbury. Wordsworth is describing the ruins of Bolton Priory—

Pass, pass who will, yon chantry door,
And, through the chink in the fractured floor,

‡ Polydore Vergil is especially incorrect in his account of the event at Banbury. He has divided the battle into two. He makes the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick present; and he states that Earl Ryvers and his son were among the slain.

§ This may be seen in Dugdale's Baronage, and in Collins's Peerage.

|| "The Inquisition taken shortly after saith, that he dyed upon Thursday next ensuing the festival of St. James the Apostle: which Saint's day falls out upon the 25 of July: so that 'tis like he was beheaded about three or four days after the Battel." Thus Dugdale: but the almanac for the year 1469 is readily reconstructed, and the exact day ascertained. As Easter Sunday then fell on April 2, St. James's day, July 25, was a Tuesday, and the Thursday after was consequently July 27.

Look down, and see a griesly sight,—
A vault where the bodies are buried upright !
There, face by face, and hand by hand,
The Claphams and Mauleverers stand ;
And in his place, among son and sire,
Is John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,
A valiant man, and a man of dread,
In the ruthless wars of the White and Red,
Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury
church, [porch !
And smote off his head on the stones of the

Sir Richard Herbert, the Earl of Pembroke's brother, is little less celebrated in Welsh story than the Earl himself. He was a man of gigantic stature, and was no less famous for his valour. In Hall's chronicle it is related that "the earle of Pembroke did right valiantlie, and so likewise did his brother sir Richard Herbert, in so much that, with his polax in his hand, he twice by fine force passed through the battell of his adversaries, and without anie hurt or mortall wound returned." And again, that, above all, "great mone was made for that noble and hardie gentleman, sir Richard Herbert, being able for his goodlie personage and high valiancie to have served the greatest prince in christendome." The native poet, Lewis Glyn Cothi, has also commemorated his loyalty, his personal qualities, and that he kept an excellent house ;* and Lord Herbert of Chirbury, in the early part of his own memoirs, has enlarged upon the traditional stories of his fame. His residence was at Coldbrook, near Abergavenny, where his male descendants remained until the year 1709 ;† and his monumental effigy still exists in the church of that town,‡ with King Edward's livery collar around his neck. Both William Lord Herbert of Rhaglan and Sir Richard, and also Sir Roger Vaughan, were on the side of Edward IV. at the battle of Mortimer's Cross.§

From Worcestre's list it appears that there were also two other Her-

berts that lost their lives at this time, Richard Herbert esquire, a bastard, and William Herbert a bastard brother of the Earl, killed at Bristol.

The bastards of the Herberts were men of no little importance. The Earl himself had two recorded by genealogists, Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, whose son William became the first Earl of the second (and present) race, and Sir William Herbert, of Troy, near Monmouth. As Sir Richard of Ewyas died a Knight in 2 Hen. VIII. he could not be the esquire mentioned by William of Worcestre.

Of William Herbert, mentioned by the same writer as having been slain at Bristol on the morrow of St. James, which was July 26, the very day that his brothers suffered at Banbury, it may be remarked that he is evidently the same person who is mentioned again in the last paragraph of the quotation as "William Herbert ap Norman," and that it was possibly through the same connection that William Norman, the seventh on the list, claimed kin with his lord. This William Herbert, we are told, had served in the wars of France, as had William Norman. His death is mentioned in Warkworth's Chronicle, but with another Christian name, "and Thomas Harbarde was slayne at Bristow." The occurrence is also recorded by a Bristol chronicler, but without any Christian name.

"A.D. 1469, 9 Edw. IV. one of the lord Herbert his brothirn was slayn at Bristowe, at Seynt James his tyde."¶

Of Thomas Herbert, whom Worcestre also mentions, it may be noticed that he survived his brother the Earl, who made him the guardian of his heir ; but that, unless his MS. was misread, Worcestre was wrong in describing him as the senior brother.

We will now proceed to the other names in the order of their numbers.

1. Sir Roger Vaughan was a half-brother of the Earl, being the third son of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Bradwardine, co. Hereford, (who was slain together with his father-in-law Sir

¶ Epitaph at Abergavenny ; Coxe's Monmouthshire, p. 189.

¶ Seyer's Memoirs of Bristol, 4to. 1820, ii. 193, quoting "Rob. Ric."

* Poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi, 1837, 8vo. p. 65.

† Coxe's Monmouthshire, p. 190.

‡ The upper portion of the figure is engraved, *ibid.* p. 128. It appears that, though the Earl his brother desired by his last codicil to be buried at Abergavenny, his son preferred the fulfilment of his previous intention, to be interred at Tintern abbey.

§ Itin. W. de Worcestre, p. 328.

David Gam at Agincourt,) by the aforesaid Gladys. Sir Roger the son was of Tretour, co. Brecon. But the writer of Warkworth's Chronicle was wrong in reporting this his very first name among the dead at Banbury. In the Poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi (p. 24) is one addressed to Sir Roger Vaughan, inciting him to revenge the death of his brothers slain at that place; and in fact he was reserved for a similar fate to that which had befallen his near relations. In 1471, "Roger Vaughan, that had been sent by King Edward into Wales, anon after Teukesburie field, (being a man of great power in that countrie,) to intrap and surprise by some secret sleight the earle of Penbroke, [Jaspar Tudor,] the said earle being thereof advertised, tooke the same Roger, and without delay stroke off his head." (Hall's Chronicle.) His name will not be found in William of Worcestre's list of the slain at Banbury.

2. The son and heir of Sir Henry Wgan, or Wogan,—altered to Organ in Warkworth's Chronicle, to Morgan by Leland, and to Ogan and Hogan by Worcestre,—was according to the latter authority named John. William of Worcestre in another place thus mentions both father and son:

"Sir Herry Ogan chevalier fuit in Francia, de Pembrokeshyre, et maritavit filium Willelmi Thomas chevalier; qui Sir John Ogan chevalier obiit apud Banbury-felde." (Itin. p. 118.)

Sir Harry Wgan was of Wiston, co. Pembroke; and his wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir William ap Thomas of Rhaglan, and a sister of the Earl of Pembroke. John Wgan was therefore a nephew of the Earl.

3. Thomas ap Rhosser, of Hergest, on the confines of Hereford and Radnorshires, was the second son of Sir Rhosser or Roger Vaughan, slain at Agincourt. Lewys Glyn Cothi composed two elegies on his fall at Banbury. See his Poems, pp. 16, 20, and an English translation of one of them in the History of Banbury, p. 185.

4. "William Harbarde, of Breknocke, squyere." According to William of Worcestre, this was not a Herbert but a Havard, and he mentions two others of the same name and place.

5. "Watkin Thomas, sonne to

Roger Vaughan." This probably meant Watkin ap Thomas ap Rhosser, and therefore son of No. 3: but Watkin, as well as his uncle Sir Roger (No. 1), is not named by William of Worcestre, and like him appears really to have escaped. In the seventh Poem of Lewis Glyn Cothi, which is one of the elegies on Thomas ap Rhosser, Watkin his eldest son is complimented, before it concludes, as the worthy successor of the warlike race; and the poems x. and xi. are directly addressed to "Walcyn Vychan, o Herast," urging him to avenge his father's death. It must here be remarked that the compiler of the pedigree prefixed to the Poems has made a serious error in his last generation. The poem No. xiii. is evidently addressed to the three sons of Thomas ap Rhosser, but their names are placed in the pedigree as sons of his nephew Sir Thomas Vaughan, of Tretour. That last generation should therefore be struck out altogether.

Who No. 6 was does not immediately appear. The xxxi. poem of Lewis Glyn Cothi is addressed to Ieuan ab Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Morgan: and it is possible "Merwyke" may be a corruption of Mareddydd or Meredith; but the person addressed by the poet was perhaps the Lancastrian ancestor of Sir John Wynn, mentioned in the "History of the Gwedir Family."

7. David ap Jenkin was a second-cousin of the Earl of Pembroke, his father Jenkin ap Howell being the son of Howell ap Gwillim, an elder brother of Thomas ap Gwillim, the father of Sir William ap Thomas. He married Margaret daughter and coheir of Thomas Huntley esquire, and his father-in-law appears to have shared his fate, for his name occurs in William of Worcestre's list. I have not been able to ascertain what was meant, or concealed, under the designation "of Lymmeryke:" but the seat of this branch of the Herbert family was at Treowen near Monmouth. In the posterity of William ap John, alias Jones, the great-grandson of David ap Jenkin, the family name settled into Jones, and the race still exists in the male line, having removed its residence to Lanarth Court. A pedigree of the whole tree will be found in Williams's

History of Monmouthshire, 1796, Appx. No. LXIV.

8 and 9. Harry and John Dwnn were brothers, sons of Griffith Dwnn, who captured the sieur de Gaucourt in the wars of France, and of whose retinue William of Worcester* has preserved the following muster:

Homines lanceati Gryffith Don armigeri apud captionem domini Gaucourt.

Johannes Mabbe de Kedwellylond.
Johannes Whyte.
Galfridus Doore.
Geoffrey Harflete.
Johannes Davy.
Johannes Gryffyth.
Howel ap Gryffyth.
Davy frater ejus.
Jevan de Vavres.
— Ragland.

Gryffyth Don habuit 3 filios in Francia: Robertus Don, non maritavit; Henricus Don—in Francia—maritavit filiam Sir Roger Vaghan chevaleri, et mortuus [est] apud Banbury-felde; tertius filius minor Johannes Don, qui maritavit filiam domini de Hastingys chamberleyn regis.

Harry Dwnn was of Picton, co. Pembroke, (misprinted Pyrton, in Will. of Worcester), and he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Harry Wgan, and was therefore brother-in-law to John Wgan (No. 2), and by marriage another nephew of the Earl of Pembroke.

John Dwnn was of Kydweli, co. Carmarthen, and married Elizabeth Hastings, sister (not, as Worcester says, daughter) of the Lord Chamberlain to King Edward IV. This is the couple represented in the highly curious picture at Chiswick House, which I described in your Magazine for Nov. 1840, p. 489, and respecting which Sir S. R. Meyrick had the kindness to furnish some further elucidation in your number for January last, p. 38.

10. Rhys ap Morgan, of Bwlston, co. Pembroke (instead of *ap Ulston*).

11. Jenkin Perot, of Scotsborough, co. Pembroke, near Tenby. According to Lewys Dwnn, Jankin Perot was of Warwick, and second son of Sir William Perot, of Scotsborough, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Harry Wgan; and in the Dwnn pedigree he states that Annes, the sole heiress of Harry Dwnn (No. 8.) was

married to ——— Perot, of Scotsborough.

12. Sir S. R. Meyrick suggests that Eneand is a corruption of Eneon, which name occurs in the pedigrees of Pembroke-shire. By Worcester the name is written Eynam.

13. "John Contour" is John Cantor, i. e. the chanter or precentor, of the church of Hereford.

To carry the balance even, I append also some brief references to the names of the North-country party.

1. Sir Harry Latimer. Leland, in describing the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, says, "There lyith buried (as some saye) in the west end of our Lady Chapell one of the Nevilles lord Latemer, slayne at Edgecote field by Banbury (as some suppose), but there is neither tombe nor scripture seene. This was Sir Henry Neville, soone and heire of George Neville lord Latemer; but he was never Lord, for he dyed before his father." Hall relates that he was killed in a skirmish that took place the night before the general battle.

2. Sir Roger Pigot was of Melmerby, near Ripon.

3. James, son and heir of Sir John Conyers, of Hornby, co. York. Sir John himself was the principal commander of the Northern men.

4. Oliver Dudley esquire (*not Audley*), was a son of John lord Dudley, K.G. He was brother-in-law of No. 1, having married a daughter of George lord Latimer by lady Elizabeth Beauchamp, daughter of Richard Earl of Warwick. The correctness of the information given to Leland (as above stated) is proved by the will of Elizabeth lady Latimer, in which she desires to be buried "between my natural-born son Harrie Latimer and Oliver Dudley late my son-in-law. (Testamenta Vetusta, p. 358.)

5. Sir Thomas Wake was a gentleman of the privy chamber, and of the council to King Edward IV. and from his possessions and influence has been called "the great Wake." From Roger, who eventually became his son and heir, are descended the Wakes, Baronets, of Clevedon, co. Somerset.

6. William Malory esquire was of Studley Royal near Ripon, in right of his wife, Douse, daughter of Sir William Tempest.

* Itin. p. 118.

Besides these, William of Worcestre mentions among the slain of the Northern party the son of Lord Fitz-hugh. If he fell also, the field must be considered a very fatal one to the leaders of both sides. Hall describes the captains of the Northern men as "Henrie sonne to the lord Fitz-Hugh and sir Henrie Neville, sonne and heire to the lord Latimer, the one being nephue and the other cousinegermane to the erle of Warwike. Although (it is added) these yong gentlemen bare the names of capteins yet they had a governour, that was sir John Coniers, a man of such courage and valiantnesse, as few are to be found in his daies within the North parts."

Henry lord Fitz-hugh, who perhaps was at this time absent from England on his pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, on which he started in 1468, married Lady Alice Neville, one of the Earl of Warwick's sisters, and was succeeded by his son Richard.

Sir Henry Neville was the son of George lord Latimer, one of the Earl of Warwick's uncles.

But Sir John Conyers himself was by marriage as nearly related to the Earl of Warwick, for he had married Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Neville, lord Fauconberg, and Earl of Kent. He subsequently, in the reign of Richard III. was elected a Knight of the Garter. His eventual son and heir William was summoned to Parliament by Henry VIII. and the barony thus created is now vested in the Duke of Leeds.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

Wirksworth,
March 15.

THE following continuation of the list of some of the writers in the Quarterly Review brings down the series to the third index. In a future communication I shall conclude these imperfect and desultory notices. I shall then also avail myself of the corrections which have been kindly made by your correspondents, and point out some other articles in the Review the authorship of which I have ascertained since the former catalogues were published. I may just repeat that the object of these papers is two-fold, to impart as well as to obtain informa-

tion; I shall therefore be much obliged by any corrections or additions that may be made to these collections.

Yours, &c. T. P.

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Art. 5, p. 469. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

"The paper upon Bunyan is by Sir Walter Scott. He has not observed, and I, when I wrote the life, had forgotten, that the complete design of a

Pilgrim's Progress is to be found in Lucian's *Hermotimus*. Not that Bunyan saw it there, but that the obvious allegory had presented itself to Lucian's mind as well as to many others." Vide Southey's Letter to Sir E. Brydges in his *Autobiography*.

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Art. 2, p. 52. Uneducated Poets. By J. W. Croker.

Art. 4, p. 415. Townson's Practical Discourses. By Rev. J. J. Blunt.

Art. 5, p. 438. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials. By Sir W. Scott.

"This was the last piece of criticism which came from the pen of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Pitcairn has since completed his work in four quarto vols, published under the auspices of the Bannatyne Club, of which Sir Walter Scott was founder and President." Vide Scott's *Misc. Prose Works*, vol. xxi. p. 199.

Art. 8, p. 261. Political State of the Brit. Empire. By J. W. Croker?

Art. 8, p. 554. Parliamentary Reform. The author of the Great Metropolis says this article was written by Lord Dudley.

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MR. URBAN, *London, April 28.*


I HAVE lately read with much pleasure Messrs. Irby and Mangles's "Travels in Egypt and Nubia, Syria and Asia Minor" (London, 1823), which I have found to be plainly written, and the descriptions given with great accuracy.

I have, however, noticed one passage which is so extremely erroneous that I trust you will excuse my pointing out the mistake, and at the same time adding, in a few words, my correction of it. These travellers, at p. 514, describing some ruins near a place called Ayash, in a sandy bay of Asia Minor (not far from the river Latmus), and close to the sea shore, those of "a large Christian church," state with regard to the latter, "the side walls are mostly fallen, but over the door in front a cross is sculptured in relief, thus:



and some visitor has scratched near it a flag on a staff, probably a banner imprinted by some Crusader."

Now what these authors call "a banner," or "a flag on a staff," is, I submit, merely the Greek letter A, or alpha, and the figure  on the right hand of the cross, concerning which they do not venture any conjecture, is also another Greek letter, in fact an ω , or omega. Hence the diagram signifies the Grecian cross, with A and Ω imprinted on each side of it. This sculpture is then clearly the work of some Greek Christians, and has in early times been placed over the door of the church. Indeed the same device, i. e. a cross with the letters A and Ω , alpha and omega, is not unfrequent in the catacombs and primeval Christian remains of Italy, Sicily, &c.

No doubt can arise that this is the true interpretation of these two figures; because,  being indisputably the ancient rectangular form of the ω , consequently, if A were the banner of a

Crusader, what connexion could it possibly have with the ω ? But by the letters denoting α and ω the device is at once explained as alpha and omega; and in proof of the correctness of my statement I beg to refer you to p. 35 of the *Prolegomena in Siciliae Vet. Inscript.* à G. L. Castello, Panorm. 1784, where Λ is given as a form of the Greek letter A, and ω at p. 47 of the same work is also shown to be an omega, Ω .

I will only add in further illustration of this flag-like A, that an inscription to Hercules, discovered at Corbridge in Northumberland, has an exactly similar shaped alpha. It is engraven in plate N. 35, CVI. and described at p. 247, of Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, edit. Lond. 1732. This last monument is of considerable interest, since Greek inscriptions have very rarely been found in England.

Yours, &c. ARCHÆOLOGUS.

WERE THREE CROWNS THE ANCIENT ARMS OF IRELAND?

(With a Plate.)

THE accompanying Plate has been obligingly lent us by Mr. Sainthill, from a very handsome and interesting volume printed, but not published, in the year 1844.*

The question which we have prefixed to this article has been affirmatively supported by the Rev. Richard Butler (by whom it was originally proposed), by the learned Irish numismatist Dr. A. Smith,† and by Mr. Sainthill himself; we are obliged to admit, not entirely to our satisfaction; but the inquiry is an interesting one, and deserving of further investigation.

Some old writers have attached other meanings to the three crowns which appear on certain Irish coins.

Fynes Moryson, when enumerating the old coins which circulated in Ireland, says, "Also they had silver groats, called Cross-Keale Groats, stamped with the Pope's triple crown; and these groats were either sent hither of old by the Popes, or for the honour of them had their stamp set upon them."‡

Dr. Smith also suggests that the three crowns were relinquished as the arms of Ireland by Henry VIII. probably because they were mistaken for the Papal arms; and supported the vulgar notion that the Pope was the sovereign of Ireland, and the King of England merely the lord under him. That such an opinion prevailed, appears from a letter of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to Henry VIII. in 1540:—"And we thinke that they that be of the Irisherie wolde more gladder obey your Highnes by the name of King of this your lande, than by the name of Lorde thereof; having had heretofore a folisshe opinyon amonges them, that the Bisschope of Rome should be King of the same; for extirpating whereof we think it righte, under your Highness pardon, that by authority of Parliament, it shulde be ordeyned that your Majesty, your heirs, and successors, shulde be named Kings of this lande."

Sir James Ware considered the three crowns "as denoting the three

* "An Olla Podrida of Scraps, Numismatic, Antiquarian, and Literary. By Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon." Royal 8vo. The volume contains, in a collected form, a series of contributions made by its author to various magazines and journals, addresses to societies and public bodies, original letters and documents, &c. &c. It is at once numismatic, antiquarian, heraldic, topographical, and genealogical; but chiefly numismatic. Its most important feature perhaps is a more complete catalogue of the productions of the ancient mint of Exeter than has been previously compiled. The series is nearly continuous from the beginning of the tenth century to the reign of Edward I. and is illustrated by eight plates, engraved from the very accurate drawings of Dr. A. Smith. The volume contains many other matters of much curiosity, but too miscellaneous in their character to be here particularized.

† In the 19th volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*.

‡ Moryson's *Itinerary*, part 1, book 3, p. 284, London, folio, 1617.

kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland," an opinion in which Simon concurred.

Dr. Aquilla Smith pronounces that neither of these opinions is correct; adding, "it is a very remarkable circumstance that this device, the meaning of which the learned research of Sir James Ware failed to discover, has, after the lapse of nearly four centuries since its introduction on the coins, been proved to be the arms of Ireland. This highly interesting discovery was made by the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Trim; and I am much indebted to that learned gentleman for the following summary of the evidence which he has collected.

"Mr. Butler is of opinion, that the three crowns were the arms of Ireland from the time of Richard II. to the time of Henry VII. for the following reasons:

"1st. Richard II. granted to Robert de Vere, permission to bear as his arms, so long as he should be Lord of Ireland, three crowns within a bordure. (*Quamdiu vixerit et terram et dominium prædictum habuerit. Pat. 9 R. II.*)

"2nd. At Henry the Fifth's funeral, on the first car were emblazoned the ancient arms of England; on the second, those of France and England, quarterly; on the third, those of France; and on the fourth, three crowns on a field azure, which, although erroneously ascribed by Monstrelet, who gives this description, to King Arthur, were more probably the arms of Henry's great lordship of Ireland.

"3rd. The crown first appears on the first distinct and separate coinage for Ireland, issued according to an Act of Parliament in 1460, declaring the independence of Ireland, and enacting that it should have a proper coin, separate from the coin of England. (*Simon, App. V. which is dated 23 Hen. VI. but should be 38 Hen. VI.*)

"4th. The three crowns appear on the Irish coins of Edward IV. Richard III and Henry VII.; they are unknown to the English coinage: and when Henry VIII. assumed the harp as the arms of Ireland they appear no more.

"5th. On the only silver coins on

which the three crowns occur, they appear, as the harp does afterwards, on the reverse; the obverse bearing the arms of England; and when the legend '*Dominus Hybernie*' is on the coin, it is on the same side with the three crowns, as it is afterwards on the same side with the harp.

"6th. That these crowns are borne, not in a shield, but 'upon a cross,' is no objection to their being armorial bearings, as the harp was never borne on a shield, except on some coins of Queen Elizabeth, who, instead of one harp, bore three in her coinage of 1561; as Edward IV. bore sometimes one and sometimes three crowns. But that the three crowns were sometimes inclosed within a shield, is a fact which is incontestibly proved by a small copper coin, two specimens of which were found at Trim, and another had been previously discovered at Claremont, near Dublin; the latter is in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's.

"7th. In 1483, Thomas Gulmole, gentleman, 'Master and Worker of the Money of Silver, and Keeper of the Exchanges in the Cities of Devlyn (Dublin) and Waterford,' was bound by indenture to make two sorts of monies; one called a penny, with the King's arms on one side, upon a cross trefoiled on every end, and with this inscription '*Rex Anglie et Francie*;' and on the other side, *the arms of Ireland* upon a cross, with this scripture, '*D'ns Hibernie*.*' Some device must, therefore, have been as fully established as the arms of Ireland, as the fleurs-de-lis and the lions were established as the King's arms. What were these arms, if they were not the three crowns? If we admit that the three crowns were the arms of Ireland, we have no difficulty about this indenture and this coinage. If we deny it, the frequent appearance of the crowns on the Irish coins is still to be accounted for; we have to seek for the arms of Ireland, and to wonder at the total loss of all coins, in a rich and singularly varied coinage, which bear the stamp of the national heraldic bearings."

Such is Dr. Smith's statement of

* Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, vol. ii. p. 376, second edition.

Mr. Butler's argument, but the reasons assigned are liable to various objections, as for example,—

1st. The arms granted by King Richard II. to his favourite Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, viz. Azure, three crowns or within a bordure argent, are not stated in the patent to be allusive to Ireland, but were granted to him personally, for his life;* and their origin was probably this. The King himself had assumed the arms of Edward the Confessor, which he impaled with his own, placing them first; and he granted the same, with various differences, to his kinsman of the blood royal. Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, bore them with a bordure argent; John Holland, Duke of Exeter, with a label of three points argent; one of the Beauforts with a border gobonée argent and azure; and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, without any known distinction.† In the same spirit, it is probable, King Richard granted to his favourite what were considered the arms of Saint Edmund the King, differed (as in the Duke of Surrey's case) with a bordure argent. These arms of St. Edmund had long been employed as part of the royal insignia. They were borne, with those of St. George and St. Edward, in the army of King Edward the First; and all three, together with those of the King, the Earl Marshal, the Constable, and the Lord Clifford (to whom the fortress was entrusted), were placed on the turrets of the castle of Carlawerock after its capture.‡

2nd. As to the banners borne at the funeral of Henry the Fifth, Mr. Butler ventures to assume that the fourth is "erroneously ascribed by Monstrelet

to King Arthur;" and then proceeds to the conclusion that it more probably represented the arms of Henry's great lordship of Ireland. But this example also is to be illustrated by means of comparison. Henry the Fifth's great seal (the most beautiful of the whole royal series of England) displays, among its numerous devices, these two coats, held by angels, the cross flory and martlets, and the three crowns (two and one). These coats we would assign (as before) to the two royal Saints, Edward and Edmund.

Monstrelet (and with him the English chronicler Walsingham,) we think was mistaken in naming King Arthur, not because the three crowns were the arms of Ireland, but because the arms usually assigned to King Arthur were, Gules, three crowns in pale or,* and not the coat with an *azure* field, which Monstrelet particularly describes,† and which, as already stated, formed the received arms of St. Edmund. It follows that Sandford also is mistaken when, in describing Henry the Fifth's seal, he assigns the coat with three crowns to King Arthur, at the same time explaining two crowned figures placed in

* *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. iii. p. 51. In the magnificent volume of blazonry in the College of Arms, prepared for Arthur Prince of Wales (son of Henry VII.) is this banner for *Le Roy Arthur*: 1 and 4. Vert, a cross argent, in the first quarter the Virgin and Child or; 2 and 3. Gules, three crowns in pale or; borne by a bull sable, membered argent, gorged with a coronet or, and charged with two crowns of the same. The banner is surmounted by a close crown. Of a like complexion are the imaginary coats for *Le Roy Belinus*: Azure, three crowns in pale or, borne by a ram argent, and flying from his neck a mantle, as the standard; under an open crown. Also *Le Roy Brutus*: 1 and 4. Or, a lion statant guardant gules; 2 and 3. Azure, three crowns in bend or; borne by a lion statant guardant gules, charged with three crowns in bend or. This banner is also surmounted by a crown.

† Monstrelet's words are: "Et ou collier du quart cheval estoient peintes les armes que portoit (quand il vivoit en ce monde) le noble Roy Artus, que seul ne pouvoit vaincre; les quelles armes estoient un escu d'Azur à trois couronnes d'or,"

* Rex concessit quod Robertus de Veer comes Oxon' ac marchio Dublini in Hibernia durante vita sua geret arma de Azuro cum tribus coronis aureis et una circumferentia vel bordura de argento; ac quod ea gerat in omnibus scutis, vexillis, penonibus, tunicis armorum, armaturis, &c. (Rot. Pat. 9 Ric. II. m. 1, in Turr. Lond.)

† Sandford's *Geneal. History of England*, 1677, p. 191.

‡ See a very interesting paper, by Sir Harris Nicolas, "On the Banners used in the English Army," in the *Retrospective Review*, 1827, vol. i. pp. 100, 103, &c.

niches on either side of the King, as "statues of King Edward the Confessor and King Arthur," an explanation derived, no doubt, from the account of the funeral, in which he followed Walsingham.

In further confirmation of the fact that it was the arms of St. Edmund and not of King Arthur, which continued to be borne among the royal insignia in the reign of Henry V. it may be noticed that among the plate pawned by him to raise money for his expedition to France, were a pair of golden basins, marked in the middle with the arms of St. George, and round them those of St. Edward and *St. Edmund*, with some others.*

3rd. Mr. Butler's third reason is answered by a writer in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for April 1841, p. 52, by remarking "that the persons constituting the parliament held at Drogheda in 1460 were favourable to the pretensions of Richard Duke of York, and that in that act they virtually severed the dominion of Ireland from the crown of England. The act expressly describes one species of coin, 'on which shall be imprinted, on one side, a lion, and on the other side a crown, to be called an *Irlandes d'argent*, and to pass for one penny sterling.' Here is directly and unblushingly told the Duke's pretensions,—he claimed the crown of England as heir of the house of March. The lion was the badge of the house of March, and the crown was that of England, which he sought." But whether this explanation is correct or not, the figure of a single crown has no distinct connection with an armorial shield of three crowns.

Mr. Butler's best arguments are thus considerably invalidated. Of the remainder it must be allowed that they are founded on points of considerably less importance, with the exception of the Indenture made in 1483, which particularly mentions "the arms of Ireland," and to which is to be added a piece of evidence mentioned by Mr. George Chalmers,† but without stating his authority, that a commission was appointed during the reign of Edward

IV. to inquire what were the arms of Ireland, and that the commissioners returned that her arms consisted of *three crowns in pale*.

The document upon which this statement was given ought to be searched for and published.

At present we will only make two further observations on the following passage of Mr. Sainthill's remarks.

"In the traditional portraits of Edward III. we see him represented as bearing three crowns on his sword (literally in pale), indicating, we may presume, his claiming to be King or Sovereign Lord of England, France, and Ireland. And Richard II. may have been led by an attachment to his grandfather's cognizance to transfer it to Ireland as her peculiar and armorial bearing and distinction. And thus, I apprehend, it continued until the Pope, presenting Henry VIII. with the harp of Brian Boru, induced that Sovereign to change the arms of Ireland, by placing on her coins a representation of the relic of her most celebrated native King."

With respect to the portrait of Edward the Third, are not the three crowns allusive to the kingdoms of England, France, and Scotland? all of which he ruled or claimed by the sword; but, whatever was intended by the designer, surely the picture is much later than the reign of Richard II. and therefore cannot have suggested any thing to him.

Then, as to the harp, Henry VIII. may have been the first to make it the arms of Ireland, but certainly not from receiving the present from the Pope. The harp had been previously considered the crest of Ireland, as is proved by its being so given as one of the royal crests surrounding the portrait of Richard III. on Rous's roll, contemporary with that monarch, preserved in the College of Arms, and engraved in Dallaway's *Heraldic Researches*.

We now append Mr. Sainthill's description of the coins engraved in the plate, chiefly derived from Dr. A. Smith's valuable papers on the Irish coinages of Edward IV. and Henry VII. in the *Transactions of the Royal Royal Irish Academy*. The coins themselves are in the collections of Dr. A. Smith, of the late Dean of St. Patrick's (now the Royal Irish Academy's), Mr. Cuffe, and Mr. Hoare.

* Rymer's *Fosdera*, ix. 286.

† *Caledonia*, 1807, 4to. i. 463.



THREE CROWNS, THE ANCIENT ARMS OF IRELAND.



Edward IV.

No. 1. A small copper coin. Obverse, a shield, bearing three crowns, two above and one below; mint-mark, a rose; legend, EDWARDUS D. . . Reverse, a cross, having a small rose in its centre, and in each quarter of the cross three rays, which, with the four arms of the cross, present the appearance of a sun of sixteen rays, as on the coins of 1465; legend, CIVITAS DUBLINIE. It weighs nine grains.

No. 2. Groat. On the obverse, a shield, bearing the arms of England and France, quartered by a cross, the extremities of which are terminated each by three pellets; the shield is within a circle of pellets. Reverse, three crowns in pale, on a similar cross.

Obv. EDWARDU—ANGL—

Rev. DOMINUS HYBERNIE.

No. 3. Obverse, a shield, quartered by a cross, whose arms are terminated each by three annulets; at each side of the shield is a smaller one, bearing a saltire, the arms of Fitz-Gerald Earl of Kildare, and Lord Justice of Ireland in 1479, all within a plain circle. The crowns on the reverse are closer, and of a more regular form than those of the first variety, and are within a double tressure of eight or more generally nine arches. They invariably have a fleur-de-lis on one or both sides, in some part of the legend, which is rarely found in pieces of the first variety.

Obv. REX ANGLIE FRA

Rev. DOMINUS VREERNIE

No. 4. This groat has the King's initial, E, under the three crowns, and was coined at Waterford. The obverse differs from the preceding groats, in having the shield within what was

probably intended as a quatrefoil, outside which, in the lower angles, are two small crosses.

Obv. EDW—

Rev. CIVITAS WAT—

Richard III.

No. 5. Obverse, the arms of France and England, quarterly, in a shield on a cross pommée. Reverse, the three crowns in pale on a similar cross.

Obv. RICAR REX ANGLI FRANC

Rev. DOMINUS HYBE—IE.

Henry VII.

No. 6. This groat has the legends HENRIC DI GRACIA, and CIVITAS DUBLINIE. The lions on the shield have their tails doubled back in a manner which distinguishes this coin from the three-crown money of Edward IV. and Richard III. The upper crown on the reverse has a double arch, surmounted by a ball and cross.

No. 7. Groats are the only coins known of this type from the mint of Waterford. The shield on the obverse is within a tressure of four single arches. The crowns on the reverse are within a tressure of nine double arches; in the legend are stars of five rays; a similar star is also on each side the lower crown; and on each side the quatrefoil, below the shield, the legends are HENRICUS DI GRACIA and CIVITAS WATERFOR, with the letter H below the three crowns.

No. 8. This groat has the Fitz-Gerald arms on each side of the shield; the legends are REX ANGLIE FRA and DOMINUS VREERNIE. The letter H under the crowns distinguishes it from similar coins minted in the reign of Edward IV.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Modern Latin Poets.—Johannes Secundus.

WE are thinking, when the winter evenings shall afford a longer leisure, to go through the Collections of the Modern Latin Poets, in the small cubic volumes in which they have been printed, for the purpose of extracting, sometimes the poems, sometimes the titles, of those that relate to *English men*, or *English literature*, and give them in a few articles in your Magazine. A great number are no doubt concealed there which might be advantageously brought to light. The volumes are very numerous, very rare, and not very attractive. Nor did we ever meet with any one, except the late Mr. Southey, who had the courage to go through them. At present, you receive a brief account of what relates to

our country in the poetical works of Johannes Secundus, better known by his "Basia" than any other of his poems. See some account of him in Tob. Magiri Eponolog. Critic. p. 742; in Carmina Quinque Illust. Poet. p. 206; and in Encyclopæd. Brit. vol. xvii. p. 240, ed. 3d; and in the larger work of Gyraldus, De Poetis. Of "*Hacquin*," a churchman and ambassador to Spain, we do not know whether any other notice exists; it appears that he was in favour with Henry, and his successful labour was to be rewarded on his return with a bishoprick.

Epitaphium Hacquini, Jurisconsulti Henrici VIII. Anglorum Regis ad Carolum Imp. Legati.

"Missus ad occiduos regis legatus Iberos
Cujus cærulei venerantur sceptrâ Britanni,
Sicæ jaces, sicca Arragonum tumulatus arenâ,
Qua Barbastra vetus rapido jacit accola cingæ,
HACQUINE? et legum studiis et divite priæstans.
Eloquio, regisque decus, patriæque remotæ?
At tibi rex redivitum incolumem, dulcesque tuorum
Amplexus, senioque tuo tranquilla parabat
Otia, nec meritas non adjiciebat honores,
Auratoque pedo dextram, mitraque capillum
Exornans; sed fata deos superantia reges
Vota caduca tua, et domini fregere potentis,
Totque tibi exhaustos terræque marique labores
Et studia, et varias artes, et inutile nomen,
Omnia tam parvo clausurunt dura sepulchro.
Est tamen, est aliquid quod inertia busta relinquens
Ætherias longe vivax, prorumpet in auras
Evectum niveis famæ per inania pennis,
Atque aliquis veniens longinquis hospes ab oris,
Marmor ab extrema clarum venerabitur umbra,
Et dicit lacrymans—heu, non tibi debita tellus
Ista fuit! tenerisque rosis miscebit amomum,
Et nigros urnæ violas, et lilia fundet
Manibus, et longam optabit cinerique quietem."

In the same volume is an elegy (Nænia) on the death of Sir Thomas More, which was wrongly attributed to Erasmus, and two epitaphs on him, of which we give the first:

Thomæ Mori Epitaphium. (Inter Hospitem et Civem Dialogus.)

- H. Quis jacet hic truncus, cujus caput ense recisum est?
Quæ natat in tetro sanguine canities?
C. Hic ille est Thomas Morus. Sic fata rependunt
Tristia multa bonis, et bona multa malis.
H. Quæ circumstant Divæ lugubre cadaver?
C. Diva tenax veri, sancta Fides, Nemesis.
Quarum prima fuit causa, et fuit altera, mortis;
Ultrix injustæ tertia cædis erit.

This epitaph had been given to S. Sapidus, but Gyraldus, in Hist. Poetarum, showed that Secundus was the author. In the same volume is Epitaphium Catherinæ Reginæ Angliæ; an Epistle from Queen Catharine to Henry, after her repudiation, by F. M. Molsa, the well known Italian poet, in elegiac verse; and an answer from Henry to Catharine by Secundus. It may also be remarked that part of the elegy (book ii. elegy 6),

"Missa peregrinis sparguntur vulnera nervis,
Et manus ignoto sævit utrinque malo," &c.

on the change of arrows between Love and Death, has been copied by Massinger in his Virgin Martyr. (See Gifford's edit. vol. i. p. 91.) We may add, that in the public library at Leyden we have seen the portrait of Johannes Secundus, who was born at the Hague. His countenance strongly marked and striking, with dark hair. It was picked up by accident at a broker's shop.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOUTH WILTSHIRE.—*The History of Modern Wiltshire. Hundred of Alderbury.* By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., and John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. 1837. [1845.] *Hundred of Frustfield.* By George Matcham, Esq. LL.D. 1844.

THESE two parts complete the work which was designed by the taste of the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and has been executed in a style of magnificence almost unparalleled in county histories, and scarcely equalled when a topographical work has been prepared for the sole purpose of exhibiting what of history or picturesque or other beauty falls to the share of some favoured precinct which one of the great families of England has chosen for its residence. Ashridge and Cassiobury occur to us; but for such an extent of country as was contemplated in the original conception of this work we have hitherto had nothing which has equalled the South Wiltshire of Sir Richard Hoare, except some of the later works of Dr. Whitaker.

We do not say this meaning to express an opinion favourable to the bringing out books of topography in this ultra-expensive manner. Very splendid printing and very costly decoration should be reserved for works which are in themselves composed of the most choice materials. A splendid work of human genius, a beautiful poem, or a story of great excellence, may deserve to be enshrined in the richest paper, and to be decorated with ornaments of the choicest workmanship. But books of topography must of necessity contain very much matter which is of a very ordinary kind, and it becomes almost ludicrous when we see extracts from parish registers and fragments of records impressed on paper of the choicest texture, in typography the most excellent of its kind, and with a vast expanse of margin; but still more when we see the inscriptions of the humblest tombstones of some of the humblest of the people, with verses like the following transversion of what

is really, as he wrote it, a noble stanza of one of Dr. Watts's Divine Hymns

"Kind angels guard his sleeping dust
Till Christ doth come to call the just;
Then may he wake with sweet surprise,
And in our Saviour's image rise,"

appearing in the sumptuous page. This is indeed cloth of freize united with cloth of gold, not to the advantage of either.

We doubt indeed exceedingly the necessity of preserving rhymes like these at all. They are found in profusion in all our burial-grounds, useful and sometimes affecting in their places, but of little value anywhere else, and serving only in books of topography to enhance the bulk, which will necessarily be great, and, when printed in the costly manner of the book before us, greatly increasing the expense. Indeed, we are convinced that the more modest style of the History of Cheshire by Dr. Ormerod is far more befitting works of this nature, and we would propose that style as forming a most excellent model for future publications of the class to which it belongs.

As respects the feeling and intention of the projector and principal author of this work in having thus presented it to the country, and especially to the people of Wiltshire, in this style of magnificence, nothing can be said but in praise. Sir Richard Hoare had a patrician fortune and a patrician mind, and he had a right, depending as he did on his own pecuniary resources only (for the support given by purchasers has been from the beginning small enough), to lay before the public the results of his labours in whatever form he pleased; and certainly the people of his own county ought to be the last to complain that he has done for their county all at least that could be done by the sister arts of engraving and typography, and happy should they account themselves that they have found in his successors those who are willing to carry out his design in the same manner in which he had himself

proceeded; so that not only is the name of Sir Richard Colt Hoare connected with Wiltshire topography, but now also the name of Henry Merrik Hoare, to whom Dr. Matcham has inscribed the part he had undertaken to prepare.

The hundred committed to Dr. Matcham is the last that will appear, and with it come Addenda to the whole work and General Indexes. Whether the time will ever arrive when some other wealthy resident of this shire will devote a part of his fortune and his talents to the illustration of the remainder we can neither affirm nor deny; but we have no faith in the rapid production of minds like Sir Richard Hoare's, which found in the researches out of which the work arose a pleasure and excitement far greater than a fox-chace could give, or even political contention supply. He has more than once been heard to compare the three, and to declare from his own experience that the pursuits of the antiquary were, as matter of enjoyment only, far preferable to the ordinary amusements or the voluntary businesses of the country gentleman.

A general title is now given to the work; that which was MODERN WILTSHIRE is now SOUTH WILTSHIRE, and the tract of country which is described is as nearly as may be one-half of the whole county. To form a just idea of the district described, let the reader suppose himself at the ruins of Farley Castle in Somersetshire, an ancient seat of the Hungerfords, and then, travelling eastward, after passing close to East Lavington, turning a little to the north, so as to skirt Savernake Forest, which is crossed by the Bath road, and ending his tour in the neighbourhood of Ludgershall. The line thus traversed separates the northern or undescribed portion from the southern, which has now been submitted to the topographical plough. In superficial area it is the somewhat larger moiety. It comprises within its limits both Old and New Sarum (we wish the relations of the two to each other, and the circumstances of the rise of one on the fall of the other, had been exhibited with greater clearness in the large volume of the *History of Salisbury*, instead of notices of Na-

poleon's campaign in Russia, and that care had been taken to show us what the site of the present Salisbury was before the present city was built, and to point out distinctly when the author or authors—for in this there is a disputed claim—mean the old city, and when the new, and the greater part (except Abury) of the Wiltshire Celtic remains. It comprises also the seats of the noble families of Thynne at Long Leat, of Herbert at Wilton, of Arundell at Wardour, of Bouverie at Longford, and Ashe A'Court at Heytesbury, together with Fonthill, and Stourhead, itself one of the choicest ornaments of Wiltshire, and the description of which is, as might be expected, one of the best laboured parts of the whole book. In the portions of the county not yet described there still, however, remain the richest monasteries of Wiltshire, particularly Malmesbury, one of the earliest centres of Christian light in Britain; some of the most ancient of the borough towns, especially Devizes and Marlborough, both rich in topographical interest, with Abury and the forest of Savernake. This portion of the country also comprises the splendid seats of the Lansdowne, Aylesbury, and Suffolk families. There is enough left to tempt and satisfy an ambition of literary distinction.

Sir Richard Hoare has not only done all that could be done by the splendour of his work for the honour of the county, but he has collected and preserved a vast multitude of facts illustrative of the early state and history of the county, which would have remained, without him, unknown to the present generation, and would have been absolutely lost to those which are to come. There is great difference between living in a described and an undescribed district. Generally speaking, where there has been no topographer the ideas of the inhabitants respecting the objects around them are of the most vague description. They see a church, but they know not how it came there. They see the fragment of some ancient edifice, but the utmost they can tell is that here lived some great baron of former times. They see the effigy of some warrior in their church, and the utmost they can tell is that he was a crusader, which in nine cases out of ten will be an error.

They see the inhabitants of this hamlet or the other rendering their tythe to their parish church, and burying and marrying there as parishioners, but they know not why; and this not the mere farmer, but the squire and the parson himself; and well it is if this ignorance breed not suspicion and jealousies and heart-burnings lest any one has not his rights, and then uncertainty and doubt lead to strife and lawsuits. We believe that in point of fact many a suit has been prevented by the evidence which an impartial topographer has made patent to all of rights and duties, both of a civil and an ecclesiastical nature. But we would put it on the more generous and the more public ground. To the inhabitants of a district it is of inestimable advantage to have had it described by a topographer, as ministering perpetual pleasure through the gratification of a liberal curiosity.

In respect of Alderbury hundred, we can perceive that this was one of the latest efforts of the venerable, and most truly amiable author of this work. When engaged upon it he was old and infirm, and could not make the exertion which is so much required in works of this nature to collect the information wanted. In that which is in reality the *prima stamina* of topography, the succession of hands through which the chief or, as it is called, the manorial interest has descended, we sometimes meet with great deficiencies. Three or four centuries are sometimes passed over without the slightest notice, and after reading that a manor in the reign of Richard the Third was in certain hands we are next told that it is now the Earl of Radnor's, but how he acquired it, or who were the intermediate possessors, we are not informed. So, on the other hand, to make up for the want of further information, we have large quotations from the printed records, instead of a succinct exhibition of the information which they afford. We deem this a very great error in topography: the record publications are open to every one, and a most valuable treasure to topographers they are; but the topographer must not reprint them—there is no occasion for this. What he has to do is to digest and use the information they present to him.

When the record has not been printed the case is different; then it may often be well to have the words of the record placed before us.

The account of Clarendon is better laboured than that of other portions of this hundred; still it is not what we think it might have been. We rise from the perusal without a clear idea of what Clarendon was in the successive stages of its history. We seem to have been amongst materials, rather than in a complete edifice. To mention one point: we do not understand how the *Monasterium Ederosum* was situated in relation to the King's house, or, indeed, to the forest itself, or what portion of the forest formed the park about the royal residence. In general terms, there is throughout this part the want of the impression on the material collected of the master mind.

So of the biography. Sir Edward Nicholas and Bowle of Idmiston are the persons of whom the hundred of Alderbury has to boast; but we are doubtful whether the notices, especially those of the former, are exactly what are suitable to a just conception of the nature of topographical writing.

In the history of the hundred of Frustfield by Dr. Matcham we recognise a truer idea of the nature of topography, and see in it how capable the subject is of being made one in which we may be delighted as we are with other literary compositions of merit, while at the same time nothing is lost of that minuteness of information without which topography is nothing, and of no value at all. That continuous narrative and intermixture of political and other observations so rarely found in books of this class make the history of Frustfield hundred not only a valuable contribution to topography, but also a model and a study for topographical writers in general, who are too often content with giving a series of detached facts, without showing how they bear one upon another, or arise one out of another, or how they bear generally on the history of the place which is the subject of their work. Here the minuter parts of the history are thrown into tables, which ought always to be the case, for the sake of conciseness as well as perspicuity, and to leave the page clear for

the more material facts which the topographer has to relate.

From the History of Alderbury we extract the inscription which has been lately placed by Sir Frederick Bathurst on a portion of the ancient walling of

a building-remain at Clarendon. We wish that to other *historical sites* the attention of our countrymen was called by inscriptions such as these. They cherish or create the feeling of patriotism.

" THE BUILDING
OF WHICH THIS FRAGMENT
FORMED A PART
WAS LONG A FAVOURITE RESIDENCE
OF THE ENGLISH MONARCHS,
AND HAS BEEN HISTORICALLY CONNECTED
WITH MANY IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS
AND DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.
AMONG OTHERS,
PHILIP, KING OF NAVARRE,
HERE RENDERED THE FIRST HOMAGE
WHICH WAS PAID TO EDWARD THE FIRST
AS KING OF FRANCE ;
AND
JOHN, KING OF FRANCE, WITH DAVID KING OF SCOTS,
SPENT HERE A PORTION OF THEIR CAPTIVITY.
MORE ESPECIALLY
HERE WERE ENACTED THE CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON,
THE FIRST BARRIER RAISED AGAINST THE CLAIMS
OF SECULAR JURISDICTION BY THE SEE OF ROME.
THE SPIRIT AWAKENED WITHIN THESE WALLS
CEASED NOT TO OPERATE
TILL IT HAD VINDICATED THE AUTHORITY OF THE LAWS,
AND ACCOMPLISHED THE REFORMATION
OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
TO PREVENT THE ENTIRE DESTRUCTION
OF SO INTERESTING A MEMORIAL OF PAST AGES,
SIR F. H. BATHURST, BART.
CAUSED IT TO BE SUPPORTED AND STRENGTHENED,
AND THIS INSCRIPTION TO BE AFFIXED,
A.D. 1844."

Among the attractions of Stourhead is the tower, erected on an eminence, from which King Alfred is traditionally said to have reconnoitred the country, and the fact is pointed out in an inscription like the above, placed there by one of the family of Hoare; and this recalls us to the recollection of the admirable person, now deceased, to whom we owe this magnificent work, and at the same time to the gatherings at Stourhead of persons engaged in pursuits similar to those of their honoured host, of which some few still alive retain the pleasant remembrance. We alluded to them some time ago in our notice of the volume of this work which contains the History of Salisbury itself. We then spoke of Robert Benson as one of the surviving friends of Sir Richard Hoare who formed his yearly party. Since then Mr. Benson has been added to those who are now no more, and we are tempted to extract from Dr. Matcham's dedication

the tribute which he pays to his learned and most pleasant coadjutor in the illustration of the topography of Wiltshire.

"Few could better estimate the solid acquirements and studious habits of his guest than Sir Richard Hoare himself, so no one surely more thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated the ready wit, the unceasing humour, the exhaustless store of knowledge, information, and anecdote with which Mr. Benson adorned and enlivened the society at Stourhead. But there was also a moral sympathy between the kindly feeling and honourable disposition of Sir Richard and the benevolent mind and upright heart of this excellent man. However the former might rely on others for partial assistance in this extensive undertaking, it was to Mr. Benson that he desired to consign its most elaborate subject of investigation; to him he confided his general views respecting his design, and on his advice he mainly relied."

The Stourhead meetings, continued through so many years, may be con-

sidered as having been of some importance, not in relation to Wiltshire only, but in the history of topographical research in general. They will be spoken of hereafter not only when the taste and pursuits of the honourable baronet are the subject of grateful reflection by those who will benefit by his labours, but when the present race of topographical antiquaries shall have passed away (as Gage, and Benson, and Bowles, and others, are already gone), and the incidents of their lives shall be the object of biographical curiosity to some mind who shall think that they deserve to be themselves remembered who have devoted themselves to revive and preserve the memory of other men of other days; and we close our remarks on these two parts, and so take our leave of the whole work, with quoting a beautiful passage in a note of Dr. Matcham's, in which he speaks of Stourton, the most lovely of villages, and of the pleasant meetings of which the house of its proprietor was the scene.

"Can I then in this place, with the recollection which so many annual visits have strengthened, forbear to record *my own* instance, in calling to mind the picture of the VILLAGE OF STOURTON, in all its exquisite beauty of situation, propriety, and tasteful ornament? Its church, (placed on that verdant knoll, backed by wood,) rich in Gothic decoration, true in its proportions, and tinted by the hand of time in the grey subdued propriety of age:—the precincts, marked by the cross, again exalted on its pristine site, the sculptured seat for the awaiting congregation—the tombstones of the villagers, mossy and ancient, but not ruinous—and the mausoleum of the lords of the soil:—at its termination the lake glistening through the foliage, which surrounds the magnificent cross, restored with the care due to a 'monument of kings;' the dwellings scattered over the sides of the narrow valley, duly varied in size and character with the degrees and employments of their inmates, but each exhibiting the carefulness of the master for the comfort of all; and the groves which clothe the heights where the mansion of that master stands? Can I pass over the *moral* beauty of this scene, or the happy effect which the residence of a great and beneficent landowner is here shown to produce on the face of nature, and, what is of more consequence, on the human face divine? To one individual alone, I trust, I need apply for this indulgence; and let him excuse the expres-

sion of that which so many others have felt, for years must pass away before his works shall cease to speak for themselves, and before the name of 'Sir Richard' will fail in calling up to that neighbourhood those feelings of respectful attachment which it now imparts to all. To those who, like me, have occasionally been domiciled in these scenes, the character of Atticus has probably recurred: '*Elegans non magnificus*,' " &c.

To this we add another tribute by another topographer, who offers his acknowledgments—

"To Sir Richard Hoare, himself highly eminent among the topographical writers of the present age for the access which he has allowed to many rare publications to be found in his unrivalled library of topography and history at Stourhead, a house and domain as beautiful, as richly furnished with books, with pictures, and with choice monuments of antiquity, as that of Buslidianus, the friend of Erasmus and More, and where the students in the history of our country meet with as elegant an hospitality." South Yorkshire, vol. I. Preface.

A History of the Nonjurors, their Controversies and Writings; with Remarks on some of the Rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer. By Thomas Lathbury, M.A. 8vo. pp. 530.

THE history of the nonjuring separation would be found, like all histories, to be full of instruction, if written in a right spirit; but it was scarcely worth while to write it merely in order to *snub* the Dissenters; to support certain narrow party notions as to what is or what is not becoming to a "Churchman;" or to gain temporary attention by the introduction of remarks upon topics of transient interest. The Dissenters, Bishop Burnet, the Times newspaper, and all "laymen who presume to dictate to Bishops, and to designate a compliance with the rubrics an innovation," are Mr. Lathbury's aversions, and he means, occasionally, to be very severe upon all of them. An amiable and holy man, who was not a Lathbury churchman, but would probably have been a nonjuror had he lived in 1689, declared,

"Who by aspersions throw a stone

At the head of others, hit their own."

We trust Mr. Lathbury's head will

not be much hurt by his own pelting : everybody else is quite safe from it.

The nonjurors placed the government of William and Mary in a position of peculiarity rather than of difficulty. A minority denied the right of the majority to make a certain alteration in the constitutional government of the country, and when the alteration was made, they not merely refused to submit to the change, but resisted it. Many of them were clergymen, and they insisted upon exercising their spiritual functions in connection with the State as if no such change had been made. They would not acknowledge in their public prayers the king and queen whom the people had placed upon the throne. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was their leader, declared that a service which contained such prayers needed an absolution at the end of it as well as at the beginning. They would persevere in their old course, and continue to pray for a king, a queen, and a prince, whom the nation had deposed. They virtually said to the new governors "You are usurpers," and to the nation at large, "We will not be bound by your laws. We will hold our offices, not under the new authorities, but in spite of them, and still under our old master." What could the nation do? The objectors were pious, excellent, conscientious men; their objection was a scruple of conscience—what could be done with them? Mr. Lathbury thinks they should have been allowed to remain unmolested in their offices. He admits that "Sancroft prayed for King James and the Prince of Wales," that "the nonjurors could not join in prayers for the new sovereigns," that "all the nonjurors recognised James as their lawful sovereign," and yet he asserts that "the great fault was with King William's government, in proceeding to deprive them of their offices."

Deprived, however, they were, and, with all submission to Mr. Lathbury, most justly and necessarily so. The proper course for the nonjurors would have been to have resigned their benefices when the performance of their duty to the State became adverse to their consciences; but they retained their offices to the last moment, and then eight bishops and four hundred

clergymen became at once unbeneficed by the operation of an Act of Parliament.

But, although unbeneficed, their spiritual character remained, and they separated from the national establishment as "an apostate and rebellious church" (p. 94.) According to their principles, and in the expectation of the restoration of the exiled royal family, this was their natural and most politic course; but it soon led them into strange positions. Living under a government which they disowned, and keeping up an occasional intercourse with the exiled monarch of which the reader of Mr. Lathbury's volume hears little or nothing, they were driven to adopt a variety of questionable stratagems and concealments, which have, in like manner, been disregarded by Mr. Lathbury. A detail of these would have thrown something of a picturesque hue over their history, and have shown how difficult it is, even for men of unquestionable purity, to maintain so false a position as that in which the nonjurors stood, without occasional compromises of rectitude. But Mr. Lathbury has no eye for the picturesque, nor any anxiety that his history should point any moral save that which may be turned to account against the opposers of some temporary policy.

In like manner, the history of the several congregations of nonjurors, the places where they existed, the numbers and stations in society of the little flocks which these zealous men gathered round them, are all points which fell strictly within the story which Mr. Lathbury has selected for illustration; but to catch even a glimpse of such information we may search through his heavy narrative almost in vain.

The nonjurors existed for about a century, carrying on amongst themselves an episcopal succession of a very irregular kind, but for which they were in the first instance careful to procure the sanction of the sovereign of St. Germain's. Before he gave his concurrence, he consulted various French divines, and finally the Pope, who gave him advice which the poor exiled monarch must have felt to be a strong censure upon his past conduct. "That the Church of England being

established by the laws of the kingdom, he (though a Papist) was under no obligation of conscience to act against it, but obliged to maintain and defend it as long as those laws are in force" (p. 99). But, although thus fortified by all the outward signs of a church, before the party had existed more than thirty years, it divided upon the question of what were termed "the usages," insignia or badges of high and low church which severed the unity even of this little high-church flock. The high-church nonjurors adhered to the first communion office of Edward VI., which contained prayers for the dead, an oblatory prayer, and some other less important but equally questionable matters, whilst the nonjurors of the low-church school were satisfied with the liturgy as read in the church. Upon this poor point they divided into two bodies, who after the lapse of some years reunited only to expire much about the same time with the young Pretender; church and king both left the world almost together, but very differently! The former, with all its mistakes, was a religious honest body of men, and they passed away one by one without observation, unnoticed and unknown. Their king, a heartless degraded debauchee, who had in vain disturbed the peace of nations, expired in a palace at Rome, and was buried "with great pomp and splendour." It is thus that the world too often honours what is worthless.

A party which numbered archbishop Sancroft, Ken, Hicke, Collier, Carte, Baker, Hearne, Brett, Dodwell, and other distinguished men; which had a plain, although as we think a most mistaken, bond of union; which endured many things for conscience' sake, and passed through great varieties of fortune, presents a subject of considerable interest to the historian; but the author who would treat it rightly must throw aside the paltry disputes both of that period and of the present day, and follow out in its successive stages of development the principle for which the nonjurors contended and suffered. He must not think that he has performed his task when he has strung together a few vapid biographical sketches, or quoted books written by or against the nonjurors. Nor

must he give his attention almost exclusively to the clerical members of the body. The lay nonjurors were far more numerous, and exercised a far greater influence upon the fortunes of the body than Mr. Lathbury has any idea of; even Bowyer surely deserved something more than a mere passing mention of his name. Such an author must examine with care the conduct of the nonjuring laity during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, and that of the government towards the body, both clergy and laity, throughout the long course of their existence. Any man who will do this in a free and charitable spirit will write an interesting and instructive volume.

Sir Lancelot. By the Rev. F. W. Faber, A.M.

THE author tells us that this work is an attempt to embody and illustrate the social and ecclesiastical spirit of the thirteenth century; and that he has endeavoured to realise his own idea of an allegory, namely, a consistent narrative having a perfect significance and interest in itself, literally taken, and capable of being so read and dwelt upon by such as do not wish to go further, or fit a second meaning to the narrative, especially when that meaning might be one which they disliked. The poem is divided into ten books, and contains the history of the punishment and penance of Sir Lancelot for a foul murder he committed on a youthful knight who had won the affections of the lady whom he loved. It is not at all necessary to inform our readers that Mr. Faber possesses truly a poet's mind, an active and brilliant fancy, a devoted love of nature, a tendency to thoughtful and philosophic meditation, a great command of language, and a flowing, copious, and harmonious versification. Of all poets he bears most resemblance to Wordsworth both in thought and language; but his eloquence leads him, we think, into exuberance, and, like his great prototype, there is sometimes a vagueness in his expression, at least to our apprehension, and a metaphysical obscurity in the enunciation of his feelings and reasoning. The present poem will not be popular; in the first place it is too long, in the second it wants variety of action, greater change of

scene and movement, and a subject more akin to the common feelings and understandings of the world.

Yet we have been much pleased with it, and read it twice through, and Lord John Manners will, perhaps, quote it in the House of Commons; but for the rest, some readers will not approve its theological expressions and religious sentiments, and some will not have taste to appreciate the purity of its feeling, the elevation of its doctrines, or even the sweetness and delicacy of its descriptions; and we who do, have not the room sufficient to substantiate our approval by examples. One or two must suffice, not the best, but such as are adapted to our space, and they must be chiefly descriptive, as most easily separated from the other parts.

How beautiful that night was Calder Vale!
The golden moon with shadowy splendour lent
A depth of mottled foliage to the boughs,
Still leafless, and the abbey's leaden roofs
In the soft flashing beams were multiplied
A hundred fold, and on the shining meads
The whiteness of the frosty grass appeared.
A portion of the moonlight which the stream
With its occasional broken water lit
With an uncertain scattered brightness, dived
Through the dark grove like an irregular band
Of men with lanterns in the midnight wood,
Threading their way together or dispersed.
O moon! thy light is like the honied tongue
Of one who tells false parables to gild
Or prompt a dubious act. When morning comes
How changed will all that dusky vale appear.

Mountains are the poetic towers
among which the sons of genius
and the children of nature delight to dwell.

Beautiful mountains! who that hears your name
Is not, in spite of nature and himself,
Forthwith a poet? yea the very sound
Plays with the wind, even as the forest wind
In summer with the multitudinous trees,
So various are the cords which it doth press,
So strangely wild the symphony they make.
Love, war, and pleasure, memorable crime,
The seeds of freedom working through the soil
In a tempestuous spring of civil strife.
Antique memorials, Roman or Tyrrhene,
Legends of towns of mediæval fame,
The verse of Dante lingering still to add
Music unto a hundred sweet named brooks,
Art, Faith, and numberless remembrances
Shared in our travels there, or localised
In study's more imaginative hours.
In these fair spots where all the world hath
been,

If not in presence yet with heart and eye,
Genoa, or Naples, or the glistening towns
Which Arno laves! O range of Apennines,
How clear athwart my vision wilt thou come,
'Mid the elm-shaded meads by Ninna's side,

Growing so real as oft to intercept
With purple line the tower of Fotheringay.
Thee would I celebrate in grateful verse,
Mindful of that most pregnant hour when I
Sate in the heart of Pisa on the quay,
The cooling Arno at my feet, and mused
Upon the manifold story of thy hills,
Heathen or Christian.

Ah! how went the hours
With noiseless lapse amid thy balmy skirts
Of orange blossom, and the odorous breaths
From the warm fig-leaves steaming up the
sides;

Or in the lanes, where, on the May-day morn,
The gentle breeze brings down a snowy shower
Of flaky wool from off the poplar boughs,
Strewing their vernal flowers on the ways,
While in the pale green light of olive groves
The birds would sing unto the lipping sea
All through the drowsy noon, so like the eve
In that soft-foliaged twilight; and for leagues
The eye enjoys with rapture unappeased
The constant presence of the earthly sky,
That sea, whose brightness has no adequate
name.

The following is a description of
scenery on some of the southern shores
of Europe.

In truth there is a sad congruity
Between the landscape and the fate of those
Exhausted realms—a wild and touching waste
Of sweetness, and a languid colouring;
A pensive air of pastoral loveliness,
With a monotony of change, through sun
And moon, or by the unfrequent shower con-
ferred.

The pale green plains lie stretched in radiant
Diversified, one knows not how, and cheered
By softness, almost mournful, of the lights
And shades which chronicle the morn and eve,
The summer and the winter of those lands,
Regions of dappled shadows far outspread,
Thrown from the mute procession of the clouds,
Or by the slanting sun from capes of hill
Projected, or historic barrows green,
Or our own horses dimly magnified,
Reflected over many a rood of sward;
And if we lie upon the ground to sleep,
How strangely o'er the surface of the earth
There comes a floating sound, a noiseless voice,
Low as the creaking of a sullen moss,
From the crisp browsing of the countless herds
Through a wide circuit round, by thrilling
breeze

Or happy sound of labour undispersed.

And yet not unrelieved these pallid wastes
By gentle or more stirring prospect; oft
A range of olive-spotted slope is seen
Like tented camp of Arabs, and as black
As the cold sea beneath a thunder-cloud,
But now and then by momentary winds
Quickened, and driven in silver-tinkling
waves.

Lone straggling pines, with notched and ruined
Leaning or straight, the poplars of the East,
So would I name them, giving to the view
Their salient points and skyward shooting
spires,

Mosque-like, with slight o'erhanging cupolas,
Partitioning the landscape here and there,
Grateful relief unto the gazing eye;
Like our tall foliated pillars of the west,
More beautiful, but shadow-grudging trees,
A floating dome of flat-topped pines far off,
And underwood of shrubs that drop sweet
gums;

A part obscure, within a formal blind
Of lentsack, or with crimson eye-lids closed,
Of oleander; each for lack of change
Is noted as a feature of the scene,
And gives perchance a date unto the day;
And oft a fallen column freshens thought
With flutings tightly clothed in yellow rust,
And tufts of thyme are sheltered by its bulk,
And grow more tall than elsewhere; and the
screen

Of its broad shaft the lazy tortoise loves,
And the green lizard, with its throbbing pulse,
Sleeps in the heated marble grooves all day, &c.

The winter landscape of our own
mountain scenery is drawn with character-
istic truth and force and faithful
remembrances of nature.

Then I bethought me of my native hills,
And meres profound by winter unenslaved,
True types of solitude, as I have seen
The lakes and mountains on a winter's day,
Pacing the beautiful and silent shores
Of Windermere, unharassed by the sound
Even of my feet upon the snowy beach;
A glossy calm is bound upon the lake,
With a dull glistening, like a lucid coat
Of flaky snow, while overhead the sky
Sways like a tottering dome of purple grey
Above the horizon; all around a rim
Is left between the sombre clouds and earth,
A hazy tract of thick and turbid white,
Which like a blinded lattice doth emit,
Weakly suffused, a light of troubled red,
As if from flaming furnaces behind,
The sunset's ineffectual witness there,
And like a visionary region float
The woods, scarce lower than the stooping
clouds,

And all untied by aught of visible chain
To the calm earth; with tree-tops half of black
Silently weeping, and half-silver'd o'er
When they have met the greeting of the wind;
And all the twigs in beautiful array—
Fabrics of summer foliage are less fair—
Glistening like some ingenious work composed
Of ebony and silver to the west,
Bearded with rime, and in a hundred styles
And mutable devices crystallised
With busiless art; while morning's feeble sun,
Felt, though unseen, hath brighten'd all the
boughs

Upon the east; and groups of spiked pine
Are set with pearls opaque; and O how still
Appear the swelling mountains in the mist,
While all the impoverished cataracts are heard
Roaring like creatures tamed, and at my feet,
Half on the wing, half on the water, coots,
Or wild ducks, with their oarlike pinners, cleave
Their black cold-gushing wakes upon the mere,
And from the womb of some close curtained
vale

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The bellowing of the miner's blast is heard,
Making the air to tingle for a while,
Waving the ponderous skirts of lowering mist,
And thrilling on the silent snowy shore, &c.

The reader must now select for him-
self passages of a more *subjective* kind;
and he will be pleased to see the
elegant and harmonious language in
which the various reasonings and re-
flections are conveyed.

*The Dispatches and Letters of Lord
Nelson; with Notes. By Sir N. H.
Nicolas, G.C.M.G. (Vol. II.)*

THE present volume of this impor-
tant and interesting work contains
Nelson's letters, &c. from 1795 to 1797.
The chief matters recorded in it are
Admiral Hotham's actions with the
French fleet, the battle of St. Vincent,
and the unsuccessful attack on Santa
Cruz in Teneriffe, in 1797, where
Nelson lost his right arm. The editor
justly says "that some of the events
described in these letters are among
the most brilliant and interesting in
Nelson's life." During this period
Nelson was promoted to the rank of
Rear-Admiral, was made Knight of
the Bath, and obtained a pension for
wounds and services. He returned to
England in September 1797, and re-
mained on shore till the March fol-
lowing, when he hoisted his flag in
the Vanguard, at which time the next
volume will commence. During the
present one he was in command of the
Agamemnon, and afterwards of the
Captain. The editor laments in his
Preface that he could not correct as
he could wish the inaccurate state-
ments of former biographers by ob-
taining a perusal of Nelson's letters
addressed to Sir John Jervis (Lord St.
Vincent), which are in the possession
of Sir William Parker; and, indeed,
the withholding such documents is a
national loss. As regards the work
itself, we have no hesitation in saying
that it rapidly increases in interest as
the hero proceeds in his career of glory.
Nelson's character and brilliant quali-
ties unfold themselves during these
two years, nor is the slightest speck
apparent to dim the lustre of his
growing fame. His letters to his wife
are most affectionate, and full of ami-
able feeling and domestic endearment.
There is one dated the 1st April, 1795,
in which the *germs* of his naturally

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active and ardent disposition are so clearly shown that we must extract part of it. What he there says he afterwards performed.

"I wish to be an Admiral, and in the command of the English fleet. I should very soon either do much or be ruined. My disposition cannot bear tame and slow measures. Sure I am had I commanded our fleet on the 14th (*Admiral Hotham's engagement*), that either the whole French fleet would have graced my triumph or I should have been in a confounded scrape. I went on board Admiral Hotham as soon as our firing grew slack in the van and *Ca Ira* and *Censeur* had struck, to propose to him leaving our two crippled ships, the two prizes, and four frigates to themselves, and to pursue the enemy; but he, much cooler than myself, said, 'We must be contented: we have done very well.' Now had we taken ten sail and allowed the *eleventh* to escape when it had been possible to have got at her I could never have called it well done. Goodall backed me; I got him to write to the Admiral; but it would not do. *We should have had such a day as I believe the annals of England never produced.* I verily think if the Admiral can get hold of them once more, and he does but get us close enough, that we shall have the whole fleet. *Nothing can stop the courage of English seamen.*"

To this curious and very important letter (for it seems, as it were, to toll the knell of the old system of letting well alone, in the naval battles of modern warfare, as Buonaparte in his Austrian and Italian campaigns did in the military campaigns) the editor has affixed the following note:—

"'I can, *entre nous*,' said Sir W. Hamilton, in a letter to Captain Nelson, 'perceive that my friend *Hotham* is not quite awake enough for such a command as that of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, although he is the best creature imaginable.' See Southey's *Life of Nelson*."

Nor in his own personal desire of fame, to be obtained by valour and conduct, did Nelson ever forget the honour of his country's name, and the reputation of those allied with him in his arduous and his zealous services. A report most unjust to them, relating to their connivance at the supply of the French army, having been widely spread among the allies, Nelson wrote at once a strong, manly, and indignant refutation of it to Lord Grenville, then

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. We are sorry that we must confine our extracts to a short passage in the conclusion, but wish our readers to turn to the entire and unbroken statement, as being most characteristic of the man, of the temper of his mind, and of his anxiety for the unblemished reputation of the British name; nor will his allusions to himself be read without interest and sympathy.

"For myself (he writes), from my earliest youth I have been in the naval service, and in two wars have been in more than 140 skirmishes and battles at sea and on shore, have lost an eye, and otherwise bled in fighting the enemies of my King and country; and God knows, instead of riches, my little fortune has been diminished in the service; but I shall not trouble your Lordship further at present than just to say that at the close of this campaign, when I have had the pleasure to receive the approbation of the Allied Powers, of His Excellency Mr. Drake, who has always been on the spot, of Mr. Trevor, who has been at a distance; when I expected and hoped from the representation of His Majesty's ministers that His Majesty would have most graciously condescended to have favourably noticed my earnest desire to serve him; and when, instead of all my fancied approbation, to receive an accusation of a most traitorous nature, it has almost been too much for me to bear. Conscious innocence, I hope, will support me," &c.

The growing confidence of the commanders in Nelson's ability, and their consequent employment of him, is shown in a short letter to his wife, dated from Genoa.

"I sent you a line, just as I was getting under sail from St. Fiorenzo. The fleet was not a little surprised at my leaving there so soon, and I fancy there was some degree of envy attached to the surprise,—for the captain told me—'You did just as you pleased in Lord Hood's time—the same in Admiral Hotham's—and now again with Sir John Jervis; it makes no difference to you who is commander-in-chief.' I returned a pretty strong answer to this speech," &c.

Sir John Jervis's high opinion of Nelson was expressed as early as February 1796.

"I am very happy to learn that Captain Nelson, whose zeal, ability, and enterprise, cannot be surpassed, stands so high in your good opinion. I have only to lament

the want of means to give him the command of a squadron equal to his merit," &c.

In June of the same year, 1796, in a letter to his brother, we find how his reputation and services stood at that time.

"If we have a Spanish war, I shall yet hope to make something of this war. At present, I believe I am worse than when I set out, I mean in point of riches, for if credit and honour in the service are desirable, I have my full share. Opportunities have been frequently offered me, and I have never lost one, of distinguishing myself, not only as a gallant man, but as *having a head*, for of the numerous plans there laid, not one has failed, nor of opinions given, has one been in the event wrong. It is this latter which has perhaps established my character more than the other; and I hope to return in as good health as I set out with," &c.

At the evacuation of Corsica in 1796, it is said,

"Commodore Nelson was the last person who left the shore; on getting into his boat, he turned round to the Corsican mob, and with the coolness of a sailor anathematized the whole of their ungrateful race, adding, 'Now, John Corfe, follow the natural bent of your detestable character, plunder and revenge.'"

The next great point of interest we come to in the narrative is the account of the battle of St. Vincent; but we must refer our readers to the work itself, p. 331 to 348, &c., as the statement and description are too important to abridge, and indeed the interest of them would be totally impaired, if not given in the original and authentic words of the writer himself. The whole turns on this point, that the original and public despatch of Sir John Jervis did not do justice to the conduct of Nelson and some other brother captains in this celebrated victory.

We cannot leave this interesting monument of Nelson's fame without expressing our decided approbation of the knowledge, talent, and care with which it has been erected. All that is obscure in the original statements is well illustrated, all that is defective is supplied. The mistakes of former works on the same subject are noticed and corrected; and the editor has equally distinguished himself by his professional knowledge and his literary

talent and experience. As we have in this and the preceding volume watched the auspicious rise of Nelson's fame, in the next we shall expect to behold it in its meridian glory; and all we shall now add is, that he who aspires to the immortality of our hero's name must expect to gain it by the possession of the same noble qualities, by that high respect for his own honour and situation, and the same perfect devotion to his duties in his country's service.

The White Hoods; an Historical Romance by Mrs. Bray, being the first volume of a new and illustrated edition of her novels, uniform with "The Standard Novels."

WE have so frequently in our pages had occasion from time to time to call the attention of our readers to the writings of this lady that we have now little more to express than our satisfaction at seeing her Romances reprinted in an uniform pocket edition. Repeated editions are the literary *encores* of the public, tests of pleasure received and approbation conferred.

It may be remarked that Mrs. Bray's writings are characterised by those valuable qualities which must insure them a permanent place in the literature of her country. First, they present carefully drawn pictures of the periods in which their scenes are laid, so that an appropriate *mise de theatre*, as the French term it, is never wanting to give the air of reality to her actors. Secondly, they pourtray with singular truth and force the workings of the human heart in all the varied motives of its operation; they depict the magnificent works of creation with a feeling that appeals at once to every one's experience. Thirdly, a stream of moral and religious inferences may ever be traced in the progress of her narratives, free at the same time from all affectation and assumption of novel doctrines, so that the simplicity of virtue and right principles are practically demonstrated and enforced. Mrs. Bray in her general preface thus describes the origin of her literary undertakings: a journey with her late husband Chas. Alfred Stothard, the eminent antiquarian draftsman, into a part of France replete with recollections con-

nected with the chronicles of the 14th and 15th centuries. Mrs. Bray's own account of the matter is as follows :

"Aware, before we commenced our tour, that I was about travelling in Brittany, (at that period new ground, being a province scarcely ever visited by the English,) and that Brittany was the scene of many of Froissart's most lively and chivalrous narrations, I made myself well acquainted with his works, and frequently referred to the notes I had selected from him whilst standing on the very field of ancient story, or whilst looking on the very towers of some feudal fortalice, which have been immortalized by that chronicler of the olden times.

"I was then young; and, deeply impressed with the romantic events thus narrated, I visited the Château d'Ermine at Vannes, and saw the tower and the very portal into which de Clisson unconsciously entered to fall into the snare of the treacherous Lord de Montfort, who passed the night in such fearful agitations, wavering between the promptings of his ambition and the whispers of his conscience; the one counselling him to murder, the other to spare, his unhappy guest. On the field of the "half-way oak," exactly dividing the distance between the towns of Floermel and Josselin, we paused before the broken cross and mouldering inscriptions which records that thirty Bretons and thirty English met to terminate a deadly feud, and that there Beaumanoir, the Breton chief, gained the victory, whilst Bembro, the English leader, fell.

"At Auray every step was classic ground in reference to Froissart. The castle (for the fragment of some very ancient walls is still called *Le Vieux Château*) where once the knights assembled, and held their solemn festival the night before the fatal battle, was but a ruin of a ruin; so desolate, so obscure, that the stranger may long seek for it in vain: a silver-headed old man, a native of France, and a living chronicler of old times, pointed it out to us; and, with a moral fitted to the subject as he afterwards conducted us towards the field of battle, and looked on the dilapidated cross which marks the spot where Charles de Blois fell, said, "That was the most lasting possession of the once potent Princes of Brittany." Hennebon we also visited; and the tower whence the gallant Countess de Montfort might have watched the approach of the British fleet became a subject of conjecture. I could fancy as I passed through the narrow postern, in the ponderous walls near the river, that possibly through that very gate the "lion-

hearted" Countess had issued forth to give Sir Walter Manny the kiss of grateful courtesy which Froissart has not forgotten to record.

"If before this journey I had been deeply imbued with a love of chivalry, poetry, and romance, it will readily be believed that visiting scenes like these, enriched as they were with the noblest remains of Gothic art, raised that feeling to enthusiasm; and wherever I went a Brittany Froissart and the heroes of past days seemed to bear me company. Rennes, the scene of one of the greatest exploits of du Guesclin and the Duke of Lancaster, in the remains of its massy walls, answered the descriptions given by the ancient historians, and so impressive in this respect were many of the scenes I have visited that I could almost fancy I was transported back to those times, which, in their records, had acted on my imagination somewhat in the same way that the reading of books of chivalry did on that mirror of knighthood, Don Quixote. This journey confirmed the predilection I felt for endeavouring, if I may so express myself, to live as much as possible in the Middle Ages. And, though I did not fall into the madness of taking windmills for giants, and innkeepers for lords of castles, yet I never shall forget the surprise I experienced when, on Mr. Stothard's going into the old church of Vannes, a living piece of antiquity very civilly stepped forward and gave him a *Benedicite*, as he conducted him down the great aisle. This was nothing less than a man who looked as if he had walked out of an illuminated window of the fourteenth century; he was the sacristan of the church, and still wore the same dress of office which his predecessors had worn four or five hundred years ago, the *mi-parti* fashion, to use the old term, one leg being bright scarlet and the other a lively blue. This was only a solitary instance of the many vestiges of antiquity still to be found in Brittany: the dress of the women, particularly at Vannes, not having varied for ages; and this Turk-like constancy of costume we traced beyond all doubt by finding it depicted in more than one old painting or panel, and in several fragments of the stained glass seen scattered here and there in some of the Gothic churches." p. vii.

Our readers may imagine from the above extract how closely Mrs. Bray has been enabled to assimilate her fictions to realities. Each duodecimo volume of this reprint will contain an entire work: the embellishments, a portrait of the authoress and various

appropriate illustrative vignettes, give an interest to this edition which the original publications did not possess. In a word, Mrs. Bray has gained a high and honourable station among the writers of historical romance.

A Mirror of Faith. Lays and Legends of the Church of England. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

A PLEASING little volume, though much touched with those peculiar views of the author which some churchmen would call superstitious, as we ourselves must think that part to be on the death of Bishop Kidder, the Bishop of Wells, who was killed by a stack of chimneys falling on him in the great storm of 1703. We totally disapprove the attempt to form this into a peculiar and fearful judgment of God on one whom the author himself allows to be "a mild well-meaning man." This would be opening a fearful door for men's judgments on one another; nor can we agree in acknowledging these visible marks of God's anger as displayed against the possessors of religious lands and estates. It is true the author gives the Pope's anathema, which is fierce enough; but we never heard that he received a commission from Heaven to enlighten his understanding or direct his judgments. The bolt that is hurled is taken from the earthly magazine, and is not from the celestial armoury. It is not the thunder of the sky, but the gunpowder of the Vatican. But we hate this cloud and smoke of controversy, and shall return into the calmer walks of meditation, where sound argument, and learning, and piety, receive their just meed of praise.

XXXVI.

BISHOP BULL RECEIVES THE THANKS OF THE GALLICAN CHURCH.

Immortal band of champions, once endowed
With wisdom and with counsel from on high,
And piercing ken, and heavenly fortitude,
To crush that thrice accursed heresy;
Great is your glory now, and high your place
In the eternal mansions of the sky;
For that right valiantly ye ran the race,
For that right fearlessly ye fought the fight,
For that like adamant ye set your face
Unto the death to battle for the right
Of him the *Consubstantial*; therefore, now
Do ye enjoy the beatific sight,

With crowns of light, and harps of golden bow,
All praise and power ascribing to his name,
With pastors true, as ye were, to their vow,
And that from mighty tribulations came;
Nor yet on earth ye lack the victor's due
Praise through the churches, and eternal fame.

What though ungodly men, an envious crew,
Spurning the glories of a former day,
Changing old verity for falsehood new,
Your hard-earn'd diadem would tear away;
Yet undisturbed, ye blessed spirits rest.
And thou, oh! holy mother Church! display
Thy heaven-sent strength to succour the oppressed;
Send forth, in all his might, thy champion
To bless the fathers that have made thee blest,
The evil schemes of aliens to defeat.
Thee too a sister church, the battle o'er,
For sympathy of gladness do we greet.
Oh! when shall strife betwixt us be no more?
Oh! when shall one communion bless each shore?

We now add, "The Curse of the Abbeys," which all holders of great tithes and defrauders of poor vicarages should duly perpend, and thus shun the threatened danger.

I.

They tell us that the Lord of Hosts
Will not avenge his own,
They tell us that he careth not
For temples overthrown.
Go, look through England's thousand vales,
And show me, he who may,
The *abbey lands* that have not wrought
Their owners' swift decay.

II.

Ill hands are on the abbey church,
They batter down the nave;
They strip the lead, they spoil the dead,
They violate the grave.
Where once with penitential tears
Full many a cheek was wet,
There thou carousest in thy halls,
Protector Somerset!

III.

Look to this scaffold, reared on high,
The sawdust, block, and steel;
Look to the prisoner, wan of face,
That turns him there to kneel.
Hark to the muffled bell that calls
That bloody sight to see:
Earl Hertford, Duke of Somerset,
That summons is for thee!

IV.

Thou thought'st no blame, thou felt'st no shame,
To spoil St. Pancras' shrine;
His Sussex woods, his Lewes fields,
Were all a prey of thine.
Thou drovest forth the monks at large,
And mad'st their wail thy mock;
Ho! Thomas, Baron Cromwell,
Prepare thee for the block.

V.

The curses of the holy walls,
Where men of God have been,
Are loud against thee, Suffolk's duke,
And cry from plundered Shene !
They urge thee up the scaffold steps,
And bloody is their speed,
They call thee to the judgment seat,
To answer for the deed.

VI.

Lord Falkland, thy ancestral crimes
Must fall upon thy head ;
Saint Alban's cause at Newbury
Prepares thy bloody bed :

Lord Stafford, innocent in vain
The seare is round thee set
Lord Russell, stoop thee to the
For Woburn claims her det

VII.

Go up to Reading, ask if that
Hath wrought its owner's
Go stand in Vailé-Crucis nave,
And weep o'er sweet Rivan
From Tavistock to Lindisfarne,
One cry thine ear shall greet
Blood hath had blood, and spoil
Till vengeance is complete.

Chillon; or Protestants of the Sixteenth Century. By Jane L. Wilyams. 2 vols.—A four months' residence in the Castle of Chillon, in Lac Lemane, excited the author to inquiries concerning the former inhabitants of this interesting building; and many an evening she spent in listening to the kind and intelligent châtelaine, as she repeated the never wearying story of "Le Jeune Cottier." From these materials Miss Wilyams's pleasing and monastic narrative has been formed; being strictly historical in the leading features, and supplying the silence of history by tradition. We can only bestow our meed of general praise, for a selection of particular passages would neither do justice to the work, nor bear compression into the space which we could afford to give; but this we can say, that the taste, spirit, and knowledge with which the whole is composed give a very favourable view of Miss Wilyams's talents, and, indeed shew a natural talent for this species of composition, which she will doubtless cultivate and improve. The style throughout is free from affectation, and there is no exaggeration (the fault of modern writers) in sentiment, nor in the descriptions. The just and gentler delineation of character is the most difficult part of all in this species of writing, and that is executed in a very creditable manner.

The Arnedei; a Tragedy.—We do not think the author is successful in his plot, nor that he has sufficiently copied or consulted nature in forming it. It is not within the measure of natural feeling of rejected affections that Laura Arnedei should at once release Buondelmonte from his engagement, and resign him into the arms of a lady whom he loved, because he saw her in a dream; nor can we say that we feel much interest in the fortunes of any of the characters. The death of Laura is brought about in a manner not

at all likely to happen, and been so often used as to cease pleasure of surprise, or to give right to claim merit for his invention, we must do the author the justice that his poetical powers were unequal to a better subject, and the complexity of design, but with an breadth in the characters, and and more merit in the action.

The Midshipman's Friend. E. Wilmot.—An useful little for the midshipman entering profession, written with good natural taste.

The Cottager's Sabbath. Hurrey.—This little volume to Mr. S. Rogers. The poem with feeling, and on the whole taste. We give, as a specimen.

A SONNET.

The moon was shining on a bed
That glitter'd in her bright and
The whole wide world in deep so
For silence spread o'er every thing
His brooding wings! all life seem
No living voice did break upon
For all was tranquil then, far off
And none with me my virgils did
Alone I stood upon a mountain's
Earth lay beneath me in her snow
And art's stupendous works, of
proud.

Were buried most;—but God did
Preside o'er all the tender string
To keep them free from discord and

The Churchman's Monthly. Edited by Rev. T. K. Arnold. A pleasing and judicious collection either original or selected from writers, in prose and poetry, a moral and religious tendency. The work, entirely composed from of our old divines, as Dom

Leighton, and H. More, would be very acceptable, and we think popular, if judiciously executed.

Eleven Lectures on the Decalogue. By Rev. C. J. Bird, M.A. This work is dedicated, with permission, to the learned and excellent Bishop of Lincoln. It is exceedingly well written. The Lecture on the Third Commandment is very impressive, and we think might be separately printed, in the cheapest form, for circulation among the lower orders, with whom the crime there denounced is lamentably habitual, and practised, we fear, without the slightest consideration of its guilt.

Sermons preached principally at Bognor. By Rev. Edward Miller, A.M.—We like these sermons very much, and think they reflect credit on the learning, eloquence, and feeling of a young divine. We recommend particularly the discourse on the Erudition of St. Paul, Sermon vi. p. 183., and on the Ascension, Sermon xv., the latter as judiciously and well reasoned on a point certainly admitting doubt and difference of opinion. We should say the same also of St. Paul's Thorns, p. 332, in which the interpretation given, is, we think, the most probable; we believe the present Bishop of Winchester has given the same. Instead of making any extracts from these pages, we much prefer recommending the whole volume to the attention it deserves: it is inscribed, by a very handsome and grateful dedication, to Dr. Butler, the Dean of Peterborough, the patron of the author.

Lessons on Chemistry. By W. H. Balmain.—This little work is intended for the use of schools and young students, and is well calculated, by the good arrangement of the materials, and by the scientific information contained in it, to be of much service. It is formed into a series of lessons, each fitted for examination, which brings to the test the learner's knowledge and acquaintance with his subject. The work is accompanied by a glossary of chemical terms, and another of chemical symbols, and altogether is, as an "Elementary Manual," one of the best we have ever seen.

The Night Watch; an Argument. By Richard Trott Fisher.—A philosophical poem in blank verse. There is little to blame in the execution of this poem, either

as regards the formation of the verse or the selection of the language. Occasionally we have such a line as

Under the broody shadow of thy breast,
a useless affectation enough! but the author seldom indulges in such anomalies. The defect is in the dryness of the subject, which is not sufficiently relieved by digression and ornament. That this was necessary, Lucretius and Virgil would have taught in older times, and Akenside and Armstrong in modern. As a short specimen, let us take the account of two of the planets,—

First Mercury—so men have named the star—
Which, like a favourite child by his grandsire,
Whirls his near course about the parent sun.
Here, when the flagging herb at eventide
Tastes its first dew, or at the chilly dawn,
Like the brief hue of twilight, you may see,—
Now following fast from the black shades of
Now heralding the morn. [night,

Bright Venus next,
Most beautiful of all the host of heaven,
Smiles brilliant thro' the darkness. She as well
Follows or leads the radiant lord of day,
But at remoter distance; that, at times,
The love-sick maid may sit and sigh to her
Thro' half the pensive night. Full oft the bard
Hath tuned his lyre to honour her,—so like
The queen of beauty doth she charm his sense,
&c.

Sermons on the Book of Common Prayer, &c. By J. H. Pinder, M.A. &c. 2nd edit.—The author in his advertisement very modestly says, "he fears lest among the many excellent treatises on the same subject this little volume may be deemed superfluous;" but, however, from this fear he must have been freed by the sale of his book, and the consequent approbation of the public. We also have read it with pleasure, and with instruction; it contains much valuable information regarding the liturgy and the offices of the Church, together with practical expositions of them, both useful and affecting. We think that the author might have spoken a little more fully on the subject of the Athanasian Creed, considering that the objection to some parts of it is felt by persons who have given much serious thought and attention to the subject; and, perhaps, on the disputed subject of "Regeneration in Baptism," it would not have been amiss to have given an account of, if only in the shape of a list, a few of those works written on either side of the controversy.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

April 11. In a convocation the proposed "Regulations for Sir Robert Taylor's Institution" were submitted to the house, when the portions relating to the curators and the library alone passed. The portions specifying the appointment and duties of the professor of languages, of the assistant librarian, and of the teachers of the French, German, and Italian languages, were rejected. It is, however, hoped, that these portions are only postponed, and that they will be brought forward early in next term, in some modified form, so as to secure the support of many who on the present occasion objected to some of the proposed details.

Mr. Reginald Cleave, from Ashburton School, was elected to one of the scholarships at Exeter College, founded by the late Wm. Gifford, esq. for many years editor of the Quarterly Review.

The election for the Johnson scholarships has terminated as follows:—

Theological Scholar.—Alfred Pott, B.A. Demy of Magdalen.

Mathematical Scholar.—Hugh Daniel Harper, B.A. Scholar of Jesus.

May 10. In convocation, the sum of 130*l.* was granted out of the university chest to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, to be expended in books printed at the university press, towards the restoration of a library in King William's College, lately destroyed by fire.

May 23. The prizes were awarded:

English Essay.—S. Lucas, B.A. Queen's college.

Latin Essay.—G. Bradley, B.A. Fellow of University college.

English Verse.—John W. Burgon, Commoner, Worcester college.

Latin Verse.—Goldwin Smith, B.A. Demy of Magdalen college.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

A grace having previously passed the senate to consolidate the offices of Librarian and Sub-Librarian, the election, in the room of the Rev. John Lodge, resigned, took place on the 16th and 17th of April. The candidates were the Rev. Joseph Power, M.A. Fellow of Clare Hall, the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Caius college, the Rev. Joseph Edleston, M.A. Fellow of Trinity college, and John M. Kemble, esq. M.A. of Trinity college. On the nomination, April 16, by the Heads of Houses, these gentlemen had respectively 10, 8, 5, and 4 votes. A

poll took place the next day between Power and Mr. Smith, when the latter was elected by a majority of 312.

April 26. The Travelling Scholarship lately held by Mr. Pearson, of Magdalen, has been conferred on Mr. B.A. of Trinity, with instructions to inspect the state of peasant education in France, Holland, and Switzerland.

Mr. Murray, late assistant in Glasgow and Liverpool Botanic Gardens, elected, out of a number of candidates, Curator of the Botanic Garden in the name of Mr. Biggs.

The Thurston Prize for a Medal has been awarded to Charles Jones, L.M. of Caius college.

May 27. The Chancellor's prize for English heroic verse was awarded to Edward Henry Bickersteth, Trinity college. *Subject:*—"Cædmon."

The Camden gold medal given for Latin hexameter verse, was awarded to James Leigh Joynes, Scholar of Trinity college. *Subject:*—

—"domus Alburnense res
Et præceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus
Mobilibus pomaria rivi"

The Porson prize for the best Greek translation from Shakspere, &c. was awarded to Thomas Markby, Scholar of Trinity college. *Subject:*—Shakspere's *Act I.* beginning of scene 3.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The annual papers relating to the national institution, containing accounts, estimates, returns, &c. were presented to the table of the House of Commons by the first Lord of the Treasury, on May 1. The expenditure of the year has been 37,449*l.* and the estimate for the year ending Lady-day amounts to 43,356*l.* The account of the expenditure of certain special grants received during 1844, states that the sum of 1,000*l.* was paid for a collection of fossils belonging to Mr. Kock; 45*l.* balance for Sympson purchased in Egypt by the Rev. J. J. Smith; 1,000*l.* for the expenses of Mr. Smith in going at Xanthus, and conveying a collection of coins to England; 1,200*l.* for coins and medals in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire; 3,304*l.* for books and MSS. from the libraries of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Mr. Bright, Mr. Southey; and 2,500*l.* for coins belonging to the collection of the late Mr. In the department of Manuscripts

additions have been made in manuscripts 161 in original charters, and 153 in original seals, besides 23 manuscripts to the Egerton collection. Amongst the MSS. acquired may be noticed the autograph MS. of Sir R. K. Porter's *Travels in Georgia, Persia, &c.*, illustrated with numerous spirited drawings of the scenery, antiquities, and costumes; upwards of fifty ancient MSS. on vellum, connected with biblical, theological, and classical literature, in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, purchased of Messrs. Payne and Foss; four valuable leiger books of the Monastery of Saint Edmundsbury, and one of the Priory of Saint Denis, near Southampton; two extensive collections of Welsh MSS. in poetry and prose, presented by the governors of the Welsh School and the Cymmrodorion Society, including an important copy of the Laws of Hywel Dda, written on vellum, at the commencement of the 13th century; thirty-six volumes relating to Portuguese history, from the library of the late Dr. Southey; thirty-two volumes on vellum and paper of a miscellaneous character, from the collection of the late B. H. Bright, esq. Eighty-three volumes from the library of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, including many valuable ancient biblical, theological, and liturgical MSS. on vellum, in Hebrew, Latin, French, German, Dutch, and other languages, several of which are of great beauty and interest as works of art; from the same library was obtained the beautiful Book of Prayers, executed in 1524, for Sigismund I. King of Poland, and a splendid copy of the Sanscrit Epic poem, intitled *Ramayana*, written in the years 1651, 1654, and 1707, illustrated with nearly 700 paintings, formerly in the possession of the Rajah of Odeypoor; the Book of Hours, which belonged to King René, of Anjou, and Henry VII. of England, exquisitely illuminated; an extensive selection of maps and plans from the library of M. Barbié du Bocage; and a considerable number of original charters and seals from the collection of George Baker, esq. the historian of Northamptonshire.

In the department of Printed Books, the number of volumes added to the library amounts to 15,501; of which 732 have been presented, 2,732 received by copyright, and 12,031 purchased. The number of parts of volumes is 6,566; of which 134 have been presented, 4,021 received by copyright, and 2,411 purchased. To these are to be added 168 volumes of 423 newspapers, of which 261 are published in the Provinces, and 162 in London, received from the Office of Stamps and Taxes, and considered copyright. The

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maps and charts amount to 152; of which 117 have been presented, 32 received by copyright, and 3 purchased. The musical works amount to 1,218; of which 33 have been presented, 1,137 received by copyright, and 48 purchased. The whole is contained in 1,509 parts, besides 109 volumes; 33 of the latter have been presented, and 76 purchased; the 1,509 parts have been received by copyright. The whole forms a total of 24,250 articles. Among the remarkable objects purchased, the following deserve particular mention: 1. The Old Testament in Hebrew with points and accents, printed on vellum, at Naples, about 1491, fol. 2. The Psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with three Latin versions, printed on vellum at Genoa in 1516, fol. 3. The New Testament in Æthiopic, printed on vellum at Rome, in 1548 and 1549, 4to. 4. The first edition of the Bible printed in Latin, at Rome, in 1471, two vols. fol. 5. The *Recueil des Histoires de Troye*, in French, printed by Caxton, fol. 6. The *Fables of Esop*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, in 1483, fol.

Respecting the new General Catalogue, it is stated that 43,668 titles have been prepared for it during the year, but no calculation is given of its probable completion or future progress.

In the department of Natural History a valuable addition to the collection of Mammalian Fossils has been made, by the purchase of a considerable series of osseous remains, from the bone caverns in the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, collected by Mr. Claussen. Various osseous remains, especially of the Mammoth (*Elephas Primigenius*) from Essex, have been obtained from Mr. Ball; and another interesting assemblage of Fossils from the Norfolk Crag has been obtained from the late Rev. Mr. Green. Many other valuable acquisitions have been made, to perfect the Oryctognostic Collections, chiefly by purchases both of foreign and English venders and collectors of minerals, and at sales. During the year there have been added to the several parts of the Zoological Collection 32,908 specimens of the different classes of animals. The greater part of these, having been selected from large collections, are scarce and valuable; amongst them may be specified—A collection of seals, birds, reptiles, fish, crustacea, etc. made during the voyage of Her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, under the command of Captain Sir James Ross; of mammalia, reptiles, and insects from Borneo, collected by Captain Sir Edward Belcher, of Her Majesty's ship *Sulphur*; and of mammalia, reptiles, and shells collected by Mr. Jukes, of Her Majesty's

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ship *Fly*; presented by the Lords of the Admiralty. A collection of mammalia from North America, presented by the Hudson's Bay Company; and a large collection of insects from the same country, presented by George Barnstone, esq. A collection of mammalia, birds, and reptiles from South Australia, presented by his Excellency Captain G. Grey; of reptiles, insects, and shells from Australia, presented by the Earl of Derby; of Australian insects, presented by B. Bynoe, esq. A collection of birds from the Tenasserim coast; presented by Dr. Packman. A collection of mammalia, reptiles, insects, crustacea, &c. from Pernambuco, presented by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. G. Smith. A collection of mammalia and reptiles from the Brazils, and of mammalia, fish, reptiles, and crustacea, from Japan, Celebes, Borneo, and Amboina. A collection of birds, reptiles, &c. from Asia Minor; presented by Charles Fellows, esq. A very extensive collection of insects, being all the specimens wanting to the Museum collections contained in the cabinet of the Entomological Club, presented by the club. A collection of shells from California, presented by Lady Catharine Douglas.

In the Botanical branch, the keeper has received as presents or by purchase nearly 400 species of plants.

In the department of Antiquities, the principal acquisitions of the year have been, a large Chinese Bell, richly decorated with figures and inscriptions; presented by Her Majesty. A very considerable addition to the collection of Xanthian sculptures, acquired during the winter of 1843-1844, by the expedition fitted out under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government, the operations of which were conducted under the direction of Mr. Fellows. A colossal kneeling statue of an Egyptian chief, in black basalt; presented by Edward Fletcher, esq. A large piece of mosaic pavement from the site of Carthage; presented by Hudson Gurney, esq. About 4,050 coins; amongst which are 80 gold, 1,207 silver, 1,561 brass, from the Duke of Devonshire's collection; and 190 gold, 258 silver, 227 brass, from Mr. Thomas's sale.

In the department of Prints and Drawings the following additions have been made. A small but interesting collection of impressions from monumental brasses. A collection of Raphael Morghen's engravings. Several very curious unique specimens of early playing cards. Some very rare proofs of Swanewelt's etchings. A great addition to the collection of Dutch etchings. Many additions to the works of A. Mantegna, Rembrandt, Le Blond, and the old German masters.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

April 24. The anniversary meeting of this society was held in St. Martin's place, the Earl of Clare, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. The Report of the Council was read by the Rev. Richard Cattermole. It appeared that the income during the year, including her Majesty's annual donation of 100*l.*, amounted to 705*l.*, a sum greater than the expenditure by 68*l.* At the ordinary meetings of the society 17 papers upon history, science, and antiquities, had been read, and the library had been enriched by various presents. Henry Hallam, esq., was appointed to the office of President, vacant by the retirement of the Earl of Ripon; and the Marquess of Northampton, Lord Kenyon, Archdeacon Burney, T. Bigge, esq., the Rev. R. Cattermole, the Rev. H. Clissold, Sir John Dorant, M.D., the Rev. T. Fuller, J. Hogg, esq., H. Holland, esq., W. Jerdan, esq., William Osborne, esq., D. Pollock, esq., C. A. Smith, esq., William Tooke, esq., and D. Turner, esq., were elected members of the Council.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

May 14. The anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Earl of Ellenborough in the chair. Though not very numerously attended, the meeting went off with more than usual spirit, and the amount of donations announced was just 240*l.* Amongst the company present were the Archbishop of Dublin, Chevalier Bunsen, Lord Brougham, Lord Mahon, &c.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

May 1. The anniversary meeting was held, Lord Prudhoe, President, in the chair. The Report of the Auditors announced the affairs of the institution in a flourishing condition, and that the proceeds of the lectures had, during the past year, been 157*l.* The Friday evening meetings had continued to attract large assemblies of members and their friends. The entire receipts of the year were 2916*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and there was a balance in hand of 395*l.* 1*s.* The laboratory and library departments exhibited equally satisfactory results.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2. The General Meeting of the Camden Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, and the chair was taken by the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, the President.

The Council reported the continued prosperity of the society, and that, by the investments of compositions received from four members, the funded stock of the society has been increased to £779 1*s.* 1*d.*

They announced, with much regret, the retirement of Mr. Bruce from the office of Treasurer, in consequence of his removal from London, after having filled that office from the institution of the society with a zeal, fidelity, and judgment which have contributed in the highest degree to its prosperity; and stated that the vacancy thus created has been filled up by the unanimous election to the treasurership of Mr. J. Payne Collier, a gentleman who has not only been a zealous and attentive member of the Council ever since the first formation of the society, but has given ample evidence of his willingness to labour in its cause by editing two most valuable publications.

The publications of the present year have been—

I. A Translation of Polydore Vergil's History of the Reigns of Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, and Richard the Third, from a MS. in the Royal Collection, British Museum. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., Sec. S.A.

II. The French Chronicle of London, from a MS. in the Cottonian Library. Edited by George John Aungier, esq.

III. The Metrical Romances of Sir Perceval, Sir Isumbras, Sir Eglamour, and Sir Degrevante. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

And a fourth, being a volume of Notes of Proceedings in the Long Parliament by Sir Ralph Verney, edited by John Bruce, esq., F.S.A., a portion of the valuable Collection of Family Papers placed at the service of the society by Sir Harry Verney, bart. (as mentioned in our last June Magazine, p. 628), is ready for immediate delivery.

The first book for the next year is also completed, and will be delivered to the members as soon as bound. It is the Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, edited by the President, from the original manuscript in the possession of his descendant, Thomas William Bramston, esq., one of the knights of the shire for South Essex, who has kindly permitted the publication of a volume which, it is hoped, will throw considerable light upon the state of politics and society during the Stuarts' reigns.

The volumes which have been added to the list of suggested publications during the past year are—

The Master of the Game. To be edited from manuscripts of the Fifteenth Century, by Sir Henry Dryden, bart., F.S.A.

De Antiquis Legibus Liber, a Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, and of divers events of those times. To be edited by Thomas Stapleton, esq., F.S.A. (which is nearly finished).

Selections from the Archives of the City

of Canterbury, illustrative of the State of Society in England during the Middle Ages. To be edited by Thomas Wright, esq., M.A.

Extracts from the Journal and Account Book of a Sussex Clergyman, kept from 1655 to 1679. To be edited by R. W. Blencowe, esq.

Camden's Visitation of Huntingdonshire, made by Nicholas Charles, his deputy, from the Original Visitation preserved among the Cottonian Manuscripts. To be edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.

The Early Charters and Statutes of the Collegiate Church of Middleham, in the county of York. To be edited by the Rev. William Athill, M.A., Canon and Sub-Dean of Middleham.

The places of the three retiring members of Council were filled by the names of Bolton Corney, esq., Peter Levesque, esq. F.S.A., and Sir Harry Verney, bart.; and as Auditors of the ensuing year were elected W. D. Cooper, esq. F.S.A., G. R. Corner, esq. F.S.A., and the Rev. S. R. Maitland, F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

April 26. The fourth annual meeting of the members of the Shakespeare Society was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature.

The Report congratulated the members on the continued success of the Society, and recapitulated the titles of the works issued in the course of past year.

In compliance with a wish generally expressed, three extremely rare plays—the True Tragedie of Richard III. (mentioned in last year's Report, June, 1844, p. 629), the Ghost of Richard III., and the Taming of a Shrew—have been printed, affording considerable illustration of the drama of the period, and more particularly of the question of Shakespeare's obligation to his predecessors. The first volume of a Miscellaneous Collection has also been issued, and some papers of much interest have been contributed for the volume now in progress. The Society has the satisfaction of seeing that the books issued by it have been universally appealed to by the numerous writers and commentators who, in reviews as well as separate works, have lately largely availed themselves of the materials, thus proving the practical utility of the works selected.

One of the main purposes of the Society, as stated in the original prospectus and ever since kept closely in view, was to induce persons possessing old family papers to examine them, in the hope of finding something if not directly elucidatory of Shakespeare, illustrative at least

of our early drama and stage. This object has already, in part, been accomplished by the work last issued,—a copy of one of our great dramatist's most popular historical plays, from a contemporary manuscript possibly anterior to the earliest of the printed editions.

The following volumes have been printed and distributed since the last annual meeting: 1. *Sir Thomas More*: an unprinted Historical Play. From the original MS. (licensed for the stage by the Master of the Revels about the year 1590) in the British Museum. Edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce.

2. Vol. I. of the Shakespeare Society's Papers: being a Miscellany of Contributions illustrative of the drama and literature of the Shakespearean era. To be continued as contributions are received.

3. *The Taming of a Shrew*, which preceded Shakespeare's Comedy. From the unique copies of 1594 and 1596, 4to., in the collections of the Duke of Devonshire, and of Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. Edited by Thomas Amyot, esq., F.R.S., Treas. S.A. &c. With a fac-simile title-page of the original edition.

4. *Illustrations of the Fairy Mythology of Shakespeare*, selected from rare books and manuscripts, exhibiting the old popular notions respecting fairies, and how far they have been adopted in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." By J. O. Halliwell, esq., F.R.S., Hon. M.R.I.A., F.S.A., &c.

5. *Shakespeare's Play of King Henry the Fourth*, printed from a Contemporary Manuscript, found among the records of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, esq., F.R.S., &c. With two fac-similes of the hand-writings.

In the press are, 1. *The Diary and Account-book of Philip Henslowe*, from the MS. at Dulwich College.

2. Vol. II. of the Shakespeare Society's Papers; and, 3. Part II. of the *Chester Whitsun-Plays*.

Mr. Bolton Corney is preparing, "Notices of Shakespeare and his Works, from the earliest period to the publication of the 'Theatrum Poetarum,' in 1675; with memoranda drawn from other sources on his personal and literary history." Mr. Peter Cunningham, "A Selection from the Notes written by William Oldys, in his copy of Langbaine's *Lives of the Dramatic Poets*, now in the British Museum;" and "A Collection of the Documents which have reference to the Events of Shakespeare's Life," will be edited by Sir Frederick Madden and John Bruce, esq. Several other books, original and reprints, have also been accepted by the council.

In the place of the five members retiring

from the Council in compliance with law IX., the vacancies were filled up by the unanimous election of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Barnard, K.C.B., Beriah Bosfield, esq. M.P., John Forster, esq., William C. Macready, esq., and Samuel Naylor, esq.; and the following members were elected auditors for the year ensuing: Thomas Brewer, esq., John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A., and Thomas Powell, esq.

Since the publication of this Report the discovery has been announced of an early quarto edition of "The Taming of the Shrew," previously supposed to have been first published in the folio of 1623, and it is added that this acquisition has been placed at the disposal of the Shakespeare Society.

THE PERCY SOCIETY.

May 1. The fifth annual meeting of this Society was held at the house of the Royal Society of Literature, Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the chair. In the place of the three retiring Members of Council were elected Bolton Corney, esq.; Frederick William Fairholt, esq. F.S.A.; and James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.; and for Auditors, W. Harrison Ainsworth, esq.; Lewis Pocock, esq. F.S.A.; and James Prior, esq. F.S.A.

The report of the Council was chiefly directed to the circumstance of their having retrieved the financial affairs of the Society, by lessening the quantity of matter printed, which in the previous year had extended considerably beyond what its funds could consistently bear. The issues of the year have consequently been mostly very "wee bookies." They stated the accession of many new members, no less than twenty-three of whom have taken complete sets of the Society's publications.

The publications of the last year are—

The Keen of the South of Ireland: an illustrative of Irish political and domestic history, manners, music, and superstitions. Collected by T. Crofton Croker, esq.

The Poems of John Audelay: a specimen of the Shropshire dialect of the fifteenth century. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S.

St. Brandan, a Medieval Legend of the Sea, in English verse and prose. Edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

The Romance of the Emperor Octavian. Now first published from MSS. at Lincoln and Cambridge. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

Six Ballads, with Burdens: from MSS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Camb. Edited by James Goodwin, B.D.

Lyrical Poems, selected from Musical

Publications between the years 1589 and 1600. Edited by J. P. Collier, esq. F.S.A.

Friar Bakon's *Prophesie*: a satire on the degeneracy of the times, A.D. 1604. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

The Seven Sages: in English verse. Edited from a manuscript in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

Popular Songs, illustrative of the French Invasions of Ireland. Part I. Edited by T. Crofton Croker, esq.

Poetical Miscellanies; from a Manuscript Collection of the time of James the First. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

The Crown Garland of Golden Roses. Part II. From the edition of 1659.

Barnfield's *Affectionate Shepherd*. Reprinted from the almost unique copy in Princeton College. By J. O. Halliwell, esq.

Among other works in different stages of preparation, it is expected that the following will be ready for delivery during the ensuing year:—

The Life of Thomas Becket, from the collection of Early English metrical lives of Saints, believed to be written by Robert of Gloucester. To be edited by W. H. Black, esq.

A Collection of Old Ballads, collected from oral tradition in Scotland. To be edited by G. H. Dixon, esq. and W. Jerdan, esq.

The Poems of William Browne, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*; to be edited by Peter Cunningham, esq.

A Collection of Charms, illustrative of English Superstitions in former days. From early manuscripts.

A Collection of Songs from the Pageants of the Seventeenth Century, to be edited by Frederick W. Fairholt, esq.

The Poems of Hoccleve, to be edited by W. H. Black, esq.

The Young Gallants Whirligig, or Youths Reakes. By Francis Lenton. 4to. Lond. 1629.

Some of these, and of the other works suggested for publication, as the Songs and Sonnets of Dr. Donne, Selections from the Poems of Taylor the Water Poet, Hawes's *Pass-tyme of Pleasure*, and Roy's *Satire on Cardinal Wolsey*, hold forth a better promise than many of the past publications of this Society, which, it must be admitted, have been scarcely worth the trouble of fetching. A less frequent, but more substantial, delivery would probably be more satisfactory to most of the members.

THE SYDENHAM SOCIETY.

May 2. The anniversary meeting was held in the rooms of the Society in Frith-street, Dr. Paris, President of the Royal

College of Physicians, and President of this Society, in the chair.

The report announced that the number of Members was nearly 1800, and that the proceedings of the Society in the re-publication and distribution of old and valuable medical works amongst the profession were highly satisfactory. Since the last annual meeting three volumes have been issued, a Latin edition of Sydenham's Works, edited by Dr. Greenhill, of Oxford, for the first year's subscription; and for the second year, 1. the Works of Paulus Ægineta, vol. I. translated and edited by F. Adams, esq. and 2. Observations on Aneurism. The Works of Harvey and Hewson are in preparation. A translation of Simon's *Chemistry of Man*, and of Schwann's *Researches on the intimate structure of Animals and Vegetables*, are in the press. An English edition of Sydenham is in progress, and Hasse's *Pathological Anatomy* is ready for the press. It has been determined to issue a translation of the celebrated treatise of Rhazes on the Small Pox, and a volume of the more important of the writings of Dupuytren. Arrangements have also commenced for an edition of the collected Works of William Hunter. A scheme has been prepared by a Sub-Committee for a complete Medical Bibliography, of which a specimen is published with the Annual Report.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

April 16. The annual general meeting took place in the Theatre of this Institution, W. Tooke, esq. F.R.S., in the chair. The following Vice-Presidents were elected in the room of those who have retired or died:—The Marquess of Bristol, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Romney. Ten of the acting Vice-Presidents were re-elected; and Sir I. L. Goldsmid, Bart., and G. Moore, esq., F.R.S., were elected in the room of those going out by rotation. The chief novelty in the mode of election this year consists in the appointment of a committee of 74 members, but divided into eight classes—viz., accounts; fine arts; agriculture; chemistry; colonies and trade; manufactures; mechanics; miscellaneous matters, correspondence, &c. the gentlemen elected in each department being those best qualified to judge of the matters therein, and the decision on which will be entirely left to them, without any interference by gentlemen connected with the other classes. This arrangement appeared to give great satisfaction.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

March 31. This being the fourth anniversary, the annual Report was made by the president, Mr. Aikin. It recorded the loss of two distinguished members: Dr. Hope, of Edinburgh, and Professor Daniell. The society continues in a flourishing state, and has increased during the last year in all the classes of its members. The following officers and council were then elected: *President*, T. Graham, esq. — *Vice-Presidents*, A. Aikin, esq., W. T. Brande, esq., J. T. Cooper, esq., T. Thomson, M.D. — *Treasurer*, R. Porrett, esq. — *Secretaries*, R. Warrington, esq., G. Fownes, Ph. D. — *Foreign Secretary*, E. F. Teschemacher, esq. — *Council*, B. Babington, M.D., W. J. Cock, esq., W. De la Rue, esq., W. Gregory, M.D., J. F. W. Johnston, esq. M.A., R. Kane, M.D., W. B. Leeson, M.D., W. H. Pepys, esq., R. Phillips, esq., J. D. Smith, esq., J. Stenhouse, Ph. D., J. L. Wheeler, esq.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. The thirty-sixth anniversary meeting, R. H. Solly, esq. F.R.S. in the chair. The Report announced a great improvement in the finances, the outstanding debt having been reduced by the amount of 1,579*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* The total receipts of the year were 7,352*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and there remained a balance in hand of 250*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* The receipts of the garden exhibitions for the past year were 5,621*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The Duke of Devonshire was re-elected President; Mr. T. Edgar, Treasurer; and Mr. J.R. Gowen was appointed Secretary, in the room of Dr. Henderson.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 29. This was the annual meeting, the Earl of Derby, President, in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the number of visitors to the gardens during the year had been 10,507, of whom 7,802 paid the admission fees, while the remainder were the privileged members. The receipts amounted to 11,997*l.* and the expenditure to 10,999*l.* Amongst the donors to the museum were Lord Saye and Sele, Colonel Owen, the Norwegian Consul, and the Countess of Mansfield. Her Majesty has presented to the mena-

gerie a beautiful Albanian deer, and many valuable animals have been received from Colonel Warrington, Sir Robert Schomburgk, &c. The plan recently adopted of exposing the carnivora to the open air, instead of keeping them in dens warmed by artificial heat, has been attended with the best results, there having been a diminution in the number of deaths and a great improvement in the health of the animals.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

April 24. The annual general meeting of proprietors was held in the theatre of the Institution, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. President, in the chair. The Report of the Auditors announced the receipts of the year as 3,250*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, and a balance in the Treasurer's hands of 414*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, the present invested capital being 16,280*l.* in the Three per Cents., and 21,350*l.* in the Consolidated Annuities. During the past year a considerable addition had been made to the different departments of the library, and the catalogue has been completed.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. &c.

Several gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee, and had meetings, to consider and determine on offering some public testimony to Mr. Britton of their regard and respect for the numerous literary works which he has produced on topography, architectural antiquities, and the fine arts. He has intimated a wish that a prize should be offered for an essay on a particular subject of archaeology; but the committee seem rather disposed to prefer a good portrait, to be painted and engraved, or a medal, with a medallion likeness on the obverse, and an ancient building on the reverse. These subjects are for the decision of the committee, as well as the time and place for a public dinner. Mr. Britton has just printed a classed list of all his literary works, by which it appears that they amount to 66 volumes, besides essays, and extending to 17,122 printed pages, illustrated by 1866 engravings, and that their cost is 50,328*l.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

All the hopes which have been entertained by those who would willingly have become pacificators, in the dissensions which arose a few months since in the

Central Committee of this Association have grown fewer and fainter in the progress of the discussion. Every day, we may say, has tended to confirm more decidedly the falseness of the position into which Mr. Pettigrew, the Treasurer,

vainly trusting to the superior activity of those who acted with him, unwisely threw himself by his assumed "General Meeting" of the 5th of March.

We have abstained from taking a part in this dispute, because strife and argument are not our province; and, besides, a monthly publication could contend only at great disadvantage in a matter forming the subject of weekly, if not daily, animadversion. On the merits of the original question we never entertained a doubt; our opinion was fairly stated in March, p. 592. When the disruption of the Committee took place, we had still no doubt which side was really right; but we must admit that we had some misgivings how far the not vainly-boasted activity, and the admitted zeal and intelligence of the stirring minority might not prevail in the struggle for popular support. However, their recent efforts have been met by not inferior activity, nor inferior perseverance, on the part of the deserted majority, and there can now be no doubt that the original Association, as represented by the original Committee, will stand its ground triumphantly.

Abstaining as before from arguments, we shall proceed to place upon record a plain statement of the facts which have transpired, and which will develop more clearly than any argument could do, the true merits of the opponent parties.

In the first place, we shall state the changes which have occurred in the Central Committee. In February last this body consisted of twenty-two members: of whom five only, the Rev. Mr. Barham, Mr. Croker, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wright, were present at the "Special General Meeting." The extreme measure was then adopted of excluding the majority of thirteen, who had protested against the validity of that meeting; whilst advantage was taken of the silence of others to retain the good-looking names of Mr. Amyot, Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. King, Rouge-dragon Pursuivant of Arms. But these three gentlemen all immediately declined acting with the newly formed Committee; the last named adhering to the original Committee: to which also Sir Henry Ellis has subsequently sent his pecuniary subscription. Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who, being on his travels in the East, was nominated without his cognisance a member of Mr. Pettigrew's Committee, appears to have been wholly ignorant of these proceedings. Another party nominated (see our April Mag. p. 409) was the Dean of Hereford, a letter from whom, received by Mr. Pettigrew on the morning of the same day, was paraded as

giving a sanction to the proceedings. So far was this from being intended on the part of the writer, that the Dean has now thought it worth while (after taking great pains in the interval to effect a reconciliation of all parties,) to print a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, containing his correspondence with Mr. Pettigrew and Lord Albert Conyngham, and showing that his intentions were all for union, and not at all for a party. The Dean states that he "had not the smallest conception that it was proposed to create another schismatic and opposition Committee, with which nothing could have induced me to co-operate, even if I had not felt myself bound to regard the circumstances of my first introduction to the Association through Mr. Way." He tells Mr. Pettigrew that his circular "deceived me, as well as others, one at least of whom made in consequence a donation to the Archaeological Association, to my knowledge, not intending to support your faction, and who has since applied in vain for such contribution to be refunded on the ground that he was so misled." And he tells Lord Albert Conyngham, "I was, like many others whom I could name, deceived by that notice (announcing the 'Special General Meeting'), my letter was written under deception; I did not desire that letter to be read to the meeting, and I was much surprised that it had been read." And before he concludes the Dean makes the following statements as being notorious to others as well as himself: "It is not unknown to your Lordship that several of the names on the spurious Committee were placed there without the consent or cognizance of their owners, that several have been withdrawn, that many of the subscribers paid their money under mistake, and have required it to be refunded in vain; that the brief list, including all returned in it against their will, is not such as to promise any permanency or efficacy to the faction; and that the very Journal which has appeared shews in various ways that its *materiel* belonged to the Association, not to the usurpation."

The members of Mr. Pettigrew's Committee, as constituted on the 30th April last, were as follow:

President, Lord Albert D. Conyngham; *Treasurer*, T. J. Pettigrew, esq.; *Secretaries*, T. C. Croker, esq. and C. R. Smith, esq.; *Committee*, Sir James Annesley; Rev. R. H. Barham; John Barrow, esq.; Capt. Beaufort; Sir W. Betham; G. R. Corner, esq.; W. H. Black, esq.; Joseph Gwilt, esq.; Dr. Lee; R. M. Milnes, esq.; J. R. Planché, esq.; W. H. Rosser, esq.; J. E. Tennent, esq.; J. G. Waller, esq.; Sir Gardner Wilkinson; and T. Wright, esq.

The Central Committee of the original

Association now consists of twenty-eight members: viz. Viscount Adare; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; Sir Philip Egerton, Bart.; Dr. Wilberforce, the Dean of Westminster; C. F. Barnwell, esq.; Samuel Birch, esq.; Edward Blore, esq.; George Bowyer, esq.; Dr. Bromet; Rev. J. B. Deane; B. Ferrey, esq.; Archdeacon Hale; T. D. Hardy, esq.; P. Hardwick, esq.; Edw. Hawkins, esq.; T. W. King, esq.; Sir Frederic Madden; Rev. S. R. Maitland; C. Manby, esq.; C. Newton, esq.; A. Poynter, esq.; E. P. Shirley, esq. M.P.; T. Stapleton, esq.; W. J. Thoms, esq.; P. F. Tytler, esq.; W. S. W. Vaux, esq.; Albert Way, esq. *Hon. Secretary*; and Sir Richard Westmacott. To whom are added as *Hon. Members* of the Central Committee, the following gentlemen not usually resident in London: the Deans of Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Hereford, Peterborough, St. Asaph, York, and Winchester; the Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L.; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.; Archdeacon Burney; Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart.; the Rev. Dr. Harington; H. Gally Knight, esq. M.P.; J. H. Markland, esq.; George Ormerod, esq.; the Rev. Dr. Plumptre; the Rev. Dr. Richards; the Rev. Dr. Whewell; and the Rev. Robert Willis.

In subscribing members, the Association now numbers more than three hundred and fifty. On the 30th of April Mr. Pettigrew's list did not contain more than 164 subscribers for the year 1845, including those that paid before the rupture, or have since paid in error. That the existence of certain subscribers of this kind is not imaginary, is proved by letters which were published in the *Athenæum* of the 17th May, from Philip Hardwick, esq. R.A. and Edward Hailstone, esq. F.S.A. both subscribers of 5*l*. The former, after writing twice to Mr. Pettigrew, was informed that the Committee had resolved *not* to return his money, but that he would, "by virtue of his donation, receive the Journal quarterly for the next five years," each quarterly publication in prospect being intended to be issued at half a crown! In the same predicament, says the *Athenæum*, is the Rev. R. Lane Freer, a subscriber of 10*l*. 10*s*.; and at least twenty-three others of those in Mr. Pettigrew's list, by subsequently subscribing to the old Association, have shown on which side their real affections lie.

We have next to notice the rival Journals. No. V. of "*The Archaeological Journal*" was published at the end of March, as noticed in our April Magazine, p. 410; it is uniform in appearance and execution with the former Parts, and is accompanied by the Index to the first volume; without which it extends to 120 pages. On the 30th of April was pub-

lished "*The Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, established 1843, No. I." containing 92 pages, and of workmanship certainly inferior in paper, printing, and engravings, to the Journal produced by Mr. Parker. This is implicitly defended in a Preliminary Advertisement, by an assertion that Mr. Parker's expenses have been extravagant and exorbitant: but why "the Association, established 1843," should publish their No. I. in April 1845, beginning their Report of Proceedings with December 1844, is a circumstance not explained in the body of the work, but left to be developed by the future bibliographer and literary historian. The contents of this Journal, besides the minutes of the Committee, and some brief reviews, are, 1. On Roman Potters' Kilns and Pottery, discovered by Mr. E. T. Artis in the county of Northampton, by C. R. Smith (8 pp.); 2. Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire, by Daniel H. Haigh (12 pp.); 3. Medieval Architecture, illustrated from illuminated manuscripts, by T. Wright (5 pp.); 4. Cromlech du Tus, Guernsey, by F. C. Lukis (4 pp.); 5. Remarks on an enamelled Tablet, at Mans, supposed to represent Geoffrey Plantagenet, by J. R. Planché (11 pp.); 6. On Roman Remains and other antiquities at Dymchurch, Kent, by the Rev. Stephen Isaacson (3 pp.).

We have lastly to advert to the Annual Meeting for 1845. Both parties at present persist in the intention to visit Winchester: Mr. Pettigrew's party in August, and the original Association on September 9th. At a meeting of the Town Council of that city on the 1st of May, "the requests of both Societies" for the use of the Guildhall were agreed to, accompanied by an expression of a hope that the differences might be previously arranged. Though later in their arrival, it must be concluded that that party can have nothing to fear which has the Dean of Winchester among the *Hon. Members* of its Central Committee; and among its subscribers five of the Canons of the church, the Chancellor of the Diocese; the Warden, Head Master, and other members of the college; the Mayor, the Recorder, the Under Sheriff of the county, the Town-clerk, and Mr. Owen Carter the very eminent architect. The following names have also been announced for the General and Sectional Committees:

General Committee, Lord Northampton, *President of the Annual Meeting*; Lord Ashburton; the Deans of Winchester and Westminster, *Vice-Presidents*. Dr. Bliss; Dr. Bandinel, and Dr. Buckland; the Wardens of New college Winchester; Dr. Dealtry, Chancellor of the Diocese; Archdeacon Burney; P. Jacob, and Rev. E. James, Ch

to the Bishop and Canons of Winchester; Mr. Burge, Q.C., Recorder of Winchester. Dr. Moberly, Head Master of the College, and Mr. Albert Way, *Secretaries*.

Architectural Division.—Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College; Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity college; the Dean of Ely; Professor Willis; Sir Stephen Glynne; Mr. Gally Knight; Mr. Markland; Mr. Cockerell; Mr. P. Hardwick; Mr. Blore; Mr. Poynter; Mr. Ferrey; Mr. Hussey; Mr. Forder, the Cathedral architect; Rev. W. Gunner, Chaplain of Winchester college; Rev. H. Rose, of Brington, and Rev. J. L. Petit, both authors of esteemed works on architecture; R. Greene, esq., Secretary of the Lichfield Diocesan Architectural Society. Mr. Owen Carter and Mr. Petit will act as *Secretaries*.

Historical.—Mr. Hallam, *President*; Mr. Fraser Tytler; Dean of Westminster; Dr. Bandinel and Dr. Moberly, the Wardens of New College and Winchester; Dr. Bliss, Registrar of the University of Oxford; Dr. Dealtry, Chancellor of the Diocese; Mr. Kemble; Mr. Maitland; Mr. George Bowyer; Count Mortara; Rev. Henry Coxo, Under-Librarian of the Bodleian; Rev. J. Smith, Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge; Mr. Holmes.

Early and Mediæval Antiquities.—William R. Hamilton, V.P.S.A. *President*; Sir Richard Westmacott; Dean of Hereford; Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart.; George Ormerod, esq. Historian of Cheshire; Dr. Buckland; Sir Frederick Madden; Mr. Bloxam; Rev. John Ward, of Great Bedwyn, Wilts; Rev. C. H. Hartshorne; Rev. D. J. Stewart; Charles Babington, esq., Secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Each subscriber of one pound, paid either at the present time, or on attending the meeting, will be entitled to take part in all the proceedings on that occasion, and to receive the illustrated volume of the Transactions of the Meeting. It does not appear that those subscribers to Mr. Pettigrew's list who may attend the meeting in August, will be entitled to any similar privilege, without making a special payment at that time.

We here resume, from our April Magazine, p. 411, an abstract of the more important proceedings of the Central Committee. They have been published, in nearly similar words, in both Journals, but with different engravings: our references are to the *Archæological Journal*, No. V. as the *Arch. Journal*, and to the *Journal*, &c. No. I. as the *New Journal*. We should also premise that we omit, for want of space, those proceedings of the Committee which relate to the preservation of

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ancient Remains threatened with destruction, in various cases where the alarm appears to have been groundless, or the danger has been averted: for of these labours it must be allowed that, though amongst the most praiseworthy, they are least interesting when most successful, except during the period of suspense. For these we refer to the *Journal* itself, which will show that the Central Committee have been by no means inactive in that important branch of their duties.

Proceedings of the Central Committee of the British Archaeological Association.

Dec. 11. Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, communicated some additional information on the discovery (see March, p. 293) of interments near the camp on Leckhampton hill. The adjacent part of the hill having been subsequently excavated, part of a horse's bit, with a ring for attaching the rein, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, a spear-head, and a curved implement, possibly intended for raking up the ashes of the funereal pile, all of iron, were found. Fragments of urns were discovered, some of which appear to have been formed with small handles, perforated, as if for suspension: the colour of the ware is a deep glossy black, and some pieces are of fine quality.

Mr. Redmond Anthony, of Piltown, co. Kilkenny, forwarded through Mr. Smith impressions of four small cubes of white porcelain, such as are stated to be frequently dug up in Ireland. Each cube measures about half an inch square, Chinese characters being impressed on the lower surface, while the cube serves as a pedestal to a small figure of a lion, or some other animal, frequently an ape, in a sitting posture (engraved in the *New Journal*, p. 43). Mr. Anthony observes that some persons have supposed these cubes to have been imported into Ireland by the Phœnician navigators. Mr. Birch stated that, in his opinion, they were used as seals by private persons in China; and that, from peculiarities in the characters, they cannot be considered to be older than the sixteenth century.

Mr. Wire, of Colchester, informed the Committee that attempts had recently been made to steal monumental brasses from the churches of Brightlingsea, in Essex, and Hadleigh, in Suffolk. Mr. Smith added that a few months since, according to report, one had been actually taken away from a church in Ipswich. Mr. Smith alluded to the progressive revival of the art of engraving monumental effigies on brass, and stated that the Messrs. Waller have executed and laid down brasses, in Michel-Dean church, Gloucestershire, in Windlesham church, Surrey, and in Gresford

church, Denbighshire; and that Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, is now engaged in engraving a very elaborate brass of a priest, copied from a monument at Dieppe, bearing the date of 1447.

Dec. 18. Thomas Baker, esq. of Watercombe House, near Gloucester, communicated the discovery, in a field called the Church Piece, near Lilly-Horn, adjoining the highway from Oakridge Common to Bisley, of the vestiges of Roman buildings of considerable extent, consisting of an extensive range of chambers, the communications between which were distinctly marked, and in some places appeared the supports and bases of tessellated floors, though no tesserae were found. These chambers were bounded on one side by a very thick wall, built of bricks from seven to ten inches square, and one inch in thickness; the greater part of them had TPFA impressed on the surface in Roman capitals. Hexagonal tiles, still containing the iron nails by which they had been fastened; great quantities of oyster shells; fragments of red and coloured glazed pottery ornamented with figures, and of glass; small implements of brass; the root of a stag's horn, of unusually large size, sawed off at the ends; a quantity of bones of stags, sheep, and other animals; two knives, part of an adze, and other articles, were also found. One of the knives had a singularly-shaped blade, five inches in length, two inches broad at the haft, and gradually tapering to the point. In one part of the villa was found, not more than six inches under the surface, a round earthen pot, containing a globular mass of metal, consisting of a conglomerate of coins, to the number of 1923. They are of third brass, in a perfect state of preservation, ranging from Valerian to Diocletian, including the usurpers in Britain and Gaul; and one is a new type of Allectus, its reverse a trophy and bound captives, [V]ICTORIA GER. (engraved in the *New Journal*, p. 44.) Roman antiquities have been formerly found at the same place, which are described by Fosbroke, and in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*.

Mr. C. R. Smith reported the discovery of some extremely solid and well-constructed foundations of Roman buildings, in Old Fish-street Hill, near the entrance into Thames-street, at the depth of sixteen feet. These works were brought to light by excavations made for a sewer. One wall, from three to four feet thick, ran parallel with the street towards Thames-street, and another crossed it at right angles. In the latter was an arch three feet wide, and three and a half high, turned with tiles, seventeen inches by eight, projecting one over the other, the crown of the arch being formed by a single tile (engraved

in the *New Journal*, p. 45). The walls were built upon large hewn stones, many of which had clearly been used previously in some other building, and these were laid upon wooden piles. By the side of the wall which ran parallel with the sewer, about sixteen feet from the arch, were several tiers of tiles, each tile measuring two feet by eighteen inches, placed upon massive hewn stones, one of which measured four feet five inches in length, and was two feet wide, and two feet thick. The depth of the walls and the piles beneath, when compared with the adjoining ground, showed that the site had been low and boggy. Twenty paces higher up Old Fish-street Hill, the excavators came upon the native gravel, at the depth of five or six feet.

A letter from J. Emerson Tennent, esq. M.P., stated that about the year 1837-8, some turf-cutters, working in a bog at Gart-na-moyagh, near Garvagh, co. Derry, found the body of a knight in complete chain armour; beside it were the heads and brazen butts of two spears, but the wooden shaft which connected them had disappeared; and, close by, lay one or two chests which had contained embroidered dresses, for threads of gold and silver could be pulled out of the peat earth which filled the space within the decayed wood of the boxes. The trappings of his horse were likewise found, and together with them a pair of stirrups of an oriental form, which had been wrought with gold and silver ornaments, like Turkish or Saracenic work. Some fragments of the armour were preserved, and the rings seemed, as it was stated, to indicate that they were of Milanese workmanship, because they were joined inside the ring, instead of outside, as the Spanish armour was. (This story altogether appears very apocryphal. *Edit. G. M.*)

Mr. Wright read a letter from the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, suggesting that branch Archaeological Societies should be established in all important localities, and pointing out the counties of Salop and Chester as having especial claims. He recommends also a survey of the present condition of all monastic and castellated remains in the British dominions, beginning with Kent; and that this survey should comprehend architectural admeasurements and delineations, an enumeration of all chartularies and other MS. documents connected with them, and the names of their several possessors. He further suggests an application to competent authority, that in each of the crown castles at Conarvon, Conway, and Beaumaris, the towers should be restored as an example of medieval military architecture, also as a local public museum; as

cludes by soliciting the Committee to use their endeavours to obtain a grant of money for the restoration of a tomb (at Pen-mynydd, in Anglesey) of one of her Majesty's direct ancestors, of the race of Tudor, deceased in the fifteenth century.

Jan. 8. The Rev. Stephen Isaacson, of Dymchurch, Kent, exhibited the upper part of a thurible (engraved in the *New Journal*, p. 47), formed of yellow mixed metal, which was discovered in making repairs in the wall of the church at Dymchurch. From the general character of workmanship it appears to be of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Smith exhibited a number of beads, discovered in the county of Antrim, and communicated for the inspection of the Committee by Mr. Edward Benn. Two or three of these ornaments, formed of glass, or semi-vitrified ware, resemble the beads which are frequently found in London, and other places, with Roman remains.

The Rev. William Haslam, of St. Peranzabuloe, exhibited two rings, the more ancient of which has been noticed by him in his account of the Oratory of St. Piran in the Sands, near Truro; it is of silver, with a rude ornament apparently intended to represent a serpent. It was found on a skeleton buried almost on a level with the foundation of the oratory, and therefore, probably, before it was covered by shifting sands. The other ring, found in the cemetery of the convent of Friars-preachers, Truro, is of gold enamelled, and set with a ruby, and appears to be of the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Jabez Allies, of Worcester, exhibited a small female figure of bronze, recently discovered, at the depth of about eighteen feet, behind a house in High-street, Worcester. Roman coins have been found in the vicinity, and this figure (which belongs to Dr. James Nash of that city) appears to be of Roman workmanship.

Mr. Way communicated drawings of several sculptured crosses in the Isle of Man. The shaft of one of these monuments, standing in Braddan churchyard (engraved in the *Arch. Journal*, p. 75), is ornamented with interlaced figures of dragons, or monstrous animals, and on the side is a Runic inscription, apparently Norse. Another curious cross, and a sculptured slab, or shaft of a cross, ornamented with interlaced bands, remain at Braddan; a slab at Kirk Andreas, near Ramsey (also engraved as above), exhibits rudely-designed figures of animals, and a cross; another similar monument at Kirk Michael, represents the chase of the stag, with interlaced and spiral ornaments (engraved *ibid.* p. 76.) There are several other similar specimens of ancient sculp-

ture in the Isle of Man, at Balsalla, Ramsey, Kirk Bride, and Kirk Maughold (all published in Mr. Kinnebrook's "Etchings of the Runic Monuments in the Isle of Man.") At the last-named place there is also a cross of later character, apparently erected in the fifteenth century.

It has been since remarked (the *New Journal*, p. 42) that a peculiar trefoil ornament, on the upper part of the cross at Kirk Michael, resembles that on the reverse of the coins of Anlaf, king of Northumbria, figured in Ruding, plate 11, fig. 2; so that these crosses may be of the tenth century.

Jan. 22. Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, Cornwall, communicated a sketch of an inscribed slab of granite, apparently of the Romano-British period, which now supplies the place of gate-post, at a spot a few miles distant from Padstow. The inscription is *VICAGNI FILI SEVERI*. (Engraved in the *Arch. Journal*, p. 77.)

The Rev. William Haslam communicated a sketch of another inscribed stone, with a cross at the top, now used as a gate-post, in the parish of St. Clement's, near Truro. It is a roughly-hewn slab of granite, partly buried in the ground. Mr. Haslam reads the inscription, *ISNIOCVS VITALIS FILIVS TORRICI*. Borlase considered this cross to be one of the most ancient Christian monuments in the county. (Engraved in the *Arch. Journal*, p. 78.)

Mr. William Hylton Longstaff, of Thirsk, communicated descriptions of the stained glass in the fine perpendicular church of Thirsk, which was a few years ago collected by the churchwarden, Mr. Tutin, so as to fill one whole window, and the tracery of another. Some parts are in great confusion, but Mr. Longstaff appropriates the following figures: 1. *St. Margaret*. 2. *St. Catharine*. 3. *St. Giles*. 4. Two figures, labelled respectively "*Anna—Cleophas*." (The robe of Anna powdered with the letter *a*.) 5. *St. Leonard*. 6. A head of Christ, the arms of Askew, Darcy, Mowbray, and some others.

Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, gave an account of a barrow in Dale Park, near Arundel, opened in June 1810, by that gentleman in company with the Rev. James Douglas, author of the *Nenia*. The tumulus was of coarse gravel, and of small elevation: portions of charred wood were found, and about a foot beneath the level of the natural soil a perfect skeleton, the head placed towards the north; it measured six feet, and at the feet were placed a pair of large stag's antlers. The form of the tumulus was oval, the longer diameter being north and south, corresponding to the direction in which the corpse had been deposited.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 2. The *Earl of Powis* moved the second reading of a Bill for repealing the act of 5 and 6 Will. IV. for the prospective union of the SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR. The proposition was supported by nearly all the bench of Bishops, except the *Bishop of London*, who abstained from voting; but, being opposed by Ministers, was rejected by a majority of 129 to 97 (including proxies).

May 5. The *Duke of Richmond* opposed the Bill for the reduction of the AUCTION DUTIES, on the ground that the interests of the Agricultural classes had been neglected; but its progress was carried by 33 to 15.

May 19. *Lord Brougham* drew attention to the amendment of the CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE of this country. Great improvements had been made in the laws relating to real property; the descent of property had been cleared of many objections, its possession rendered more secure, and the title to it, therefore, was much more valuable; but, as respected the transfer of property, nothing worse could be conceived than the principles on which alone it was now possible to convey any fee-simple or leasehold by term of lives. Under the present system deeds and conveyances were so prolix, they were attended with enormous expense, and from their length were peculiarly liable to errors, which in most circumstances were not discovered until after the death of those who had made them. He proposed, therefore, to bring in a Bill, which he had prepared with the aid of the most skilful conveyancers of this country, to facilitate the sale and transfer of land, and prevent for the future the possibility of bad titles by consolidating the present system into one short deed. The law of evidence, notwithstanding the many improvements it had recently undergone, was still open to considerable amendment, and he proposed to bring in a Bill to enable parties to a cause to be examined, under some restrictions, on the trial of civil actions, as at present in the Court of Chancery; and another to facilitate the admission in evidence of certain official and other documents. He proposed to remedy the defect under which no one was entitled to commence a declaratory suit as to his title or legitimacy, which did not exist in Scotland, and ought to be remedied in England; and to promote speedy trial of persons charged with felony, by allowing prisoners of one county

to be tried in another. He would bring in another Bill to amend the marriage laws, and one to abolish the privilege of freedom from arrest for debt enjoyed by members of both Houses of Parliament. He had no manner of doubt that he would live to see all the measures he now proposed carried into effect. If he should see those measures carried, he should then contentedly cease his labours, and would feel proud of having humbly joined in raising that composite column which would then be erected as a monument of the virtue, experience, and patriotism of the British Legislature.—After a few words from *Lord Campbell*, the several Bills (nine in number) were brought in, for a first time, and ordered to be printed.

May 22. The *Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of the CHARITABLE TRUSTS Bill. This Bill was founded in the reports of a commission which had been appointed in 1818, and renewed at various times till the year 1837, and was intended to remedy the abuses which had been detected in the superintendence of charitable trusts. At present the Court of Chancery was the only tribunal which took cognizance of breaches of trust, but, though eminently fitted for fulfilling this office in the case of large endowments, the machinery of the court was inapplicable to small charities; and, to meet this evil, it was proposed to give the Crown the power of appointing commissioners who should have the power of filling up vacant trusteeships. Every precaution should be taken to make these officers independent, and to raise them above the temptation of perverting their influence for political purposes. He suggested that the funds for the support of these officers should be raised by one per cent. levied on the charities, or, if this were insufficient, the deficiency should be charged on the consolidated fund.—*Lord Brougham* would support the second reading of the Bill. After some conversation between the Law Lords, the Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that it should be referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 28. The report on the grant of 30,000*l.* from the consolidated fund for the COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH was brought up, and, on its being proposed to be read a second time, *Mr. Law* moved as an amendment that the report be taken into

consideration on this day six months. This produced some discussion, when Sir R. Peel said that he would fulfil to the best of his ability every thing which he had undertaken on the part of the Roman Catholics. The House then divided,—for the amendment, 119; against it, 232; majority, 113. The original motion was then put to the Chair, when Mr. Tancred moved to add to it the following words:—“Until provision shall be made for the same by any Act to be passed in this or any subsequent session of Parliament, either out of any surplus in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, or by an assessment of the lands of Ireland to an amount equivalent to the remission of tithes made to the landlords of Ireland by the Tithe Commutation Act, as Parliament may deem most advisable.” The House again divided, when the numbers were:—For Mr. Tancred's amendment, 52; against it, 128; majority against it, 76. The resolution was then agreed to, and ordered to be inserted in the Bill.

May 9. Sir James Graham moved for leave to bring in a Bill on the subject of ACADEMICAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND. He admitted that religious differences constituted the great difficulty in the way of establishing a general system in both countries, and that in Ireland this great anomaly existed, namely, that for centuries the religion of the majority of the people had been treated as a hostile religion. The only way in which this difficulty could be met was by adopting the principles set forth in the report of the Commission appointed in 1806 to consider this subject, which proposed to institute a National System of Education which should be open to all classes of the people, while it kept clear of all differences with respect to the particular religious tenets of any. On that principle he intended to found his measure. The Right Hon. Baronet then went at great length into the history of National Education in Ireland up to the present time; and said he should have no hesitation in recommending in Ireland the establishment of universities on the same plan as the University of London, where no test was required of either teacher or student. He proposed to establish one such university in the south of Ireland—most probably at Cork—another in the west, either at Limerick or Galway, and another in the north, either at Londonderry or Belfast, but most probably at Belfast. About 30,000*l.* each would be the sum required for building and fitting up those Universities, and about 6,000*l.* a year each for the annual endowment. Each college would have 10 or 12 professors, who would be allowed 300*l.*

a-year each; and both at Cork and Belfast there would be medical schools; and among these twelve professors would be included the professors in anatomy, surgery, and chemistry. Considering that the endowment was to be made by the Crown, he proposed that the professors in all the three colleges should be nominated by the Crown, and that the Crown should have not only the power of nominating, but the power of removing, on cause shown. The principals would reside in the college, but not either the professors or the students. The course of instruction would be given by lectures and daily examinations. There would be in none of these colleges endowments for professors of theology by the Crown, but, if private individuals chose to endow such professorships, every facility would be given them. It was the intention of the Government to continue to the four Divinity professors of the academical institution in Belfast the endowment which they had enjoyed for the last twenty years, and, if the Bill should pass, he thought the institution would transfer their premises and library to the Government, on easy terms, for the purpose of the new Belfast University. The Crown would not feel bound in such a case to re-appoint the existing professors, but to those not re-appointed it would award ample compensation. He had not finally determined, but he thought it would be better that these colleges should be united into a central university for the granting degrees, rather than that each should possess the power, and the central university should be in Dublin; but he did not at all intend to interfere with Trinity College as it at present existed. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving for leave to bring in the Bill.—Messrs. Wyse, Ross, Bellew, Roche, and Shiel, approved of the scheme.—Sir R. Inglis said a more gigantic scheme of godless education had never been proposed, and he objected to it entirely upon principle.—Sir R. Peel said if any condition of religious instruction were insisted upon, it would be impossible to forward any new system of academical instruction. Sir R. Inglis had for twenty years been a party to a grant similar in principle to the present. He alluded to the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, which was in the annual receipt of a grant of 2,500*l.* from Parliament. Religion would be promoted by the diffusion of sound general knowledge.

May 19. A debate commenced on the Third Reading of the MAYNOOTH COLLEGE Bill. It was continued on the 20th and 21st, when it was carried by 317 to 184, and the Bill passed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

An important expedition under Sir Charles Napier, which proceeded about the latter end of January into the Cutchee hills, for the purpose of inflicting deserved punishment upon the Doonkie, Boojtie, Jakrance, and other marauding tribes, whose incursions into the territory of our ally, the Khan of Khelat, had occasioned such infinite annoyance, has succeeded in accomplishing some part of its object. The British troops, after a long and harassing period of marching and countermarching amongst the wild and arid regions, where the Beloochees sought shelter, at last managed to discover their position, and, by well-arranged operations, captured nearly the whole of the chiefs, with their women and children.

The confusion in the Punjaub is greater than ever, and the British troops, which have assembled in large numbers in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, will probably be invited to interfere to restore order and drive back Akbar Khan, who threatens Peshawur.

UNITED STATES.

A most disastrous fire occurred on the 11th April, at Pittsburg, a rising and important city in Pennsylvania, destroying twenty squares of the city, comprising about 1,200 houses, the loss of which is estimated at two millions sterling. It is the next largest city to Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania. Its population is about 25,000, and it was becoming a place of great commercial importance. The fire originated in a frame building over an ice-house, near the corner of Second and Ferry Streets. The gas works were destroyed, and the city involved in darkness as soon as the lurid flames died away.

SPAIN.

A royal decree has been published, commanding suspension of the sale of the convents of the religious communities

suppressed by the decree of July 25, 1842.

GERMANY.

The Continental papers teem with accounts of inundations in Germany, exceeding, it is said, in extent and amount of disaster, the most terrible calamities of a similar kind in that country (those of 1655 and 1784) recorded for the last two centuries. The Rhine, the Necker, the Danube, the Elbe, the Vistula, and indeed all the rivers of Germany, have overflowed their banks; and the greatest part of the country of the Germanic Confederation, with a part of Austria and Poland, have been entirely submerged since the 30th of March.

SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Council of Berne, on the 28th April, voted an indemnity of 105,000 francs to be paid to Lucerne for the Bernese prisoners, who are still in the power of that canton. The Grand Council of Argovia had also voted not only in favour of an indemnity of 300,000 francs to Lucerne for their 600 prisoners, but an amnesty for all political offences committed by the Catholic party in Argovia in 1841, on account of which many persons were still under punishment or in banishment. The pacification of this country appears not to be so near at hand as was imagined.

TAHITI.

In Nov. five French vessels of war were at Tahiti, together with several guard vessels, and the strictest martial law prevailed. The natives generally remained in arms in the mountains. The French were erecting numerous fortifications. The dwelling-houses of the natives and foreigners, without distinction, had been seized by the French and appropriated as hospitals for the sick and wounded. All the munitions of war and other supplies were strictly prohibited from being landed, and the coast was guarded to prevent any infraction of this order.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

When the Monument to Nelson at Charing Cross was approaching to completion, a public subscription was made in order to regale the surviving partakers of his naval triumphs. It was subsequently determined that, instead of providing the veterans with a dinner, each should receive a medal and a gratuity. Accordingly, on

the 2d of April, a deputation, consisting of Captain Blanckley, R.N., and other gentlemen, arrived at Greenwich Hospital, and having waited on Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, the Governor, proceeded to the Painted Hall, where they were received by Rear-Adm. Sir James Gordon, the Lieutenant Governor, Captain Bowker, and the

other officers of the institution. The veteran tars who had actually served under the immediate orders of the immortal Nelson (to the number of 377) were ranged in line on either side the splendid apartment. The boys of the school, with their band, were also present. Each man was then called by name, in alphabetical arrangement, and presented with a medal, bearing the likeness of the hero of Trafalgar on the one side and a representation of the monument erected to his memory at Charing Cross on the reverse, and 10s. in money.

April 21. The remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex were removed from the catacomb, under the chapel, in which they were placed after the funeral, and deposited in the vault prepared for their reception in the General Cemetery, Kensal Green. The Lord Chamberlain and the Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and the executors of his late Royal Highness, were present. The vault is formed in the centre of the circular grass-plot, immediately in front of the chapel. It is about 20 feet deep, and surrounded by brick walls of great thickness, forming the resting-place for five stones, which constitute the entire monument above-ground, and which are of grey Aberdeen granite. The four stones which form the walls are each rather more than fourteen feet in length, and about two feet in height and thickness. These are surmounted by the crowning stone, weighing about two tons and a half. The entire height of the monument does not exceed four feet. It is surrounded by fourteen pillars, each three feet six inches in height, quite plain, and composed of the same species of granite as the monument, but connected with each other by chains.

May 1. The *Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Bridge* for foot passengers was opened to the public. At half-past eleven the directors and their friends passed over by ticket, and at twelve the public were admitted on payment of a halfpenny each. From that time to six o'clock above 20,000 passed over. It stands much higher above the water than any of the other bridges, and its light and airy appearance presents a very marked contrast to the solid and massive structure a little lower down, of which it threatens to be a formidable rival. The centre span of the bridge is 676 feet, and the sides span 333 feet; the height of the flooring in the centre above high-water mark is 31 feet 6 inches, at the piers 26 feet 6 inches, and at the abutments 22 feet 6 inches; the height of the towers, which are of the Italian style of architecture, is 80 feet from high-water mark; the clear width of the roadway is 14 feet. The

weight of the chains is 700 tons. This bridge has been constructed by Mr. I. K. Brunel, for a joint-stock company. The capital of the company was 106,000*l.*, of which sum 80,000*l.* was raised by shares, and the remaining 26,000*l.* by loan. The cost of the brickwork was 63,000*l.*, and of the ironwork 17,000*l.* The span of this bridge is 254 feet more than of the bridge at Hammersmith, and 116 more than that of the Menai. It is second only to the bridge at Fribourg in Switzerland, the span of which is nearly 900, and its chains made of wires, not like ours of iron bars.

May 10. The Bishop of London consecrated *Christ church, St. Giles's*, erected in the new street called Endell street, so named after the Rev. James Endell Tyler, the Rector of that parish. Its architect is Mr. B. Ferrey. It is designed in the early English style, and built of Bath stone and Kentish rag. On account of the wedge-like shape of the ground, the tower is placed at the north-west angle; it is surmounted by a spire, 120 feet high, which now forms a conspicuous object both from Holborn and Long Acre. The west door is deeply recessed, with a trefoil arch. Above it is a connected range of five lancet windows, and in the gable is a triangular window. The roof is carried to a height unusual in modern churches, and perhaps unproportioned to its length, in order to procure light by means of a clerestory; otherwise, it would have been difficult to obtain sufficient light, as a house adjoins the church on the south, and the parish workhouse abuts on its east end. The columns of the nave are built of blue lias from Glastonbury, which is a tolerable substitute for Petworth marble, so often employed in ancient buildings. The roofing is open, and stained to represent oak. The seats, 1000 in number, are wholly free, and particular provision is made for the infirm occupants of the adjoining workhouse, who can enter the church without passing through the street. The east window (lighted from a small well court) is of stained glass, presented by Messrs. Hudson, and there are some other small obituary windows by Mr. Willement.

ESSEX.

Danbury Place, the estate of John Round, esq. M.P. has been purchased for the residence of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester. The purchase-money is stated to be 26,000*l.* the timber, furniture, and fixtures to be taken by valuation. The mansion is nearly new, in the Gothic style; the park is a fine one, containing many handsome oaks, and extending partly up Danbury hill, the highest ground in the county.

March 1. The new Town-Hall, *Colchester*, was opened with much ceremony, viz.—by sinking cast-iron cylinders to a depth varying from nine to fourteen feet below the level of low-water mark of spring tides, and keeping their tops always raised above high-water mark, the ground was excavated from within them, and they were filled with solid rock to the level of low-water mark, where the columns were bedded on the strong bases. The work occupied two years in its construction, and has been since Easter Monday opened to the public.

KENT.

At *Canterbury*, the "unsightly" porch of Westgate Church has been removed for the convenience of the foot-passengers. The ancient church of *St. Martin's* has been re-opened after very extensive repairs, including a new east window, a stone altar screen, entirely new pews and benches, and some stained glass.

A new cast-iron pier at *Gravesend* has been just completed by Mr. J. Baldry Redman. It is situated in front of the Terrace Gardens, in a line with Harmer Street. The length is two hundred and fifty feet, and it is supported upon twenty-two Doric columns of cast iron, twenty-eight feet long, weighing nearly ten tons each. The first tier is situated at high-water mark, and from thence there are three spans of fifty feet each to the pier-head, which is ninety feet long by thirty feet wide. Horizontal iron girders are inclosed by an entablature which also forms the parapet. At the south end are solid abutments and wing walls to support the approach, and stone offices with turrets flank the entrance. The first tier of girders is carried over the esplanade in front of the gardens, which is thus continued underneath the pier; the whole area of the platform is covered by a wrought-iron roof, boarded and slated, and supported upon coupled iron pilasters, with corrugated iron panels between, and the sides can be inclosed at will by shutters. Skylights are introduced in the roof. The approach from the river is by a double flight of steps, with landings to suit all states of the tide. A powerful light is exhibited from a cast-iron lighthouse surmounting the junction of the roofs at the pier head, which is supported upon a system of iron trussing forty-three feet in span; octagonal copper gas lamps are suspended from the apex of the roof. This structure has been designed to meet the views of the conservators of the river, so as to offer but little obstruction to the navigation, and there is a clear headway of eight feet underneath at high-water spring tides. The comfort and convenience of passengers by steamers have also been materially consulted. The method adopted

in getting in the foundations, was novel, viz.—by sinking cast-iron cylinders to a depth varying from nine to fourteen feet below the level of low-water mark of spring tides, and keeping their tops always raised above high-water mark, the ground was excavated from within them, and they were filled with solid rock to the level of low-water mark, where the columns were bedded on the strong bases. The work occupied two years in its construction, and has been since Easter Monday opened to the public.

LANCASHIRE.

John Abel Smith, esq., M.P. of the banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Co., has purchased from Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, M.P., the *Tulketh Hall* estates, for 30,000*l.*

April 21. A bridge lately finished over the river Tame, on the Sheffield and Ashton railway, near *Ashton-under-Lyne*, suddenly gave way, burying many of the workmen, of whom eleven were killed. There were nine arches, which formed the viaduct over the river Tame, and the valley through which it runs. These arches were supported by piers 28 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches thick at the spring of the arch, and 7 feet 6 inches thick at the base. The span of each arch was 30 feet, and a rise from the spring of 7 feet 6 inches. They were all built of stone got in the neighbourhood. The engineers examined at the inquest attributed the accident to the collapse of one of the piers, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied by an opinion that the accident was attributable to the bad or insufficient quality of the materials used, the inferior workmanship, and the negligence of the company's servants.

NORFOLK.

April 21. An accident happened to *St. Julian's church, Norwich*, by the falling in of the entire of the eastern wall, burying in the *débris* the communion table and one or two pews contiguous thereto. The church has about it many traces of extreme antiquity, having a low round tower.

May 9. A frightful accident occurred at *Yarmouth*, by the breaking down of a suspension bridge on the North Quay, crossing the river Bure, and which has been the principal avenue to the town from the Norwich railway since its opening. On that account it had received the additional weight of footpaths added to the sides. These were loaded with persons anxious to witness the feat of Nelson, a clown belonging to Cooke's Equestrian Company, who had announced that he would ride up the river in a washing tub,

drawn by four geese. At the moment when all eyes were strained to witness his approach the bridge was observed to give way; it lowered on one side, the chains snapped asunder, one after another, in momentary succession, and almost before the gaze of the thronging multitude could be drawn from its object of worthless interest, every one was plunged into the stream, and the waters were flowing over them. Those who witnessed it assert that not a scream was heard, nor a sound emitted, from the unfortunate victims. A fearful splash and a few gurgling struggles only recognised the spot which had swallowed such a mass of human life. Some few men hanging by the broken chains were earnestly entreated to maintain their hold, but it was soon observed that, in consequence of the obstruction of the stream by the fallen bridge, the advancing tide would soon bury even them from sight. The efforts to save the sufferers, the great majority of whom were women and children, were noble and praiseworthy. Many were rescued alive; some were recovered by medical means; but more than a hundred had closed their eyes for ever. The eminent engineer Mr. Walker (late President of the Institute of Civil Engineers) has since examined the bridge by direction of the Home Office; and arrived at the following conclusions: "1. That the immediate cause of the accident was a defect in the joint or welding of the bar that first gave way. 2. That the quality of the iron and workmanship were defective. 3. The widening appears to have been made without sufficient reference to the original strength of the bridge; and 4. That the contingency of a great load being laid on one side does not appear to have been contemplated." After receiving this testimony the coroner's jury came to a verdict "that the falling of the bridge was attributable immediately to the defect in the joint or welding of the bar that first gave way, and to the quality of part of the iron and workmanship being inferior to the requirements of the original contract, which had provided that such should be of the first quality."

SOMERSET.

April 15. The new church of St. John the Baptist, Eastover, *Bridgewater*, was opened by licence from the Bishop, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being unable to make an immediate grant towards the endowment. The district of Eastover is separated from *Bridgewater* by the river *Parrett*; it contains upwards of 3,000 inhabitants, almost exclusively of the labouring classes, who were unable to provide the means of religious instruction from

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their own resources. Under these circumstances, the Rev. John Moore Capes, a gentleman entirely unconnected with the town and neighbourhood, proposed to erect a church at his own expense, in which all the sittings should be free, provided a small endowment could be raised by subscription. This offer was responded to, under the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese, who expressed his readiness to attach a district to the church. The subscription raised has been principally expended in erecting a parsonage-house, and purchasing a site and approaches for the church. The munificent donor of the church has, however, brought his undertaking to a conclusion at an expense of about 7000*l.* Mr. F. Capes (his brother, we believe) has presented the church with a powerful organ, by Bates, at a cost of 600*l.* The Rev. W. A. Hammond has given 50*l.* for the communion plate, and Mr. T. S. Forman, M.P. the same sum for a font. Mr. Capes has engaged an active curate at his own expense, and the worthy family of the late Mr. Ruscombe Poole have raised a sum of money for erecting a school adjoining the church ground. The church is designed in the early-English style, and built of stone. The south side is very handsome, and has a deeply recessed and ornamented doorway. The whole of the windows consist of stained glass. The roof and seats are of carved work; every sitting will be free, there being accommodation for about 500. Drawings of this church, which was designed and executed by Mr. Browne, of Norwich, have been selected for publication by the Church Building Society as a favourable example of modern church architecture.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Earl of Howth, Lord Leigh, Lord Brooke, Lord Guernsey, Viscount Lewisham, and Sir C. Douglas, Bart. M.P. are among the subscribers, with handsome donations, towards the erection of a tennis-court at *Leamington Spa*, the cost of which is estimated at 1,600*l.* 1,300*l.* have already been subscribed towards that object.

WILTSHIRE.

April 25. The new church at the *Swindon* station of the Great Western Railway was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester.

YORKSHIRE.

In taking up the floor of the entrance passage to the Chapter House of *York Minster* this year, five ancient stone coffins were found. The repairs of the Chapter House are going on in the most satisfactory manner, and the roof will soon be finished. The Chapter House will have

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three floors, the first of brick, on which will be formed one of stone, and on that one of the ancient tiles. It is heated with hot water in a very superior manner. Around the floor will run an ornamental grating, and also about the centre, to allow of the heat radiating. All the beautiful pillars formed of grey marble have been repolished, and many that were missing supplied. The bosses of the roof are gilded.

In making a viaduct at the bridge constructing over the *Ouse*, near to some brick arches on the Scarborough Railway, crossing an ancient footpath extending from Marygate, in the direction of Clifton, the Marquee, &c. the workmen dug up an ancient stone coffin on May 2nd, and only six or eight inches under ground. It is evidently Roman; and, it is believed, 40 stone coffins have at different times been dug up in the same field.

WALES.

Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire Slate Quarries.—The total quantity of slates manufactured in Braich-y-cefn and Clogwyn-y-gigfran Quarries, in 1844, is estimated at 197,842 tons. If we take the value of slates manufactured in these quarries at an average of 50s. per ton, their proprietors must obtain from them a gross annual return little short of 500,000*l.*—viz. the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, from Braich-y-cefn Quarry, 307,852*l.*; T. A. Smith, esq. from Clogwyn-y-gigfran Quarry, 186,752*l.* The ordinary expense of the production, including labour, &c. may be taken at from 25 to 45 per cent. The Braich-y-cefn and Clogwyn-y-gigfran

are the two most extensive and important quarries in the principality; but there are in the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, about twenty others.

SCOTLAND.

There is not a more bustling town than *Ardrossan* from the Clyde to the Solway; and yet its population is not very numerous. For this pre-eminence it is indebted to the enterprise of the Earl of Eglintoun. The Ayrshire coast, and indeed the entire coast of the west of Scotland and the north of England, from Arran to Lancashire, was destitute of good harbour accommodation. The old works of *Ardrossan* were commenced by the late Earl of Eglintoun in 1805, and a large tidal harbour was constructed; but in 1819 the works were stopped, and no further progress was made with them until 1840, when they were recommenced by the present Earl. The wet dock is now just completed. It has 21 feet at the entrance, and 22 feet within the gates. It covers nearly four acres, will accommodate ships of 1,200 tons burden, and will contain forty square-rigged vessels. Two deep-water piers, extending for 1300 feet, are in course of construction. Ship-building has been recently prosecuted with vigour, and one ship of 500 tons was launched in last September. A graving dock and patent slip have been formed, and are in operation. The expenditure on the harbour works now completed amounts to 200,000*l.*

Lord Campbell has purchased the estate of *Stewartfield*, in the immediate vicinity of *Jedburgh*. The price is believed to have been between 45,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 16. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major J. Hanwell to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 26. William Forbes Mackenzie, esq. to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

April 28. Commander Sir William Hoste, Bart. to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to the Queen Dowager.

April 29. William Humphrys, esq. to be Immigration Agent General for the colony of British Guiana.

April 30. Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Vavasour to be Colonel; brevet Major R. Kelsall to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 1. George William Culme Soltan, eldest son of George William Soltan, of Plymouth, esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal great-uncle, William Symons, of Chaddlewood, co. Devon, esq. to take the name of Symons after Soltan, and bear the arms of Symons quarterly, in the first quarter, with those of Soltan.

May 2. 6th Foot, Capt. M. G. Dennis to be Major.—70th Foot, Capt. W. M. Bigge to be Major.—Unattached, Major W. Pottinger, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase.

May 3. William Fergusson, esq. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of Sierra Leone.—Abraham Carlton Cumberbatch, esq. (British Vice Consul at Constantinople) to be Consul General at Constantinople; Charles Duncan Wake, esq. (British Vice Consul at Copenhagen) to be Consul at Charleston.

May 7. H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, K.G. (Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons) to be Major General in the Army.—Knighted, John Macpherson Brackenbury, esq. K.H. Consul at Cadix, and Charles Fellows, esq. of Russell-square.

May 8. Adm. Sir Robt. W. Otway, Bart. and Vice-Adm. Sir Edward W. C. R. Owen to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, and Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Clitham to be Knight Commander thereof.—West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, Major C. J. K. Tynte to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. A. Sanford to be Major.

May 9. 37th Foot, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Spencer, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. Bradshaw, who exchanges.—Brevet, Capt. G. E. Turner, Royal Art. to be Major.

May 10. W. Arriandell, esq. to be Attor

General of British Guiana.—E. F. Wyld, esq., to be Clerk of the Peace at Worcester, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

May 13. Peter Ralph Shield, esq., to be one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

May 16. 3rd Light Dragoons, Capt. C. W. M. Balders to be Major.—14th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Harvey to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. H. Archer to be Major.—1st Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. J. H. Hudson to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—46th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. Garrett to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. Campbell to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. Lord A. Paget, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be Major.

May 17. Daniel Peploe Webb, of Garnstone, co. Hereford, esq., eldest son and heir of Daniel Webb, of Audley-square, co. Middlesex, esq., by Anne, sister of Sam. Peploe, of Garnstone, esq., to take the name of Peploe, and bear the arms of Peploe in the first quarter.

May 23. Margaret-Henrietta-Maria Grey, only sister of George-Harry now Earl of Stamford and Warrington, to have the same title and precedence as if her father George-Harry Lord Grey of Groby had survived his father George-Harry the late Earl.—38th Foot, Major J. Campbell, from half-pay unattached, to be Major.—44th Foot, Major the Hon. A. A. Spencer to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. W. Gray to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. E. Wolfe, 77th Foot, and Capt. V. H. Mairis, 7th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Denbigh co.—Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt. (re-elected.)

Leominster.—Henry Barkly, esq.

Peebles-shire.—Wm. Forbes Mackenzie, esq.

Tipperary co.—Richard A. Fitzgerald, esq.

Woodstock.—Viscount Loftus.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Dealtry, to be Archdeacon of Surrey.
Rev. Thos. Robinson, D.D. (formerly Archdeacon of Madras) to be Master of the Temple.

Rev. H. Gippes, to be Preb. of Carlisle.

Rev. C. B. Dalton, to be Preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. R. W. Browne, to be Preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. T. G. Hall, to be Preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. J. H. Pooley, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

Rev. A. A. Aylward, Trinity Church, Hinckley, P. C. Leicester.

Rev. W. L. Bevan, Hay V. Brecon.

Rev. T. H. Bird, Moreton Jeffries P. C. Heref.

Rev. J. W. Blakesley, Ware cum Thundridge V. Herts.

Rev. W. S. Bricknell, Ensham V. Oxon.

Rev. T. Bull, Great Oakley P. C. Notts.

Rev. C. Campbell, St. Thomas's Church, P. C. Lancaster.

Rev. J. E. Carter, Sanderstead R. Surrey.

Rev. C. Chichester, Barton Mills R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Cumberlege, Tilsforth V. Beds.

Rev. J. E. Daniel, Wingfield P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. W. C. Fowle, Ewyas Harold V. Heref.

Rev. J. D. Gilbert, Cantley R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. B. Gibson, Edale P. C. Notts.

Rev. R. H. Groome, Monk Soham R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. J. Hamilton, Ivinghoe V. Bucks.

Rev. E. Harston, Tamworth P. C. Staff.

Rev. H. Hill, Ocle Pitchard V. Heref.

Rev. C. Hocking, Chacewater P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. J. H. Howlet, Meppershall R. Beds.

Rev. W. Keeling, Barrow R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. O. Kenyon, Haberley R. Salop.

Rev. J. Lamb, Olveston cum Alveston V. Glouce.

Rev. R. McNeill, Shitlington V. Beds.

Rev. S. Newbald, Goole P. C. W. York.

Rev. F. Owen, St. Thomas's Church, Crookes, P. C.

Rev. C. R. Pettat, Ashe R. Hants.

Rev. W. W. Phelps, Holy Trinity P. C. Reading.

Rev. J. C. Reynolds, Holton R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Roberts, Llansadwrn R. Anglesea.

Rev. J. Samuel, Heythorp R. Oxford.

Rev. W. Du Santoy, Holy Trinity, Richmond, P. C. Yorkshire.

Rev. A. Shafto, New District Church of Byer's Green P. C. Newcastle.

Rev. B. Thomas, Stainton-cum-Johnstone V. Pemb.

Rev. J. Thompson, Cublington R. Bucks.

Rev. J. H. Titcomb, St. Andrew-the-Less P. C. Cambridge.

Rev. E. T. Vaughan, St. Martin's V. Leicester.

Rev. A. C. J. Wallace, Monk's Eleigh R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. C. F. Webber, St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, P. C. London.

Rev. J. Weighell, Cheddington R. Bucks.

Rev. W. T. Worship, Beeston St. Andrew R. Norfolk.

Rev. M. Wright, Ingletton, near Staindrop, P. C. Durham.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. E. Commis, to the Earl of St. Germans.

Rev. T. C. F. Sheffington, to the Viscount Massereene.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Marshall, B.A. to be Head Master of the Darlington Grammar School.

Rev. Arthur Wellington Wallis, late Boden Sanscrit Scholar, and of Bishop's College, Calcutta, to be Principal of the College at Benares.

Mr. Edward Jolly to be Lecturer on Chemistry at the Military Academy at Addiscombe, vice the late Professor Daniell.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. On board the ship Templar, on her passage from Sidney, the Countess of Limerick, a son.

April 12. At the Laurels, Edgbaston, the wife of J. Welchman Whateley, esq., a dau.—

19. At Southtown House, Devon, Lady Mary Haworth, a son.—At Shinfield House, Berks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dunn, a son.—20. At Florence, the wife of William Iremonger, esq., a son and heir.—At Percy's Cross, Fulham, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a son.—21. At High Leigh, Cheshire, the wife of Egerton Leigh, jun. esq., a son.—In Chester-sq. the wife of Henry Ley, esq., a son.—22. In Park-st. Lady Robert Grosvenor, a son.—At her residence on the Continent, the wife of A. T. Munro, esq. late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) a dau.—23. At Longford Castle, Viscountess Folkestone, a son.—At Gibraltar, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Brown, Commanding the Royal Regt., a dau.—In Bolton-row, Lady Louisa Alexander, a dau.—24. The Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, a dau.—In Harley-st. the wife of Robert Alfrey, esq., of Wokefield Park, Berks, a dau.—At Yetson House, the wife of Joseph Wills, esq., a son.—At the residence of her father, Hall Place, St. John's Wood, the wife of C. F. B. Sweetland, esq., of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, a dau.—26. At Dorfold Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, a dau.—27. In Guernsey, Mrs. Greime, of Garvock and Kippen, co. Perth, a dau.—28. At Mead Lodge, Herts, the wife of Henry Goding, esq., a dau.—29. In Grosvenor-creac, Mrs. Henry Kingscote, a son.—

Mrs. Oliver St. John, a dau.—30. The wife of Edward Anthony Hobbs, esq. of Aston Hall, Derbyshire, a dau.

May 1. At Wrenoe Castle, the wife of Robert Francis Jenner, esq. a son.—At Kirkconnell House, near New Abbey, Dumfries, the wife of Robert Maxwell Witham, esq. a son.—At Thoby Priory, Essex, the wife of Thomas Helme, esq. a dau.—2. At Oxney Court, Kent, the wife of William J. Banks, esq. a dau.—3. At Weldon Rectory, the Lady Louisa Finch Hatton, a dau.—At Hyde Park gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a dau.—4. In Hereford-st. Park-lane, the wife of Vesey Thomas Dawson, esq. a dau.—5. At Apsley House, the Lady Charles Wellesley, a son and heir.—At Leggatts, the wife of Thomas Kemble, esq. a son.—6. At Shirley House, Hants, the wife of G. P. Leicester, esq. Bengal Civil Service, a dau.—7. At Hunsdon, Herts, the wife of Edmund Calvert, esq. of twins.—8. In Devonshire-pl. the wife of Philip Augustus Browne, esq. a dau.—In the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Milman, a son.—9. In Hill-st. Viscountess Duncan, a son.—At St. Helen's-pl. the wife of Samuel Solly, esq. a son.—10. In Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of Henry Hippisley, esq. of Lamborne-pl. Berks, a dau.—In Lowndes-sq. the wife of W. S. Dugdale, esq. M.P. a son.—At Trevenens, Cornwall, the wife of J. G. Cregoe, esq. a son and heir.—11. At Farnborough Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Holbeck, a son.—12. At Rusham House, Lady Charlotte Bacon, a son.—At his house, on Dulwich-common, the wife of L. Baugh Allen, esq. a dau.—13. In Upper Berkeley-st. the wife of W. B. Call, esq. a dau.—At Morwick House, Northumberland, the wife of Henry Mayhew, esq. a dau.—14. In Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park, the wife of Catdon Alexander, esq. a son and heir.—In Sussex-sq. the Hon. Mrs. John Gellibrand Hubbard, a dau.—20. In South Audley-st. Lady Emma Vesey, a dau.—22. In Eaton-pl. Lady Emma Vesey, a dau.—In Belgrave-st. the Countess of Pomfret, (wife of the Rev. Dr. Thorpe) a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 13. At Otaheite, Andrew Hamond, esq. Commander of her Majesty's steam-frigate Salamander, eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart. K.C.B. of Norton, Isle of Wight, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Edward Miller, esq. co. Cambridge, and niece of Gen. Miller, her Britannic Majesty's Consul General.

Jan. 8. At Kensington, George Edwin Taunton, esq. of Liverpool, fifth son of the late Thomas Henry Taunton, of Grand Pont House, Oxford, to Susannah-Maria, second dau. of the late J. R. Oliver, esq. of Aldermanbury and Upper Clapton.

9. At Sydney, New South Wales, Thomas Walker, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen. to Julia-Bourke, eldest dau. of Thomas Wharton Ramsay, esq. Deputy-Commissary-General.

Feb. 4. At Secunderabad, J. J. Gibson, Lieut. and Adj. 96th N.I. to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Blundell, C.B. Artillery.

13. At Barrackpore, Gen. G. Cooper, to Eliza-Frances-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Haslam, 25th Regt. N.I.

25. At St. Thomas's Mount, Augustus Frederick Oakes, Capt. Assistant Adj.-Gen. Madras Art. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Berdmore, esq.

March 10. At Ahmedabad, Lieut. William Ashburner, Adj. 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas Wormald, esq. of Gray's-inn-sq.

15. At St. Dogmell's, Owen Tucker Edwards, son of William Tucker Edwards, esq. of Southampton, Pemb. to Annie, second dau. of C. G. Whittaker, esq. Barming-place, Kent.

26. At Canon Frome, Charles Guy Traflet, esq. 65th Regt. eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Trafford, to Caroline-Anne, dau. of the Rev. John Hopton, of Canon Frome Court, Herefordshire.—At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the Rev. Edward Garbett, B.A. Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, Birmingham, to Sophia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Hugh Gray, esq. of London.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Kyrie Ernle Aubrey Money, elder son of the Rev. K. E. Money, Prebendary of Hereford, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Henry Smith, esq. of Dulverton.—At Skirpenbeck, near York, Charles Preston, esq. solicitor, Hall's Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Britton, late Vicar of Great Bardfield, Essex.—At Worthenbury, W. F. Croome, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir R. Puleston, Bart. of Emral, Flintshire.—At Scally, George Wilkinson, esq. of Oswald House, Durham, to Anne-Maria, dau. of the Rev. Robert Howard, M.A. Rector of Barythorpe, and Incumbent of Christ's Church, Scarborough.—At Paddington, Mr. John Mainland, to Margaret-Hutchins, only child of the late Major-Gen. Edward Hutchins Bellasis.—At Reading, the Rev. John William Hawtrev, Fellow of King's college, Camb., to Frances-Mary-Anne, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Proctor, formerly of Sandhurst.—At Cheltenham, Frederick Buxton Whalley, M.A. barrister, to Frances-Augusta-Caroline, only child of Major Hamerton, of Hamerton, Tipperary.—At St. James's, Major George Thomas Parke, Ceylon Rifle Regt. to Joanna, second dau. of Col. Thomas Kennedy, of Guernsey.—At Ovingdeane, Sussex, the Rev. John Turner, M.A. of Balliol coll. Oxf. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Nathaniel Kemp, esq. of Ovingdeane.—At Jersey, the Rev. William Brailhaite, M.A. to Laura-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Commissary-Gen. Phipps, of Noirmont.—At Lostwithiel, the Rev. N. Kendall, eldest son of the late Rev. N. Kendall, of Lanivory, to Sophia-Anne, youngest dau. of J. W. Colenso, esq.—William Woodward, esq. of Catharine hall, Camb. to Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Suckling, Rector, of Barham, Norfolk.

29. At Bristol, the Rev. Samuel J. Lyons, B.A. Assistant Curate of St. Andrew's, Manchester, and only son of James Lyons, esq. of Bristol, to Anne-Rice, youngest dau. of the late E. C. Kemp, esq. of Calcutta.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. William, only son of William Bridgeman, esq. of Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, to Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of John Peter Rasch, esq. of Gloucester-place.—At Coker Court, William Phelps, esq. of Montacute, Somerset, to Ellen-Harriet, second dau. of the late William Helyar, esq. of Coker Court.—At Egham, Surrey, Philip Tom Stewart, Major's-bank Goldney, esq. to Sarah-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Payne, 7th Fusiliers.

31. At Paddington, the Rev. William George Ward, Fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, to Frances-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Wingfield, D.D. Prebend. of Worcester.

Lastly. At St. Osyth, J. Robert Kirby, eldest son of the Rev. J. L. Kirby, of Clacton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. F. Nassau, esq. of St. Osyth.—At Exeter, Daniel Parsons, esq. M.A. to Gertrude, fourth dau. of the late John Hext, esq. of Trenarren, Cornwall.—At Richard's Castle, William, third son of the Rev. William Leigh, Vicar of Eglwysilan and Llanfabon, co. Glamorgan, to Mary-Anne, seventh dau. of the late Thomas Middleton,

esq. Chappell Lawn, Salop.—At Pershore, the Rev. L. H. Rudd, Perpetual Curate of Ruscombe, Berks, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Pruett, Vicar of Snitterfield.

April 1. At East Brent, James Day, esq. of Bath, to Miss Arney.

2. At Guiseley, Yorkshire, Henry Granville Baker, esq. of Bellevue, Horsforth, to Mary, only surviving child of William Craven, esq.—At Wentnor, the Rev. Wm. H. Cartwright, A.M. Vicar of Dudley, to Harriet, only dau. of the Rev. J. Rogers, A.M. of the Home.—At Witham, Essex, the Rev. S. S. England, of Royston, to Sarah, widow of Charles Jameson, esq. of Denmark Hill, and fourth dau. of Thos. Butler, esq. of Witham.—Henry Curry, esq. of Old Palace Yard, Westminster, to Emily Harriet, youngest dau. of Sir Charles Price, Bart. of Spring Grove, Richmond.—At Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestersh. the Right Hon. Lord Gifford, to Frederica-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Capt. Berkeley, R.N.—At York, T. F. Hewitt, esq. of Hull, to Ann-Bithian, eldest dau. of Sir John Simpson, of York.—At All Souls, Langham-pl. the Hon. Charles Gore, to the Countess of Kerry.—At Kennington, Samuel Frederick Noyes, esq. of Chester-sq. youngest son of the late Harry Noyes, esq. of Thruxton, Hants, to Charlotte, dau. of John Hodgson, esq. Q.C.—At Manchester, John Atkinson Brown, esq. of Whaiter, near Kirby Lonsdale, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Kendal, esq. of Park House, Yorksh.—Commander Burridge, R.N. to Mrs. Green, widow of George Green, esq. merchant.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Walter, youngest son of T. W. Meller, esq. of Denmark Hill, Deputy-Lieut. of Surrey, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thomas Peters, esq. of the Grange, Kilburn.—At Blybrough, the Rev. J. Booth Wright, Rector of Broughton, Linc. to Henrietta-Louisa, eldest dau. of Charles B. Luard, esq. of Blybrough Hall, Lincolnshire.

3. At Millbrook, near Southampton, the Rev. Charles Carey, of Peasemere, Berks, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Hewett, Bart. of Freemantle Park, Hants.—At Blunham, Beds. Edward, youngest son of Stephen Thornton, esq. of Moggerhanger House, to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, D.D. Rector of Blunham, and Prebendary of Lincoln.—At All Souls, W. Fletcher N. Norton, esq. of Elton Manor, Notts, and Harley-st. to Sarah, widow of C. A. Lushington, esq. of Mansfield-st. and Hastings.—At Gosport, Capt. Henry Hope Bingham, R.N. grandson of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. to Isabella-Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Gray, esq. Surgeon, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Percival Boxall, eldest son of William Boxall, esq. of Brighton, and Cowfold, Sussex, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late William Money, esq. of Hanover-st.—At Brompton, Major Baron, Royal Eng. to Miss Hughes.—At Kendal, Robert Philipson Barrow, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Jean-Woodhead, youngest dau. of the late John Thomson, esq. M.D. of Leeds.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Robert Kelly, esq. of Bedford-row, second son of Major Kelly, of Yaxley, Hants, to Augusta-Anne, third dau. of the late Robert Child, esq. of Russell-sq.—At Chulmeigh, the Rev. G. C. Bethune, B.D. Rector of Worth, Sussex, to Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Hole, Rector of Chulmeigh and Prebendary of Exeter.—At Camberwell, Charles-Stewart, third son of the late Rev. Septimus Courtney, Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, to Margaret, second dau. of the late James Buchanan, esq. of Racquet-court, Fleet-st. and Camberwell.—At Reading, Abel Easton, esq. of Stratfieldsayo, Hants, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Pymar,

esq. of Pelham House, near Wimborne.—At the Tabernacle, Charles James Metcalfe, esq. of Roxton-park, Beds. to Louisa, third dau. of Joseph Dando, esq. of Bristol.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Cridland, esq. to Henriette-Blanche-Annie, only surviving dau. of the late William Gordon, esq. of Edinburgh, and Regent's Park, London.

5. At St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, George Ashley Maude, R. Horse Art. to Katharine, youngest dau. of Charles Beauclerk, esq. of St. Leonard's Lodge, near Horsham.—In Barbadoes, W. B. Gibbons, esq. to Ann Maxwell Hinds Jackman, eldest dau. of the late John Abel Jackman, esq. and niece to the Hon. Samuel Hinds, late Speaker of the House of Assembly of that Island.

7. At Colchester, the Rev. Dr. Scaman, to Mary, youngest dau. of William Broadhurst, esq. Edwardstone, Suffolk.—At Pimlico, the Hon. D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, fourth son of Lord Godolphin, to Anne-Katharine, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Douglas, Preb. of Westminster and Chancellor of Salisbury.

8. William Richards, esq. second son of Brigadier Gen. Richards, to Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of Robert Stokes, esq.—At Portishead, Somerset, the Rev. T. L. Woolley, to Emily-Frances, youngest dau. of the late James Willis, esq. of Hampton Court Palace.—At Wentworth, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry Farish, of St. Mary's, Sheffield, to Margaret-Prine, third dau. of the late James Upton, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Marmaduke Wyvill, esq. eldest son of Marmaduke Wyvill, esq. of Constable Burton, Yorkshire, to Laura, only sister of Sir Charles Henry Ibbotson, Bart.

9. At Harbledown, the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey De Ruthyn, to Capt. Hastings Reginald Henry, R.N.—At Stonehouse, Edwin Robert Wethered, esq. 41st Regt. to Maria, youngest dau. of the late C. Bostock, esq.

10. At Clifton, John Drake, esq. of Bedminster, to Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas Drake, esq. of Clifton.—At Brixton, the Rev. H. G. Watkins, jun. M.A. Incumbent of St. John's, Potter's Par. Middlesex, to Sarah Lea, eldest dau. of C. P. Bousfield, esq. of Camberwell.—At Banstead, Capt. Stanhope, R.N. to Mary, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir E. J. Foote, K.C.B.—At Raehills, Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart. to Alice, youngest dau. of John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, esq. M.P.—At Limehouse, Middlesex, William W. eldest son of William W. Johnson, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Speakman, esq. of Fairstead Lodge, near Witham, Essex.—At Donhead St. Mary, Joshua Parsons, esq. of Beckington, Somerset, to Letitia-Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. S. Williams, of Donhead.

11. At Chiswick, Middlesex, H. Crompton Booth, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of Henry Trimmer, esq. of Strand-on-the-Green.—At Hove, Horace Alfred Ford, esq. third son of G. S. Ford, esq. of Brunswick-sq. Brighton, to Constantia-Campbell, third dau. of John King, esq.—At Shadingfield, John Kilner, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Anna-Maria, dau. of T. C. Scott, esq. of Shadingfield Hall, Suffolk.—At Jersey, Vyvyan Scobell, esq. Indian Army, only son of the late Aaron Scobell, esq. Penzance, Cornwall, to Juliana, second dau. of the late Capt. Day, Royal Horse Art.—At St. Mary's, Spital-sq. Andrew Trimen, esq. architect, of Adam-st. Adelphi, and Isle of Wight, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Josiah Buttress, esq. of Spital-fields.

12. At the Holy Trinity, Cloudeley-sq. the Rev. John Brereton, Vicar of Foddington,

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF

STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.

April 26. At Eaville Hall, Staffordshire, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. George Harry Grey, sixth Earl of Stamford, co. Lincoln (1628), seventh Baron Grey of Groby (1603), second Earl of Warrington, co. Lancaster, and Baron Delamere, of Durham Massey, co. Chester (1796), Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, Chamberlain, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of the County Palatine of Chester.

His Lordship was born Oct. 31, 1765, the eldest son of George-Harry the fifth Earl, by Lady Henrietta-Cavendish-Bentinck, second daughter of William second Duke of Portland. When Lord Grey he was returned to Parliament for Aldborough in 1790, and for St. German's in 1796 and 1802.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, May 23, 1819.

The Earl of Stamford was universally esteemed for the excellence of his private character, and the firm yet courteous manner in which he discharged his public duties.

His Lordship married Dec. 23, 1797, Lady Henrietta - Charlotte - Elizabeth-Charteris, eldest daughter of Francis Lord Elcho (son of the fifth Earl of Wemyss), and by that lady, who was raised to the rank of an Earl's daughter in 1813, and who died in 1838, he had issue two sons and three daughters—1. Lady Henrietta-Charlotte, married, in 1820, to the Rev. James Thomas Law, son of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and cousin to the Earl of Ellenborough; 2. Lady Maria, who died in 1821, in her 21st year; 3. the Right Hon. George-Harry, Lord Grey of Groby, who was called up to the House of Peers in that Barony in 1832, but died in 1835, having married, in 1824, Lady Katharine-Charteris, fourth daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and leaving issue by that lady (also since deceased in 1844) a daughter, Lady Margaret - Henrietta-Maria, and one son George-Harry, now Earl of Stamford and Warrington, born in 1827; 4. Lady Jane, married in 1825 to Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart. M.P.; and 5. the Hon. Henry Booth Grey, born in 1807, and unmarried.

The body of the late Earl was taken to Dunham Massey, Cheshire, for interment.

ALICIA VISCOUNTESS LIFFORD.

The late Dowager Lady Lifford, who was slightly noticed in our last number, p. 565, was a character deserving a longer memorial.

From her earliest years she earnestly endeavoured to do good in her generation, and was one of the first to introduce Sunday-schools into Ireland, and she contributed to establish one in the North of Ireland so early as about the year 1789. For forty years she was most assiduous in teaching, and in providing for the instruction of the poor children in her neighbourhood. And some of those who have been benefited by her instructions have been known to travel considerable distances (after they were themselves mothers of families) to thank her for the benefit which, through her instrumentality, they had received.

Lady Lifford was one of the first to suggest the introduction of the Church Missionary Society into Ireland, and was active and useful in promoting the objects of that excellent institution. She was ever ready to relieve distress, and perhaps almost too slow in such cases to suspect imposition, and many are the instances in which she showed no less anxiety to reclaim vice than to promote virtue. Seasons of severe weather, which generally in Ireland are the cause of widespread destitution and a great prevalence of disease among the poor, peculiarly excited Lady Lifford's active mind, and gave occasion for her benevolent exertions. She was accustomed to seize with almost too much avidity every prospect of doing good, especially of promoting the spiritual welfare of others, and when advanced in life, she made exertions beyond what a due consideration for her health and strength would have permitted. It sometimes happens that persons who are eminent for their benevolent and pious exertions in public have some infirmity which renders their domestic life less attractive to those intimately acquainted with them, especially the members of their family; but Lady Lifford's example was endeared to her children, her grandchildren, and her intimate acquaintance, by a warmth of affection evinced by the most active interest, the kindest manner,

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nature so sincere, that nothing could be more lovely.

In early life Lady Lifford's manners were highly attractive in general society. A residence on the Continent before the French Revolution, with her grandfather (Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam), had supplied a well-cultivated mind with much information and many anecdotes.

Even when she lived in the world, and to a certain degree conformed to the world, she acted strictly up to the light she had, and in rigid obedience to the dictates of her conscience. She would never, at any time, countenance practices she disapproved or persons whose characters were censurable. The writer of this has heard her boldly and firmly, but without asperity, reprove an irreligious sentiment from persons of whom many would have stood in awe. When once she fully understood the spiritual character of the Gospel she had no hesitation in giving up every thing which she thought inconsistent with it, and avoided, not only what might be injurious to herself or prejudicial to others, by leading them to what might be harmless in her case but injurious to others, but she even avoided what she herself considered in every way lawful and innocent, if she thought it would give pain to pious but weak-minded friends or acquaintance.

When every other means of usefulness were cut off by her increasing infirmities, she was accustomed to distribute books and tracts. But for the last two years, slight attacks of a paralytic character, added to her advanced time of life, obliged her to await God's good time in submission to his mysterious providence.

This is written confessedly by one extremely partial, and who has reason to be so, as under the deepest obligations; but he has endeavoured to state his recollections with that strict regard to truth which would alone be approved by the subject of these remarks, and is consistent with the character of her who, if her good deeds have not been blazoned on earth, will, through the mercy and merits of her Saviour—by whom she was so richly endowed—shine for ever and ever in heaven.

SIR JUSTINIAN ISHAM, BART.

March 26. At Lamport-Hall, Northamptonshire, in his 72d year, Sir Justinian Isham, the eighth Baronet, of that place (1627).

He was born April 24, 1773, the eldest son of Sir Justinian Isham, the fifth Baronet, D.C.L., by Susanna, daughter of Henry Barrett, esq.

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He succeeded to the title on the death of his father April 1, 1818.

Sir Justinian married, May 15, 1811, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Close, of Elm Park, co. Armagh, and Prebendary of Tynan, in that diocese, to Deborah his wife, fourth daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnois. By that lady he has had issue, a daughter, Mary-Deborah, and two sons, Sir Justinian-Vere, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1816, and Charles-Edmund.

SIR THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, BART.
Oct. 28. At his residence of Capenae, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart. of Cloburn, co. Dumfries (1685), for thirty-three years Sheriff of that county.

He was the eldest son of Sir James the fourth Baronet, by Miss Judin; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 7, 1804.

He married Jane, daughter of Charles Sharpe, esq. of Hoddam, by whom he had issue, Sir James Kirkpatrick, his successor, born in 1808, and Ellenor, married to Capt. W. J. Hope Johnstone.

LADY HILL.

Nov. 6. At Turnwood, Dorsetshire. Dame Mary Hill, wife of Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, Knt., G.B. and K.T.S.

She was married first, to Mark Davis, esq., of Turnwood, alias Turnworth, and of Holnest, co. Dorset, and secondly, June 23, 1838, to Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill. Special letters of administration, with the will and two codicils thereto annexed, of Lady Hill, have been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to John Walker and Percival North Bastard, esqs., the executors, with the consent of Sir Dudley Hill. The will is dated 28th Sept. 1844. She leaves to Sir Dudley 1,000*l.* a-year for his life. The freehold estates she devises as follows:—Her estates at Turnwood to Edward Protheroe, junr. esq. M.P. for Halifax, who in future is to use her late husband's name of Davis before or after his own, and to quarter the arms of Davis with those of his family; * Mr. Protheroe to allow out of the estate 400*l.* a-year to Sir Dudley. Her estate at Shirehampton she devises to Laura Protheroe. Her estate at Bristol to John Walker, esq., one of her executors. Several legacies of large amounts, varying from 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.*

* Mr. Protheroe's compliance with this provision, taking the name of Davis before his name, is recorded in our March number, p. 309.

she leaves to her relations and acquaintance, and legacies of smaller amount to others, of 100*l.*, 200*l.*, and 300*l.* She particularly desires her executors to continue to pay the annuities to such of the old servants named in the will and codicils of her late husband Mark Davis, esq., as shall be living, during their lives. The residue of her real and personal estate (not disposed of by her will and codicils), including money, rents, carriages, horses, cattle, furniture, and every other description of property, she gives to her executors for their own use. By a codicil executed the same day as her will, she has remembered the charitable institutions in her own and adjoining counties, by leaving to them the following legacies:—To the Dorset County Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Bristol Infirmary, 500*l.*; to the Bristol Blind Asylum, 200*l.*; to the Salisbury Infirmary, 200*l.* To her old and faithful servants she has bequeathed the following annuities:—to her butler, 100*l.* a-year; to her gardener, 40*l.* a-year; to her housemaid, 30*l.* a-year; to her cook, 20*l.* a-year; to another servant she gives a legacy of 100*l.*, and to a labourer on her estate 30*l.* By the other codicil, made a few days after her will, she disposes of some jewellery and trinkets, and gives pecuniary legacies of various amounts to personal friends. Her ladyship's personal estate was sworn under 90,000*l.*

SIR WILLIAM W. F. LYNAR.

April 3. Aged 47, Sir William Wainwright Faucit Lynar, resident magistrate at Ballinamore, co. Leitrim.

He was the second son of the late Rev. William Faucit, Rector of St. Peter's, Dublin, and assumed the name of Lynar on succeeding to the property of his uncle. He entered the army as Ensign of the 103d Foot, with which he proceeded to Quebec, and was present in almost every action fought in the Canadas up to the storming of Fort Erie, when he was promoted to a lieutenancy. He served at the taking of Plattsburgh, La Cole Mills, Chrystler's Farm, Salmon River, Cornwall, Forty-mile Creek, Fort George, Chippawa, in the gunboats on the lakes, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Lundy's Lane. He obtained a company in the 13th Royal Irish in 1825; and served in the Mediterranean until 1832. In 1832-3 he was high-sheriff of Dublin; was presented with a valuable piece of plate by the merchants, and received several complimentary addresses for his exertions during that year of excitement. On retiring from the office he received the honour of knighthood from the Marquess of Anglesea. He retired from the 18th

Royal Irish in 1835, and in 1837 was appointed resident stipendiary magistrate for the county of Dublin. In 1840, in consequence of the Dublin Metropolitan Police being extended, he was appointed to the county of Leitrim.

Sir William Lynar married, in 1819, the daughter of John Temple, esq., of Dublin.

ADMIRAL RAPER.

April 5. In South Audley Street, aged 78, Henry Raper, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

He entered the service in 1781: was at the relief of Gibraltar, in H.M.S. Cambridge, 74, and afterwards at the action of the Doggerbank, where he was wounded. He was made Lieutenant in 1790, and was Flag Lieutenant to Lord Howe in the action of the 1st June 1794. He was made Commander the following month, and appointed to the *Racoon*, 16. He was made Post-Captain Feb. 1, 1799, and commanded the *Champion* in the expedition to Ostend. In 1799, he took command of *L'Amable*, 32, in which ship he served in the West Indies, and also fought a gallant action with the French frigate *La Syrene*.

In 1810, he was appointed to the *Mars*, 74, in the Tagus, and in which ship he served in the Baltic. He was selected, from his professional skill and intimate knowledge of the French language, less generally understood among naval officers in those days than now, to serve on board the flag-ship of the Admiral commanding the Portuguese squadron, under the orders of Lord Howe, and received from the Queen of Portugal a sword mounted in brilliants.

He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1819, Vice-Admiral in 1830, and Admiral in 1841.

Admiral Raper was the author of a system of naval signals, which he published in 1828, and which has obtained high commendation for the ability and thorough knowledge of the subject displayed in it.

GENERAL JAMES ROBERTSON.

March 28. Aged 83, General James Robertson.

This veteran officer was the second son of the late distinguished Principal Robertson, Historiographer for Scotland. He was born on the 26th Jan. 1762, and entered the army in 1777 as lieutenant in the 73d Foot, having raised twenty-five men for that commission. He embarked with his regiment for India in Jan. 1779; and, in 1781, he was present at the sieges of Tripassore and Chittore, and the battles of Porto Novo, Pernambuccum,

and Shoolingen; in 1782, the battles near Vellore and at Arnes, besides several skirmishes; in 1783, the battle and storming of the French lines, works, and redoubts before Cuddalore; in 1790, the siege of Pollighautcherry; in 1791, the actions of the 5th and 7th of March, before Bangalore, together with its siege and storm; the siege and storm of Nundy Droog and Savan Droog; in 1792, the battle and storming of Tippoo's lines, works, and redoubts, before Seringapatam, 6th Feb., and its siege; the storming of his horse-camp, 18th Feb.; and, in 1793, the siege and capture of Pondicherry. In 1795 he received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Abercromby. On account of bad health he returned from India in 1803, and was subsequently employed on the Staff in Scotland and in Ireland.

In 1810, he was appointed to the Staff as Brigadier-General in the Mediterranean; but, the day before he was to have left Edinburgh, he had a paralytic stroke, which ever after rendered him incapable of active service. He died in the receipt of the pension, as a reward for his active services. Various testimonials to his merits from the hands of the Marquess Cornwallis, Sir Robert Abercromby, Sir Alured Clarke, &c., are printed in the second volume of the Royal Military Calendar, 1820. 8vo.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREMANTLE.

April 6. In Tilney-street, Major-General John Fremantle, C.B.

He was the only son of General Stephen Francis Fremantle, Colonel of the 39th Foot, (elder brother of Sir T. F. Fremantle, G.C.B. and the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Fremantle, K.H. and uncle to Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.) by Albinia, daughter of Sir John Jeffereys, of Blarney Castle, co. Cork, Bart.

He was one of the earliest scholars in the junior department of the Military College at Marlow. In 1805, he went to study at Lunenburg, from whence he proceeded on his appointment to an Ensigny to Bremen, and joined the army under Lord Cathcart; he next served as extra Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Whitlock in the expedition to Buenos Ayres, where he volunteered to serve with the Rifle Corps, and was taken prisoner whilst under the command of Major-General R. Craufurd. In 1808, he accompanied Lord Howden to Lisbon, as private secretary, and in the same year joined his battalion, in which he served as Adjutant in most of the actions in the Peninsula, until appointed, in 1812, extra Aide-de-Camp; and in 1813 placed

on the establishment of the Duke of Wellington as Aide-de-Camp and private secretary. He was the bearer of the despatches to England announcing the battles of Vittoria and that of Orthes, for which he received a medal, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Major. He served also the campaign in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, having attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel March 21, 1814. Subsequently he served as Deputy Adjutant-General in Jamaica. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel July 22, 1830, and to that of Major-Gen. Nov. 23, 1841.

Major-General Fremantle married, Feb. 17, 1829, Agnes, third daughter of the late David Lyon, esq. of Portland-place.

SIR GEORGE C. HOSTE, C.B.

April 21. At his residence, Mill Hill, Woolwich Common, in his 60th year, Sir George Charles Hoste, Knt. K.E.M. and C.B. Colonel of the Royal Engineers and Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to her Majesty.

He was a younger brother of the late Captain Sir William Hoste, K.C.B. who was created a Baronet in 1814, for his naval services; being the third son of Dixon Hoste, esq. by Margaret, daughter of Henry Stamford, of Salthouse, in Norfolk, esq.

Sir George Hoste entered the corps of Royal Engineers in the year 1802, being gazetted as Second Lieutenant on the 20th of Dec., and on the following day, Dec. 21, promoted to be First Lieutenant. He was made Captain on the 18th Nov. 1807; brevet Major, March 17, 1814; Lieut.-Colonel, July 29, 1825; brevet Colonel, June 28, 1838; regimental Colonel, Nov. 23, 1841.

His services were of a very important character. He served at the battle of Maida, and at the siege of Scylla Castle in 1806; at the attack on Alexandria and Rosetta in Egypt, in 1807; at the taking of the islands of Ischia and Procida, and at the siege of Ischia Castle, in 1809. He was in the action on board her Majesty's ship *Spartan*, in the Bay of Naples, May 3, 1810, for which he received the 3d class of the Neapolitan Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. He joined the army in Holland in Nov. 1813, and was present at the attack on Antwerp, and led the Guards at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was attached to the Prince of Orange as senior officer of engineers with the first corps at the battle of Waterloo. He was also at the attack and surrender of Peronne, and at the capitulation of Paris, and was one of the commis-

sioners appointed to give over the fortress of Thunville and other strongholds from the French to the Prussians. There is but one opinion as to his character as an officer, and in private life, which was distinguished by charity and humanity.

Sir George Hoste married, July 9, 1812, Mary, only daughter of James Burkin Burroughes, of Burlingham Hall, Norfolk; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. the Rev. George Charles Hoste; 2. James-William, who died in 1837, in his 21st year; 3. Mary; 4. Jane-Margaret; and 5. Dixon-Edward, now a cadet in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

The 29th of April having been appointed for the interment of this distinguished officer, the whole of the troops off duty at Woolwich assembled at half-past 10 o'clock a.m. The Royal Sappers and Miners marched from their barracks to the residence of the deceased, and, when the arrangements were completed, six colour-sergeants conveyed the coffin to a gun-carriage of the field batteries of artillery, drawn by six horses. The hat, sword, and scarf of the deceased were placed over the pall. The pall-bearers were three Colonels and three Lieut.-Colonels—Col. Lacy and Col. Turner, C.B., Royal Art.; Col. Mercer, Royal Marines; Lieut.-Col. Sir J. M. F. Smith, K.H., Lieut.-Col. Alexander Brown, Royal Eng., and Lieut.-Col. Powell, Royal Marines. The horse of the deceased followed the gun-carriage, led by a groom. His sons, relations, and intimate friends followed as mourners; amongst whom were Major-Gen. Sir H. D. Rose, K.C.B., Dep. Adjutant-Gen. of Artillery; Commodore Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt. Superintendent of H. M. Dockyard; Colonel Dyneley, C.B., Royal Art.; and Brigade-Major Sandham, Royal Eng.; the Rev. G. B. Tuson and the Rev. M. R. Scott, chaplains of the garrison, and the Rev. W. Greenlaw, Rector of Woolwich. On the procession entering the parade-ground, the whole of the troops were drawn up in two lines fronting each other. The procession moved onwards to the alternate music of the bands of the Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The coffin was conveyed into Charlton church on the shoulders of six colour-sergeants of the Royal Sappers and Miners, surrounded by the officers present, amongst whom were Major-Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Major-General Pym, C.B., and many other officers of the Royal Artillery,

Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines. The band of the Royal Artillery occupied the gallery, and performed the sublime anthem "Now Christ is risen." At the conclusion of the service the coffin was conveyed to the grave, on the north side of the edifice, where three rounds were fired to announce that the ceremony was ended.

THEODORE GORDON, M.D.

March 30. At Brighton, aged 59, Theodore Gordon, Deputy-Inspector-General of Army Hospitals stationed in London.

Dr. Gordon, after receiving a liberal professional education at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh and London, was appointed, in 1803, Assistant-Surgeon of the 16th Garrison Battalion, when only 18 years of age, and immediately removed to the 91st Highland Regiment, which he accompanied to Germany in 1805, with Lord Cathcart's army, and to Portugal in 1807, with Sir Arthur Wellesley's army from Ireland. He was engaged in the battle of Vimiera; and, with a detachment of invalids from Sir John Moore's army, he was subsequently wrecked in the Douro, on his passage to Oporto, and was one of seven survivors, all the rest of his shipmates, eighty in number, having perished in the vessel. On arriving at Lisbon he was promoted to the Surgeoncy of 2nd Batt. 89th Regt. then quartered in Jersey.

The 89th were afterwards ordered to Gibraltar, and he accompanied it to that garrison, and was on Lord Blayney's unfortunate expedition, and nearly taken prisoner with Major Grant, commanding the regiment, who was there mortally wounded.

From the 89th he was removed to the 4th, or King's Own, a very distinguished regiment, and then stationed at Ceuta; with which he soon proceeded to reinforce the Duke's army in the Peninsula; and was present with it at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the sieges of Badajoz and St. Sebastian, &c., and wounded in the leg by a shell on the retreat from Burgos.

He accompanied the victorious British army into France, having then been promoted Staff Surgeon; but on the day they crossed the Bidassoa river he was again dangerously wounded by a rifle-ball, which lodged in the neck, and could not be extracted. Having been removed to Passages, for embarkation to England, he at length reached Plymouth, greatly reduced in health and strength; and the ball having been there successfully extracted, he was enabled to proceed soon afterwards by easy

stages to Scotland, where he spent the winter of 1813 with his relations, after ten years of constant active service.

On regaining his health, he was appointed Staff Surgeon at Chelsea Hospital, where he remained until the battle of Waterloo called all the Medical Officers of the army into requisition, and he proceeded at an hour's notice to Brussels, and was put in charge of one of the largest hospitals of the wounded. That duty over, he joined the Duke's army in Paris, and was then promoted to be Physician to the Forces.

In Nov. 1815, on Sir James M^cGrigor, the present Director-General of the Army Medical Department, being nominated to that appointment, he selected Dr. Gordon to be Professional Assistant at the Medical Board, which situation he has continued to fill for the long period of thirty years, having in 1836 been promoted to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Thus, after forty-two years of most zealous and honourable service, without having been for one single day on half-pay, and twice wounded in the service of his country, has the life of this highly-accomplished and excellent public officer been closed, but not before attaining, if not the highest rank in his profession, yet a name and reputation which will not soon be forgotten in the service, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments.

Dr. Gordon married, in 1822, Miss Barclay, niece of the late Major-General Sir Robert Barclay, K.C.B. Hon. East India Company's Service, who survives him.—*United Service Journal.*

REV. ARTHUR ANNESLEY, M.A.

Feb. 9. Aged 76, the Rev. Arthur Annesley, M.A. Rector of Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire, Perpetual Curate of Chilcompton, Somersetshire, and an hereditary Trustee of the British Museum.

Mr. Annesley was the only son of the Rev. Arthur Henry Annesley, D.D. Vicar of Chewton Mendip, co. Somerset (descended from the second marriage of Francis the first Annesley Viscount Valentia, and a nephew of William first Viscount Glerawley, the ancestor of the Earls Annesley), by Alice, daughter of Francis Keyte Dighton, esq. of Clifford Chambers, co. Gloucester.

He was a member of Trinity college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1793. He was instituted to the church of Chilcompton in 1802, and to that of Clifford Chambers in the following year; and in 1807 he inherited the manor and estate of Clifford Chambers on the death of his uncle Lister Dighton, esq.

Being a descendant and direct heir of Sir Robert Cotton, through his grandmother Mary Hanbury, 3rd daughter and coheir of William Hanbury, of Little Marcle, co. Hereford, by Frances Cotton,* only sister and heir-at-law of Sir John Cotton, Bart., Mr. Annesley, on the death of his uncle, Dr. Francis Annesley, M.P. for Reading, and Master of Downing college, Cambridge, in 1812, succeeded as an hereditary Cottonian Trustee of the British Museum.

Mr. Annesley married, Jan. 14, 1800, his cousin Elizabeth Vere Tyndale, only daughter of George Booth Tyndale, esq. barrister-at-law† (nephew and heir-at-law of Nathaniel fourth Lord Delamere), by Elizabeth Annesley, youngest daughter of the Rev. Martin Annesley, D.D., Vicar of Bucklebury, and Rector of Fritisham, Berks, by his wife Mary Hanbury, already mentioned.

By this lady, who survives him (and whose brother George Booth Tyndale, esq. is also a Cottonian Trustee of the British Museum, so appointed in 1819), Mr. Annesley had issue five sons and three daughters: 1. the Rev. Francis Annesley, M.A. who married, in 1836, Charlotte, only daughter of the Rev. H. H. Mogg, Vicar of High Littleton, co. Somerset; he succeeds his father as a Cottonian trustee; 2. Arthur Annesley, esq. of Clifford Lodge, who married, in 1838, his cousin Elizabeth Vere, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas George Tyndale, M.A. Rector of Holton, co. Oxford; 3. the Rev. William Annesley, M.A. who married, in 1835, Louisa Anne, daughter of Major-General Oliver Thomas Jones, of Fonmon Castle, co. Glamorgan; 4. Caroline; 5. George Annesley, esq. who married, in 1833, Emily, daughter of Albert Forster, esq.; 6. Frances; 7. Martin Annesley, esq. of Pershore, who died in 1840; and 8. Elizabeth Vere, married, in 1838, to the Rev. Arthur Mogg, younger son of the Rev. H. H. Mogg above-mentioned, and

* By Act of Parliament, 26 Geo. II., 1752, the privilege of appointing Cottonian family Trustees of the British Museum was vested in Frances Cotton and the issue male of her four daughters, in succession.

† Mr. Tyndale was much attached to genealogy. In the preface to Kimber's Baronetage, the assistance is particularly acknowledged of "that learned and curious genealogist George Booth Tyndale, esq., barrister at law, by whom I was favoured, at no small labour and expense to himself, with many valuable materials and some entire pedigrees."

left his widow, in 1840, with an only daughter.

GILBERT FLESHER, Esq.

March 12. At Towcester, in his 73d year, Gilbert Flesher, Esq., a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Northampton.

This gentleman had for nearly half a century taken a warm interest in public and local affairs, and was not less remarkable for his sincere and active exertions in various patriotic and benevolent projects, than for his vain-glorious and more than extravagant claims to have originated various improvements of acknowledged importance.

His grandfather was steward to the Earl of Pomfret for sixty years, and was buried at Green's Norton, Northamptonshire; and his father was Mr. Gilbert Flesher, of Towcester. He was educated by the Rev. Mr. Brookes, at Coventry.

At an early period of the late war he wrote several songs intended for the use of the navy and army, and of these he printed from time to time many thousands, and sent them for distribution through the official channels, receiving in return the acknowledgments of Adm. Lord Keith and other naval and military officers in command. His loyal effusions were also called forth by the Jubilee of 1810, the various coronations, &c., &c., and he even styled himself author of (a modified version) "God save the Queen!" This was published, and set to music by Novello. In 1835 he boasted that he had distributed in all 800,000 loyal songs.

He was also of essential use to several parishes, in procuring substitutes for the militia at small charges, when the bounty generally paid was excessively high.

In 1816 he tried several experiments in road-making in the neighbourhood of Towcester, and he was subsequently accustomed to claim the credit of being the inventor of that plan of breaking stones which derived its name from Mr. Macadam. But, unsatisfied with that honour, he also laid claim to the suggestion of the New Poor-Law!

One of his amusements was drawing views of the churches in Northamptonshire. Brigstock Church was engraved from one of these in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1813, and Barton Segrave in that for 1817. In 1813 he stated, in a letter, that he had made drawings of 310 churches, many of them in more than one point of view.

In 1826 he was a benefactor to Newton Longueville Church by presenting timber to erect a gallery, and on one of the bells cast into a peal by Taylor, of Oxford, is

inscribed, "Recast by the munificence of Gilbert Flesher, of Towcester. The noblest virtue is the public's good."

He made a large collection of Northamptonshire fossils, and a very remarkable fossil-fish which was in his cabinet is engraved in Mr. Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

A portrait of Mr. Flesher, drawn by Mills, was engraved in mezzotinto in a large size. There are also oil paintings of him by Cox of Daventry and Robinson of Northampton; and a bust.

J. L. KNAPP, Esq., F.S.A., AND F.L.S.

April 29. At Alveston, Gloucestershire, having nearly completed his 78th year, John Leonard Knapp, esq., F.S.A., and F.L.S.

His family have been settled at Little Linford in Buckinghamshire for more than a century and a half. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, Rector of Shenley, Bucks, by Keturah, third daughter of Nathaniel French, esq. of Antigua, and was born on the 9th May, 1767. He went to school at Thame, in Oxfordshire, but whether to the Free Grammar School of Lord Williams's foundation or to the Free School of Lord Abingdon's foundation is not ascertained. He was originally intended for the navy, and went to sea at a very early age. He was present at some engagement with Paul Jones, the pirate; also sailed under Captain Carteret, the circumnavigator, but not in his voyage round the world. He left the navy, however, at an early date in consequence of ill health.

He afterwards served as an officer in the Herefordshire Militia, and was present with that regiment (then commanded by Lord Bateman) at the riots on Bristol bridge in September, 1793. He subsequently commanded a troop in the Northampton Militia.

In October, 1804, he married Lydia Frances, youngest daughter of Arthur Freeman, esq. of Ralton, Sussex, by whom he had seven children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, survive him. In the following year he went to reside at Llanfoist, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, where he continued until the spring of 1813, when he removed to Alveston, in Gloucestershire, the place of his decease.

From the earliest period of his life he was attached to the pursuit of natural history. He was also very fond of the sport of shooting, in following which latter amusement he collected specimens of the various species of British ferns and fungi. The former he preserved by

drying, and of the latter he made drawings. Neither of these collections have ever been before the public: the drawings of the fungi are beautifully executed and consists of five volumes.

In 1804 he published *The Gramina Britannica*, many of the specimens of which were collected by him during a botanical tour in the mountains of Scotland. The work was printed by Mr. T. Bensley, in Bolt-court; and scarcely was the work finished, when a fire in that office consumed the whole impression, with the exception of one hundred copies in the binder's hands. Mr. Knapp alludes to this occurrence in the poem, *Progress of a Naturalist*. At the end of the 3rd edition of *The Journal of a Naturalist*, p. 429, is—

"Ah, Vulcan, that thy hateful rage

Should moulder half his studious page."

Of this work a second edition was printed in 1842, by Mr. Strong, of Bristol. It contained 118 drawings, by the author, of different grasses.

In 1818 he published a poem, in octavo, entitled, *Arthur, or the Pastor of the Village*, also printed by Mr. Bensley.

Between 1820 and 1830 he contributed articles on natural history to *The Times Telescope*, and it is believed the whole of the articles in that work entitled, *The Naturalist's Diary*, was contributed by him during those ten years.

In 1829 he published *The Journal of a Naturalist*, which has reached a fourth edition.

His latter years were passed almost entirely in the pursuit of his favourite study, which continued even up to the day preceding his death. His garden afforded him one of his principal amusements.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Esq. R.A.

April 20. In George-street, Hanover-square, in his 75th year, Thomas Phillips, esq. R.A., F.R.S., & F.S.A.

Mr. Phillips was born at Dudley, in Warwickshire, on the 18th of Oct. 1770. His parents were well to do in the world, and Thomas received an education to the best of their means. He is said to have evinced a love for art at a very early age, and to have become irrecoverably a painter before he had seen a single work of art of value or repute. His inclination was encouraged by his parents, and he was sent to Mr. Egginton, of Birmingham, to paint on glass and turn his talent to account. He soon, however, soared beyond the manufactory of his master, and was not long in discovering that London was a better mart than Birmingham for the free exercise of his art. He arrived in

London towards the close of the year 1790, with, we are told, a letter to West, and a steady determination to succeed and prosper. West found employment in him at Windsor—it is said on the plan of St. George's Chapel;—and in a review of his own life, he has been hard to attribute his success, not to any particular genius or run of good fortune, but to unceasing labour, and a desire, from which, he said, "I have never as yet departed, to execute everything to the best of my ability."

He was living at No. 398, Oxford-street, when he sent in his first work, a View of Windsor Castle from the North-east, to the Royal Academy exhibition of the year 1792, a year remarkable in the annals of English art by the death of Reynolds, and the first appearance of William Owen, the future rival of Phillips in the line of art he was destined to pursue. He has been often heard to remark on this coincidence in point of time, and to express his regret that he should have been a year in London without seeing the great object of his admiration—Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the year following the death of Reynolds, he removed to No. 40, Rathbone-place, and sent for exhibition the "Death of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, at the Battle of Casillon," and "Ruth and her Mother-in-law." His ambition was at this time something more than the ambition of a portrait-painter; and, in 1794, he exhibited, 1. "Cupid disarmed by Euphrosyne;" 2. "Elijah returning the recovered Child to the Widow;" and, 3. "The Portrait of a Young Artist." His success was, perhaps, not altogether equal to his expectations, for we lose his name from the list of exhibitors in 1795, for the first and only time in a long career of two-and-fifty years. He soon, however, discovered the peculiar bent of his talent, and, in 1796, he removed to No. 20, Air-street, Piccadilly, and thenceforth confined his talent to the task of taking portraits. There were rivals in the field already, with whom he was to run a course of honourable competition. Lawrence had the King and ladies of quality on his side, Hoppner the Prince of Wales and the court at Carlton House, while Beechey, Owen, and Shee were rivals of repute, with canvas and colours ready to limn, at a moment's notice, the sitters which Lawrence let pass, or Hoppner was too busy to undertake. It would be idle to conceal that little jealousies were of frequent occurrence in this race for fame; and Phillips in after life has been heard to refer to them in the fine spirit of gentlemanly courtesy which characterized his conduct

on all occasions. We remember his stating, in a conversation with Sir Augustus Calcott and Allan Cunningham, that he had overheard a remark of Hoppner's at an academy exhibition, where the Prince of Wales's painter saw, for the first time, what the King's painter had been about for the past year: "There would be no bearing the fellow," was Hoppner's observation, "if he didn't paint so well."

Portraits of young gentlemen and ladies, of all sizes, kit-kat and three-quarters predominating, form the staple commodity of Mr. Phillips's pencil from 1796 to 1804. His sitters for some time were the chance customers of a portrait painter, without aristocratic connection, relying on the unassisted influence of his own works. It was long, therefore, before gentlemen of rank and ladies of quality applied to Phillips for their portraits. The Earls of Percy and Macartney, and the Bishop of Ferns, sat to him in the year 1800, when he was living at No. 18, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, the Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Caernarvon in 1801, and Lord Thurlow in 1802. With these exceptions his exhibited works were portraits of "gentlemen" and "ladies" (nameless in the catalogue, still more nameless now,) a chairman of a county meeting, or the alderman of a London ward. He made money, however, and his fame was on the rise, so that he was enabled, in the year 1804, to remove to No. 8, George-street, Hanover-square; a large house with a convenient gallery at the back, built, we believe, by Tresham, a poet as well as a painter. Here he had Richard Brinsley Sheridan for his next-door neighbour, and here he died after an uninterrupted occupation of the same house for the long period of forty-one years.

Feeling the insufficiency of his name, and, perhaps, (for he was a modest man,) the inferiority of his own powers, he did not seek to rob Hoppner of a male or Lawrence of a female sitter. He tried a surer way to fame, and endeavoured to the best of his ability "to snatch from fate" the living lineaments of the men of genius of his time. He made his way, however, into the academy, and in 1804 was elected, at the same time with Owen his rival, an Associate of that body. Owen, however, became a Royal Academician the year after, and Phillips had to wait for another vacancy. He was safe, however, for the next election, and in 1808 he was made a Royal Academician, in company with his friend Mr. Howard. His diploma picture was the "Venus

and Adonis" of that year's exhibition—the best of his creative subjects—the "Expulsion from Paradise" (at Petworth) it is said excepted. Shee and Turner, of the Royal Academicians at the time of his election, alone survive!

Sitters of rank came to him with his new honours. In 1806 he painted the Prince of Wales, the Marchioness of Stafford, and the family of the Marquess and Marchioness of Stafford. His undeviating friend the munificent Earl of Egremont was his kind patron at this time. The Earls of Talbot and Southesk sat to him in 1807, Lord Bathurst in 1809, the Earl of Dartmouth and Lord Darnley in 1810—the year in which Hoppner died, a man of rare acquisitions, whose best merit was his art. Lawrence, however, still kept the lead—nor was the Prince sorry, when Hoppner died, that he could employ Lawrence without offending a man of talent, for whom he entertained the highest respect.

The reader will not look on this occasion for a catalogue, and it is a very long one, of Mr. Phillips's works. A professional portrait painter in full repute for fifty years, with a ready pencil, and always at work, would line a Westminster Hall with his own labours, and crowd our columns with a useless enumeration of names, and names alone. We shall content ourselves with simply referring to his better works, and the heads of celebrated men preserved on canvass by his skill:—Tyrwhitt, the learned editor of the "Canterbury Tales," a picture of the year 1801; Blake the painter (one of his best), in the Academy Exhibition of 1807; Sir Joseph Banks, as President of the Royal Society (1809); Lord Byron, for Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, in 1814, (Sir Robert Peel has a duplicate of this picture); Lord Byron in his Albanian dress, for his sister Lady Leigh (1814); Hetman Count Platoff, on his favourite charger, the horse by Ward (1816); Joshua Brookes, for his pupils, in 1817; Chantrey, in exchange for his own bust, in 1818; Crabbe, for Murray, in 1819; Earl Grey and Lord Brougham, in 1820; Duke of York for the Town Hall, Liverpool, in 1823; Major Denham, the African Traveller, in 1826; Lord Stowell, Captain Parry, and Sir Isambard Brunel, in 1827; Wilkie, now in the National Gallery, in 1829; Dr. Buckland, in 1830; Professor Sedgwick, in 1832; Davies Gilbert, in 1833; Mrs. Somerville, in 1834; Mr. Hallam, in 1835; Dr. Dalton, in 1837; Dr. Arnold and Francis Baily the astronomer, in 1839; Mr. Faraday, in 1842; and his own portrait, an oval, one of the very last of

his works, in 1844. These were exhibited works; to which we may add, among the works which passed from his easel into private hands, and were never publicly exhibited, Sir Humphrey Davy, S. T. Coleridge, the poets of "Memory" and "Hope," Scott, Southey, and a head of Napoleon, now at Petworth, executed at Paris in 1802, at the request of the late Duke of Northumberland. Napoleon never sat to Phillips, but the painter took every opportunity, while at Paris, of getting a good look at the first consul, and, through the interposition of Josephine, was more than once admitted to the Tuileries while the first consul was at dinner. This is altogether an extraordinary portrait, and our only wonder is, that no publisher has had the good sense to get it engraved,—curious, beyond its intrinsic merits, as the only portrait of Napoleon by a British artist.

On his election, in 1824, to the Professorship of Painting in the Royal Academy, Mr. Phillips proceeded, with his friend Hilton, across the Alps, to contemplate Raphael and Michael Angelo in the Eternal City. At Florence the travellers fell in with Wilkie, then an invalid, devoting the whole of his time to the study of the great masters.

"It was a great pleasure to me," he writes in a letter, "to visit the galleries of Rome and Florence with my lamented friend; and numerous and earnest were the conversations and friendly controversies we held on the wonderful and beautiful productions which we saw at every turn we took. One of these controversies was, I remember, on the general tone of shade, I averring, with Hilton, that it was cool in colour, while Wilkie espoused the opposite view, and regarded it as warm. Another contest which we had was about the propriety or impropriety of placing warm or cold colours in the front and principal groups of figures in a picture. Wilkie stated that it was a matter of indifference; I, that the most powerful and pleasing relief was gained by using warm colours in front."—"Phillips insists," writes Wilkie, "that a work of art, as well as an artist, ought to be judged of without reference to the time in which they were produced." "No, my friend," writes Phillips, "I said, or meant to say, that when we seek to inform ourselves of what is excellent in art by criticizing pictures, we ought to consider the work without reference to time." This Wilkie thought unjust. "Earnest we all three were," adds Phillips, "in our one pursuit; and I sometimes wonder, when I reflect upon the restless activity of our proceedings, how

we went through it with so little discomfort. Would it were to do again! but that is a vain thought. The *two* are gone; and the *third* must expect in a short time to be again gathered to them."

We read the fruit of these friendly controversies in ten lectures which Phillips delivered to the students of the Royal Academy, subsequently printed by him in 1833. These lectures were reviewed by Allan Cunningham in the *Athenæum* No. 315.

Mr. Phillips also wrote many miscellaneous essays on the fine arts, particularly those in Rees's *Cyclopædia*. He devoted much of his valuable time to the protection and permanent benefit of the class to which he belonged; by the establishment of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, in co-operation with the late Sir F. Chantrey, Mr. Turner, Mr. Robertson, and others. This institution was established in 1814; it arose out of the Artists' Benevolent Fund in this manner. The latter was established in 1809, and was embraced by most of the profession, but an accident showed its insufficiency to meet the public wants. The widow of the celebrated Woollet applied for relief, but such a case was not provided for by the laws; its benevolence being limited to widows or orphaned members of the society. Upon this occasion a large secession took place, with a view to establish an institution upon more enlarged principle; and Phillips, Turner, Chantrey, Robertson, and others planned the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, by which all artists, subscribers or otherwise, whose works have been known and admired by the public, their widows and orphans, were to be relieved.

For some time the support of so wide a benevolence was deemed problematical, but the warm, active, and persevering patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, who several years presided alternately at annual dinner, pleading its cause, overcame every difficulty; the public followed their example, and subscriptions have since been received to the average amount of 400*l.* per annum. Finally, her Majesty has lately extended her patronage to this society; a charter has now been obtained securing the fund for ever, that, including annual subscriptions and donations, the institution is enabled to distribute nearly 800*l.* annually among the unfortunate in art, their widows and orphans. The President of the Royal Academy has always been placed at the head of the institution, and directed

councils, so far as his time and arduous engagements elsewhere have permitted; and the subscription list will show how liberally the members of that body have supported it; but Phillips had from the first devoted his personal and special superintendence with a truly parental solicitude, and by his example, and under his prudent counsel and direction, it was brought to its present state of prosperity and favour with the public.

Phillips's finest works are at Alnwick, Petworth, and at Mr. Murray's in Albemarle-street. Mr. Murray has his Byron—one of the very best; his head of Crabbe, a perfect picture of austere benevolence; his head of Scott, with that smile of gentle enthusiasm which Mr. Lockhart commends so highly; his head of Southey, fresh from the last page of his *Colloquies* or *Kehama*; his head of Campbell, with that spruce look which the poet loved to assume on particular occasions; his head of Coleridge, deep in the unfathomable mysteries of his own wonderful mind; his head of Hallam, all sagacity and penetration; his Mrs. Somerville, one of the most intellectual of his female portraits; his Sir Edward Parry; his Sir John Franklin; his Major Denham (in Lawrence's eyes his best performance); his Captain Clapperton. The story of Blake's portrait, and the curious dialogue which gave rise to that fine visionary look which Blake puts on, has been told by Allan Cunningham in his best manner. The head itself has been inimitably engraved by Schiavonetti, but the original portrait has been lost sight of for some time.

Mr. Phillips was married, in the year 1809, to Miss Elizabeth Fraser, of Fairfield, near Inverness, a lady whose beauty and accomplishments are commended by Crabbe in his *London Journal*. She still survives—the mother of two sons and two daughters. Scott, the eldest son, is an officer in the Bengal artillery, while Henry, the youngest, follows his father's calling, with what skill we leave our readers to imagine, who remember his clever head of George Barrow in the last year's exhibition.

Mr. Phillips had been a sufferer for some time past. His step was feeble, his spirits far from good, though all his old love for his art was still fresh within him. His death was, therefore, an event not altogether unexpected; and the thin frame that fell at seventy-five may be said to have fallen at a goodly age.—(*Athenæum*.)

WILLIAM GORTON, Esq.

Jan. 15. On his passage home from GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.

Calcutta, William Gorton, esq. late Judge and Commissioner of Revenue for Bengal.

He was the second son of the late William Gorton, esq. of Windsor, clerk comptroller in the household of his late Majesty George the Third. He early distinguished himself as an oriental scholar, and after filling many important judicial offices he was appointed commissioner of revenue of Bengal, and political agent to the Governor-General of India at Benares.

The name of Gorton is lastingly connected with the cause of Christianity in India. Among other deserved tributes to the character of this distinguished man and eminent Christian is this from the present Bishop of Calcutta:—"I should hold myself basely ungrateful if I did not, ere you quit India, record the memory of benefactions to which I have during nearly twelve years of residence here met with no parallel. I should have indeed preferred that a meeting of the inhabitants and residents of Simla had taken place, that their concurrent feelings of love and gratitude might be expressed. But as I understand that would have wounded your delicacy of mind, and dread of anything approaching publicity, I content myself with tendering to you, as Bishop of this diocese, as I now do, the thanks which all Simla and all India owe you."

His death is a very severe trial to his affectionate relatives, and is deeply mourned by an extensive circle of valued friends. After munificent bequests to the religious and charitable institutions of India, and to personal friends, the great bulk of his fortune is left to his nephew, J. F. Stanford, esq. of Foley House, Portland-place.

PHILIP JOHN MILES, Esq.

March 24. At Leigh Court, near Bristol, in the 72nd year of his age, Philip John Miles, esq., of Bristol, banker.

Mr. Miles was the son of William Miles, esq. merchant and banker of Bristol, who acquired great wealth and purchased large estates in Somersetshire.

He sat in Parliament for Westbury from Nov. 1820 to 1826; for Corfe Castle from 1826 to 1832; and for Bristol from 1835 to 1837.

"The city of Bristol has too often received substantial proofs of Mr. Miles's sincere devotion to its best interests to receive the intelligence of his death but with unaffected sorrow. Those of our fellow-citizens who had the pleasure of his acquaintance can add their testimony to his kindness of heart, his mental ability, and comprehensive grasp of mind. The

elevated position which he held as a merchant secured him the confidence and esteem not only of Bristol but of the mercantile world at large, and it is not the least charm of his character that with great singleness of mind his abundant wealth was always at the service of the needy and the poor; and yet his delicate sensibility was such that, while his munificence relieved distress, it was still unknown to the world.

"Our readers may remember the confidence with which they reposed the representation of the City in his hands in 1835, and which he retained until the death of his Sovereign, in 1837, when he was succeeded by the eldest son of his second marriage, our present valued Member, Philip William Skinner Miles, esq."—(*Bristol Journal*.)

"The death of Mr. Miles has left a void in Bristol which will not be easily filled up. At the head of one of the largest establishments of the kingdom, Mr. Miles afforded one of those honourable examples which distinguish the 'merchant princes' of Britain. Of active and intelligent business habits, the accumulation of vast wealth narrowed not his mind. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, as the high rank which the collection at Leigh Court holds among private galleries bears witness. His manners and deportment were plain and unassuming; free alike from affectation and coarseness, they bore the English stamp of honest and hearty sincerity. His disposition corresponded with his appearance. He gave away much in charity, but he gave it without the least ostentation. In all the relations of private life the character of the deceased was unimpeachable. As a public man Mr. Miles did not exercise, nor, apparently, did he wish to possess much influence. In politics he was an unvarying Tory, and the minister of the period, when men and measures went together, might always reckon upon his vote."—(*Bristol Gazette*.)

Mr. Miles married first, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whitter, Chaplain to the Earl of Westmoreland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and tutor to Lord Burghersh (the present Earl); secondly, one of the daughters of S. Peach Peach, esq. of Torkington. He has left issue (with other children), William Miles, esq., of King's Weston, M.P. for East Somersetshire, who married a daughter of John Gordon, esq. merchant, of Bristol; Philip William Skinner Miles, esq., now M.P. for Bristol; Sara-Agatha, married in 1828 to John Ogle, esq., (eldest son of the Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkley-hall, co. Northumberland, and a Prebendary

of Durham,) who died in 1832, leaving an only daughter; and Milley, married in 1833 to the Rev. Henry Mirchouse, Vicar of St. George's near Bristol, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

The will and codicil of Mr. Miles has just been proved by William Miles, esq., Philip William Skinner Miles, esq., and John William Miles, esq., the sons and executors, who have sworn the personal property alone to be above the value of a million sterling (the highest amount to which duty is payable). The deceased bequeaths to his sons (eight in number) 100,000*l.* each, and to William Miles an additional sum of 50,000*l.*; to grandsons, 100*l.* each; to several godsons, 200*l.* each; to nieces and many other relatives, legacies varying from 100*l.* to 3,000*l.*; to his two solicitors 200*l.* each, and legacies to three of his confidential clerks; to each of his banking partners legacies varying from 100*l.* to 300*l.* He observes that he has provided for his three eldest daughters on their marriage, and bequeaths them 1,000*l.* each, and directs his collection of pictures and best service of plate to go with his mansion, in the nature of heirlooms. He gives to the Herefordshire Infirmary 200*l.*; to the Somersetshire Infirmary, 200*l.*; to the Gloucester Infirmary, 200*l.*; to the Bristol Infirmary, 500*l.*; to the Bristol Dispensary, 50*l.*; to the Lying-in Institution at Bristol, 50*l.*; and to "three Dorcas Societies," 50*l.* each. He directs sufficient money to be invested to produce the sum of 70*l.* yearly, which is to be laid out in the purchase of bread and meat, and distributed every 1st of March to the poor of four neighbouring parishes. The residue, after very many legacies, is given to his sons and executors. The will is dated in 1842, and is of great length (79 sheets of paper, or 360 folios). The codicil is dated in 1844. The stamp affixed to the probate is of the value of 15,750*l.*

MR. WILLIAM PHILIPS.

March 17. At Aberdeen, in his 85th year, William Philips, late of the Royal Navy, which he entered in 1780, as a master at arms, on board his Majesty's ship Warwick (under Sir G. Keith Elphinstone, afterwards Lord Keith), while his late Majesty, then Prince William Henry, was a midshipman in that vessel. William Philips served in the Warwick till 1793, and during the course of that period, while the late King was only sixteen years of age, he met with an accident by stumbling over the ninth gun over the larboard side upper gun-deck, by which the Prince fractured his collarbone, and was in consequence confined for about three weeks to his cabin. In the year

1805, William Philips having left the navy, and being captain of a vessel of his own, was captured on the coast of France, and confined, during the late war, for nine years, in a French prison, until released at the peace of Paris, in 1814, when he returned to Britain. In 1842, our excellent Queen Dowager, coming to the knowledge of William Philips being alive, with her usual munificence sent the honest shipmate of her Royal and lamented husband a present through her private secretary—along with a kind communication, through the same channel, expressive of her Majesty's sympathy for

the venerable sailor. Near the close of his life William Philips was offered a provision for the remainder of his days, by the Lords of the Admiralty, through the Earl of Haddington, which, however, he saw fit to decline. William Philips was a man of singular integrity of character, and, in early life, was an admirable mathematician and navigator. He was the last of those who served on board the Warwick with the late King—and has survived almost every relative, except the present minister of the parish of Kirkurd, in Peebles-shire.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. XV. A monument has been erected in Passage Churchyard, near Cork, to the memory of *Captain Roberts*, the commander of the President steamer. It is a large square building of cut stone, with a base and cap moulding, and a bold pediment on either side. On the angles of the monument are represented in strong relief the sterns of the vessels which Captain Roberts commanded—viz, the "Black Joke," the "Sirius," the "British Queen," and the "President." The following is the inscription:—

"This stone commemorates in the churchyard of his native parish the merits and premature death of the first officer under whose command a steam-vessel ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean—undaunted bravery exhibited in the suppression of the slave traffic in the African seas, enterprise and consummate skill in the details of his profession recommended him for that arduous service.

"Lieutenant Richard Roberts, R.N., in accomplishing it, not only surpassed the wildest visions of former days, but even the warmest anticipations of the present.

"He gave to science triumphs she had not dared to hope, and created an epoch for ever memorable in the history of his country, and of navigation.

"The thousands that shall follow in his track must not forget who it was that taught the world to traverse with such marvellous rapidity the highway of the ocean, and who in connecting in a voyage of a few days the eastern and western hemispheres, has for ever linked his name with the greatest achievements of navigation since Columbus first revealed Europe and America to each other.

"God having permitted him this high

distinction, was pleased to decree that the rearer of this great enterprise should also be its martyr. Lieutenant Roberts perished, with all on-board his ship, the President, when, on her voyage from America to England, she was lost, in the month of March, A.D. 1841.

"As the gallant seaman under whose guidance was accomplished an undertaking the result of which centuries will not exhaust, it is for his country, for the world, to remember him. His widow, who erects this melancholy memorial, may be forgiven, if to her these claims are lost in the recollection of that devotedness of attachment, that uprightness and kindness of spirit, which, alas! for three brief years, formed the light and joy of her existence."

The cenotaph was designed by Mr. R. G. Burke, of Cork.

VOL. XVII. p. 216. The will of *George Birkbeck*, esq. M.D. formerly of Cateaton-street, afterwards of Broad-street, and latterly of Finsbury-square, was proved by Henry Lloyd, esq., and William Lloyd Birkbeck, esq., the son, the surviving executors; William Birkbeck, esq., banker at Settle, the brother and other executor, having died before the testator. The personal estate was sworn under 10,000*l*.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Birkbeck Testimonial Fund, held April 12, 1845, it was resolved, That the scheme proposed by the Committee be adopted, viz., That the Committee shall pay over to University College the sum of 500*l*., provided that the interest of that sum shall be applied, and the interest of a similar sum of 500*l*. shall be annually contributed by the College, for the endowment of a scholarship in mathematics and natural philosophy, to be called the

Berkbeck Scholarship, which shall be held for two or three years by students of the College.

Vol. XIX. p. 54. A monument in fine statuary marble has been erected in Dorstone church, Herefordshire, to the memory of the *Rev. Thomas Prosser*, Vicar of that parish for nearly half a century. The inscriptions record the names of the family who held the incumbency since 1663 down to 1843. "Thomas Prosser, of Brazenose College, Oxford, M.A., born 9th November, 1770, died 3rd March, 1843, having been Vicar of Dorstone for forty-nine years. His widow and children have dedicated this mural tablet as a memorial of his virtue and their affection. His pilgrimage was peaceful, and as little tainted by the corruptions of the world as man may be. He closed a life of more than seventy years, honourable to his ancestry, and exemplary to his posterity. Upright as a magistrate, inalienable as a friend, hospitable as a neighbour, he was to society in general 'The Christian Gentleman.' At home, by sweetness of disposition—purity of sentiment—depth of affection—and generosity of heart—he diffused a foretaste of that peace and love, for the full fruition of which he was removed from earth to heaven, through the redemption of Jesus Christ. Thomas Prosser, B.A., instituted to the living of Dorstone on the 12th of March, 1668—died in the year 1685. Thomas Prosser, B.A., instituted to the living of Dorstone on the 21st of November, 1669—died 13th October, 1737. Thomas Prosser, B.A., instituted to the living of Dorstone, December 3, 1737—died April 27, 1751. Thomas Prosser, B.A., instituted to the living of Dorstone in the year 1764—died 22nd October, 1769."

Vol. XX. p. 320. A statue of the late *General O'Malley* has been placed in the churchyard of Castlebar. It is executed in Portland stone by Mr. Kirke. The following inscription is cut on a marble tablet:—"To the memory of Major-General George O'Malley, C.B., who expired in London, on the 16th of May, 1843, in the 63d year of his age, and whose mortal remains are deposited in the family burying place at Murrish Abbey, this statue is erected by a numerous circle of his naval, military, and civil friends, amongst whom are the members of the Ancient and most Benevolent Order of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, as a small tribute of their esteem and affection. He served his country in Egypt, North America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, &c. &c. He commanded the 2d battalion of the 44th regiment at Waterloo, where he was twice wounded,

and subsequently for many years commanded the 88th regiment, or Cambray Rangers. He was a good and pious Christian, a zealous and excellent soldier and a sincere and firm friend."

Vol. XXII. p. 104. Special letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the Right Hon. *Barbara Ponsonby, Baroness De Mauley*, late of Great Cornhill in Dorset, wife of the Right Hon. *Wm. Francis Spencer Ponsonby*, Baron De Mauley, have been granted by the Probative Court of Canterbury to the husband, the sole executor. It is dated August 12, 1839, and in her handwriting. By virtue of a power of appointment she leaves to the Baron for his life the manor of Paulet, in the county of Somerset, with the royalties, &c., together with the messuage at St. James's, Westminster; and after his decease to her son, the Hon. *Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper Ponsonby*, and his issue, failing which to the right heir. By a like power, under the will of her father the late Earl of Shaftesbury, she also leaves to her husband for his life a sum of the sum of 106,000*l.* Bank annuities as may be vested in her, subject to certain charges, and an annuity of 300*l.* to her aunt, Lady Mary Anne Stuart; and after his demise to her eldest son. The rent of the house in Portland-place, the residence of the late Earl her father, is to accumulate to the sum of 10,000*l.* for the benefit of her second son, *Ashley George John Ponsonby*. The family plate she leaves to Lord de Mauley, for his life, except a portion to descend as heirloom with the manor of Paulet. The rest of the plate to her eldest son. In the will there are several bequests of 1,000*l.*, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* The residue of her personal estate she bequeaths to Lord de Mauley absolutely.

P. 203. The will of *Anthony Earl of Kintore*, late of Keith-Hall, North Britain, has been proved by *John Blackie, esq.*, one of the executors. It directs that his plate, furniture, carriages, &c., be offered to his eldest son, and, in case he declines purchasing them, divided, with the whole of his estate, amongst his family. The will is extremely short, and the amount of property under which it is proved in London is only 300*l.*, for the purpose of obtaining an investment of that amount.

P. 315. The will of his Royal Highness *Louis Antoine Comte de Marnes*, late Dauphin of France, (*the Duc d'Angoulême*) was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 4th Dec., by *Jean François Cyr Baron Billot*, one of the executors. The personal property in England was sworn under 250,000*l.* The

following is a notarial translation of the will:—"In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: Amen. On this day, Monday, 16th March, 1840, I declare my last will as follows: I desire to be interred, whenever I shall die, in the simplest manner possible. I beg my excellent wife to forgive me the involuntary wrongs which I may have done her. I give her the use of all the property I leave; I give it absolutely to be taken after the decease of my wife, as to two-thirds to my nephew Henri Dieudonné d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux; and as to the other third to my niece, Louise Marie Therese d'Artois, Mademoiselle, the legitimate children of my late brother Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, son of France, Duc de Berry, the whole, save the dispositions following. Twenty-five thousand francs shall be laid out for masses to be said for the repose of my soul. I give twenty-five thousand francs to the poor. I owe thirty-five thousand francs to François Vallerant. I owe thirty-one thousand francs to Eloi Lorgnet. I give a hundred thousand francs to Charles de Carrière. I desire my executors to place these hundred thousand francs, which I leave to Charles de Carrière, so that he may not dispose of them. I give a pension of one thousand francs to Charles Brisson. I give five thousand francs to François Vallerant. I give twelve thousand francs to Edouard Picard. I give twelve thousand francs to Narcisse le Roux. I give twelve thousand francs to Louis Olry, called Charlemagne. I give twelve thousand francs to Natalie Lorgnet, wife of Louis Olry, and to their children. I request the Duc de Blacas, the Comte de Montbel, and the Baron Billot to act as executors of my will. In the event of a new Restoration I recommend to my wife and to my nephew those who were attached to me, who have faithfully served me, and may be in need.—Done at Goritz, Monday the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(Signed) Louis."

P. 218. The will of the late *John Travers*, esq., has been proved by *Maria Travers*, widow, *J. L. Travers*, esq., *J. I. Travers*, esq., sons, and *S. Amory*, esq., the executors. The property is sworn under 70,000*l.* The will is dated in 1843, and gives "*Clapham Park*" (the residence of Mr. Travers), plate, furniture, carriages, horses, &c., to his wife, Mrs. Travers. He also gives her the use of the habitable part of the house in St. Swithin's-lane, where his business, as a wholesale grocer, is carried on, and a legacy of 1,000*l.* His stock in trade he

gives to his two sons above named, and makes a suitable provision for all his children (15 in number), except his son *Joseph*, who is excluded from all benefit under the will, having been already provided for by his father in his lifetime. He directs that his shares in the "*Assam Company*" may not be sold till the year 1850. He gives to the Unitarian Chapel, *Elfraroad*, *Brixton*, 250*l.* To his executors and such of his brothers and sisters as shall be living at his death, 5*l.* each for a ring. The remainder of his large property is bequeathed to his wife and children.

P. 430. Probate of the will of the late *Earl of Effingham* was granted to the executors, *Henry Earl of Effingham*, the *Earl of Rosebery*, *Lord Dalmeny*, and *Mr. Hervey*. The personal estate within the province of *Canterbury* was sworn under 120,000*l.* His Lordship bequeaths to his wife 1,000*l.* for immediate use; also 1,200*l.* a-year, 400*l.* a-year by power of appointment under the will of the late *Duke of Norfolk*, and 800*l.* a-year by a like power under the will of the former *Earl of Effingham*. Directs that the sum of 4,000*l.*, which his Lordship received with her on marriage, should be distributed by the trustees among his younger children equally. He bequeaths to his three younger children 12,000*l.* each, and a legacy of 100*l.* each to be paid within one month. By a codicil he bequeaths to his daughter, *Lady Baring*, the sum of 4,000*l.*, and to his daughter, *Lady Charlotte*, an annuity of 150*l.*, and to his younger children a further legacy of 2,000*l.* to each. Directs that his plate, jewels, and books, shall descend as heir-looms. The residue of his estates, real and personal, he leaves to his son, the present *Earl*, and to his heirs and assigns. The will is dated *July 28, 1837*, and the codicil *July 31, 1844*.

P. 434. Probate of the will of the late *Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne* has been granted to *Frederick Moysey*, esq., one of the executors. The personal estate was sworn under 60,000*l.* The will and codicil were made in the year 1836. He desires that he might be buried near his father, the late *Rev. Dr. Sturges*, in *Winchester Cathedral*. He leaves to the *County Hospital at Winchester* 100*l.*, and to *St. George's Hospital* 100*l.* Bequeaths a few legacies to his relations and servants, he bequeaths his real and personal estate to his wife for her life, and at her decease to his daughter *Anna*, and on failure of her issue to his right heirs.

Pp. 543, 660. The will of *Henry Duke of Grafton* has been proved by *Lord Fitzroy* (the brother of his grace), *John*

Parkinson, esq., and Lord Colborne, power being reserved for Sir G. F. Seymour, the other executor. His Grace desires to be buried at Grafton if he dies at Wakefield-Hall, but if his decease should take place elsewhere at Euston; but directs that in either case his funeral be conducted without extra expense. An immense number of legacies to relatives vary from 1,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* After providing for his two daughters by will, he bequeaths them 1,000 each by a codicil, and to the Lady Georgiana Laura Fitzroy the portraits of himself and son, his carriage, and post-chaise. To his executors 200*l.* each as a mark of esteem. To his servants (according to the time they have been in his service) from one to five years' wages. The will is dated in 1843, and the personal property is sworn under the sum of 90,000*l.*

Pp. 543, 660. The will of *George Augustus Marquess of Donegal*, late of Ormeau, co. Down, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Anna dowager Marchioness, the relict and sole executrix, to whom is devised all the freehold and personal estate, cattle, and stock of every description, and to her heirs and assigns absolutely. The Marchioness was the daughter of Sir Edward May, Bart. and had been married to the late Marquess nearly 50 years. The effects sworn to in this country are of small amount. The will, dated the 11th Sept. 1844, is contained in a few words.

P. 545. Special probate of the will, with three codicils, of *Granville Penn*, esq., was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 16th Jan. 1845, to Granville John Penn, esq., the eldest son and one of the executors, so far as relates to the personal estate of the deceased in England and elsewhere, except in America, a power being reserved to Isabella Penn, the widow and relict, and other executors, to prove hereafter. The whole bearing of the will (which is of great length, dated 9th Feb. 1836) is in reference to the grant of an annuity by an Act passed in the 30th year of the reign of George III., intitled, "An Act for settling and securing an annuity on the heirs and descendants of William Penn, esq., the original proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in consideration of the meritorious services of the said William Penn and the losses which his family have sustained in consequence of the unhappy dissensions in America." The annuity was originally 4,000*l.*, in the nature of real property, payable out of the Consolidated Fund. From which annuity the deceased bequeaths the sum of

3,000*l.* per annum to his eldest son, Granville John Penn, for the term of 500 years (remainder over to other sons and descendants), subject to several annuities and legacies. He also bequeaths to him the premises in New-street, Spring gardens, Westminster, his estate at the Isle of Portland, in the county of Dorset, and a newly-purchased estate at West End, Stoke Poges, Bucks; and appoints him, the said Granville John Penn, residuary legatee of all the property (except in America). Personal estate sworn under 14,000*l.*

P. 646. The will and four codicils of *Lord Western* have been proved by the executors and trustees, the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., of Cressing, Essex, and James Western, esq., of Great James-street, Bedford-row, power reserved to Henry Carlton Tufnell, esq., of Cavendish-square, to prove hereafter. Personal estate sworn under 35,000*l.* The will and first codicil bear the same date, 27th of April, 1844. He devises his manors, advowsons, &c., and all farms, lands, tenements, and real and personal estate, after payment of several annuities and legacies, to Thomas Burch Western, esq., one of the sons of the late Admiral Western, and to his issue; bequeaths by the codicils numerous small annuities and legacies; among others, to his book-keeper a legacy of 200*l.*, and an annuity of 50*l.* for his life, and 30*l.* a year for the life of his wife, expecting him to assist his trustees in making out their accounts; to his bailiff a legacy and an annuity of 20*l.*; to his shepherd 20*l.* a year, to be continued to his wife if she survives him; to his servants a year's wages; and to his ploughmen and out-door labourers a legacy of a few pounds each. His lordship appears, by the number of legatees named in his will and codicils, to have remembered all persons in his employ and service, leaving to them by name some kind of bequest.

P. 646. The will and codicil of the late Admiral *Sir John Poo Beresford*, K.C.B., have been proved by his son, Henry William De-la-Poer, Viscount Beresford, the other executor, having declined to act. The personal property has been sworn under 4,000*l.* By the will the deceased gives his mansion in Harley-street to his three daughters for a residence, but directs that, if they should decline accepting it for that purpose, it be sold by auction, and the proceeds divided between them on their attaining the age of twenty-one. He observes, that his sons being provided for he shall only bequeath them the family portraits, with the exception of the eldest, who is left some valuable jewellery, which is to de-

seend as "heirlooms." The daughters have also a great many articles of plate and jewellery. The codicil revokes the bequest to his daughters of the house in Harley-street, and bequeaths it to his eldest son, the executor. The will is extremely short.

P. 652. The will of *Archdeacon Bathurst* has been proved in the Prerogative Court by the widow, Mrs. Frances Bathurst, the sole executrix. The will is in his own handwriting and made in May, 1844. It commences by imploring God's blessing on his own invaluable wife, and on his exemplary children. He then gives his worldly goods—for instance, his household furniture, carriages, horses, arrears of tithes, and so forth—to his wife, leaving it with her to do as she thinks best for the family; but desires that his sons and daughters will select and accept of books as tokens of his sincere affection. To his son Henry, a lieutenant-colonel in the Guards, he expressly gives "Todd's Milton," which was presented to the Archdeacon by the present Earl Bathurst when a boy; to his son William he gives his "Musæ Etonenses;" to his daughter, Mrs. Browne, "Addison's Works," bound in morocco; and requests that his three daughters will each select a set of books. His sons-in-law, Lieut.-Colonel Phipps and J. T. G. Browne, esq., are likewise requested to make choice of such books as they may prefer, to be held as tokens of the respect he entertained for them. He most particularly requests that the Marquis of Normanby will receive, for the use of the library at Mulgrave Castle, the Great Testament, in two volumes, carefully interlined by the father of the Archdeacon: this he leaves to his lordship in remembrance of the kindness shown by his lordship and Lady Normanby to his daughter, Mrs. Colonel Phipps, and goes on to state that he regrets to the last that his lordship did not separate from his late associates in power, rather than allow the interests of his family to be sacrificed by faithless and cruel colleagues, and finishes this paragraph in the following words:—"Lord Normanby is a lion of Judah, and will never suit the worshippers of Baal." By a power of appointment, which he enjoyed under the will of Lord Castlecoote, he had made over 2,000*l.* to his excellent son Henry, upon conditions favourable to his dear mother during her life. The personal estate sworn under 12,000*l.*

P. 671. The Hon. *Caroline Reid* was an aunt of Lord Napier; being the youngest child of Francis the eighth Lord. She was married, in 1825, to Ne-

vile Reid, esq., of Runnymede, in the parish of Egham, and a banker in Windsor; she died in 1839. Her will has been proved by the surviving executors, Colonel George Alexander Reid, 2d Life Guards, and John Gillebrand Hubbard, esq., of Sussex-square. She desires that she may be buried in the vault of Old Windsor churchyard, by the side of her late husband; gives 50*l.* to the poor of Old Windsor, and directs that her subscriptions to the charities of that parish be continued as long as her executors shall think proper; leaves specific legacies of plate, &c. to her children. It is her wish that those of her children who are under age should live together and have a general home at the house at Runnymede, or elsewhere, as the executors may select, who are to farm land and provide horses, carriages, &c. for the health, welfare, and comfort of the children; the residue of the estate is left amongst them. Personal effects sworn under 2,000*l.*

Vol. XXIII. p. 94. The will and fourteen codicils of her Royal Highness the *Princess Sophia Matilda* have been proved by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, George Bankes, esq., Lady Alicia Gordon, (Lady of deceased's Bedchamber) and Miss Charlotte Cotes (Woman of her Bedchamber). Each of the last-named ladies has a legacy of 1,000*l.* The will and codicils all bear date on one day, viz. 29th July, 1843. Her Royal Highness desires she may be interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the vault belonging to her late brother, the Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and that her body may not be opened. She bequeaths to her steward 500*l.*; to her surgeon 100*l.*; and to her dresser, housemaid, and a host of other domestics, annuities varying from 6*l.* to 50*l.* a-year, and in a codicil gives 100 guineas to her butler, if in her service at the time of her death. After various legacies she bequeaths the residue of her property to Captain Waldegrave, R.N. The codicils are wholly filled with bequests of pictures by the old masters, trinkets, &c. to various relatives and friends, and among these occur the following bequests:—To her Majesty Queen Victoria, a pair of bracelets, a portrait of deceased's father, the Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and a miniature of her brother, "who fought bravely at the head of his brigade in Holland, and which I trust may be acceptable to her Majesty as a memorial of an uncle who, when she was a child, was most devoted to her, and who spoke of her on his death-bed with sincere affection;" to Prince Albert, a portrait of her (deceased's) mother, by Sir Joshua Rey-

nolds; to the Princess Alice Maud Mary, "a long string of 191 pearls," and "a Bible and Psalter in German, richly bound, with the royal arms thereon;" to Queen Adelaide, a bracelet "containing an enamel portrait of King William IV., set round with pearls," and two miniatures; to Ernest King of Hanover, portraits of her father and mother; to the Crown Prince of Hanover, a handsome vase; to Leopold King of the Belgians, a case of instruments for the table, containing paper-knife, &c.; to the Princess Sophia, a ring "given me by the own dear hand of King George;" to the Duchess of Cambridge, a ring set with diamonds, "the gift of Queen Charlotte;" to Prince George of Cambridge, "a mahogany box, containing a handsome silver coffee set, the gift of her present Majesty." The Princess directs that 10*l.* be given to each of the men employed in her garden at Blackheath, and directs that her "cows may not be sent to Smithfield." Her Royal Highness bequeaths to the National Gallery her picture, by Salvator Rosa, of "Diogenes throwing away his Cup." To the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent-road, a portrait of her brother, and one of the Duchess of Gloucester, both by Sir W. Beechey; and to Trinity College, Cambridge, "in which valuable seminary my brother William Frederick Duke of Gloucester received his education, his portrait, in a Vandyck dress, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds," with an earnest request that it may be accepted. The personal property of her Royal Highness was sworn under 25,000*l.*

P. 96. Probate of the will, limited to property in England, of *Edmond-Henry Earl of Limerick*, has been granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to the executors, the Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, the son; Lord Monteagle, and G. L. Russell, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, sons-in-law; power reserved to Matthew Barrington, esq., of Dublin, to prove hereafter. The personal estate within the province of Canterbury sworn under 30,000*l.* To his wife, Alice-Mary Countess of Limerick, he leaves his house in Mansfield-street, together with the furniture and all things therein (except plate, pictures, and securities), and that she may also select what plate, pictures, ornaments, and jewellery she pleases from the houses at Mansfield-street and South-hill-park, and furniture from the latter, for her own use absolutely. He directs his estates to be sold, except the house at Mansfield-street; and, after bequeathing pecuniary legacies to the Countess and to his daughter, Lady Caroline, and 500*l.* to

each of his executors, leaves the residue to the Countess for life.

P. 97. The will of *Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, K.C.B.*, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the nephew and sole executor, to whom the estate at Ledbury, co. York, is bequeathed, and other estates adjoining; also the alum works and stock, the property of Sir Robert. He is also appointed the residuary legatee of both real and personal estate. The property at Longhull is bequeathed to his sister, the Hon. Frances Chaloner, for her absolute use. The will is very short, and dated 10th Dec., 1838. The personal estate within the province sworn under 5,000*l.*

P. 99. The will of *Sir Samuel Gordon Higgins* has been proved by the executors, William Frederick Higgins and Warner Charles Higgins, esqrs., the sons of the deceased. The will is in his own handwriting, and dated 25th April, 1843. He leaves specific bequests to his son William Frederick, and to his daughter Louisa, wife of Lieut. Willan, R.A., and bequeaths to his grandchildren, the children of the latter, ten shares in the Van Diemen's Land Company. Leaves the rest of the property to his four sons, after the death of their mother (who is to enjoy the interest for her life). Personal estate under 7,000*l.*

P. 104. Probate of the will of the late *John Moore, esq.*, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Middlesex, and of Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester, was granted to the Rev. George Moore and the Rev. Robert Moore, clerks, the brothers, and Frederick Capes, esq., proctor, Doctors' Commons, the godson of the deceased, the executors. The deceased, who was the youngest son of the late Archbishop Moore, was Registrar of the Province of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His personal estate is sworn under 300,000*l.* The will is in his handwriting, dated 14th Dec., 1843, and witnessed by Lord Forester and Sir James Musgrave. Immediately above the commencement of the will he has written two testamentary memoranda, but whether before or after the execution of the will, it is not known; the directions of the Court were taken thereon. One is in these words, "All my charities to be continued for two years;" the other, "All my favourite horses to be shot." By the will he leaves his property to the children of his brothers George and Robert, subject to the payment of certain annuities, legacies, and other bequests; devises his landed

property in Essex to his godson, George B. Moore; his Chalcraft estate to his nephew, John Moore; leaves the house in Charles-street, in which he lived up to the time of his death, together with all the furniture therein, to the wife of his brother Robert, for her own absolute use and disposal; leaves many specific bequests as well as pecuniary legacies and annuities; a few of them are as follows:—to Earl Howe he gives his equestrian bronze statue, in remembrance of his attached friend “Old Johnny;” to John Lewis Wyndham, esq., he gives 500*l.* for “and lang syne;” to Sir Hyde Parker, his messmate, a cup he won at the Weymouth races; to Spencer De Horsey, esq., he gives his Reindeer yacht; to Mr. Slater, master of the yacht, 200*l.*; to George Cooper, the late master, an annuity of 20*l.* for his life; and to Valentine Lewis, the coxswain, 5*l.* a year. It is his wish to be buried in the nearest churchyard to which he may happen to die; his body to be laid in an oak coffin, to be filled up with quick lime, and to have no leaden coffin. He expressly desires that he should be borne to the grave by labourers, sailors, or stablemen—no hearse; and if he should die in London, to lay near his brother Charles.

P. 108. The late *Richard Leyland*, esq. of Walton-hill, near Liverpool, banker, presented to his brother, Christopher Bullen, esq. the day before his death, the sum of one million sterling, which is supposed to be the largest amount ever given as a present in England. Mr. Leyland had been eminently successful, and his own accumulations, added to a large fortune which he inherited from the gentleman whose name he took, had rendered him one of the richest men in Liverpool.

P. 200. The will of the late Right Hon. *Sir Gore Ouseley*, Bart. of Hall Barn Park, near Beaconsfield, has been proved by Sir R. A. Anstruther, Bart. and Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. the executors according to the tenor of the will, there being no direct appointment of executors, nor any date to the will, but by an affidavit of two of the attesting witnesses and the widow, it is stated to have been made in the spring of the year 1842. It is long, and in the deceased's handwriting. He devises his freehold property to his son, provides that his widow may reside at the Hall Barn Park estate as her own home, and makes an addition to her income under marriage settlement. Liberal legacies to his daughters, and various other bequests of annuities and legacies. Gives to his son the gold enamelled plate presented to him

by his late Majesty Fateh Ali Shah, king of Persia, as a mark of royal gratitude for his services in having mediated a peace between him and his late Imperial Majesty Alexander Emperor of Russia, during the period he, Sir George Ouseley, was resident at the Persian Court as English Ambassador.

P. 201. *Mr. Otway Cave*, M.P., was highly distinguished for classical proficiency both at Eton and Oxford. Some of his Latin compositions (which, as an amusement, he occasionally indulged in even till recently), were much admired by one of the best judges—the late Marquess Wellesley. In Parliament he would probably have been an influential speaker, had not the extreme delicacy of his health prevented the possibility of regular attendance and practice in debate. The last time he addressed the House was in support of the motion condemnatory of the prosecutions of the Union Repeal leaders. In his political principles he was staunch and undeviating. Of Catholic Emancipation, West India Emancipation, Tithe Modification, Parliamentary Reform, &c., he was an ardent supporter; and though a man of great benevolence, and though his pecuniary sacrifices in support of party politics (which he considered it his duty to incur) were great, so self-denying, and unostentatious were his habits, that he has left his property without a shilling of incumbrance.—(*Morning Chronicle*.)

P. 205. The will of the late Major-General *Sir William Nott*, G.C.B., has been proved by Lady Nott, the relict, one of the executors; a power being reserved to Robert Swinhoe, esq., the other executor. The will is short, was made in the East Indies, dated 9th Sept. 1843, and is in the deceased's handwriting. Bequeaths to his daughters, Letitia and Charlotte, 80,000 rupees, and appoints his wife residuary legatee in addition to her property under marriage settlement. The will is witnessed by Peter Luke Dore, Captain 3rd or Buffs; George Hollings, brevet Captain 38th Regt. Nat. Inf.; and John Dowdeswell Shakespeare, Captain Bengal Art. The personal estate in England is sworn under 3,000*l.*—A numerous meeting was held at Carmarthen, at which the Mayor of the city presided, to adopt measures for carrying out a project entertained by the inhabitants to erect a monument in memory of Sir William Nott. During the meeting, it was stated that the Court of Directors of the East India Company not only highly approved of the scheme, but intended to give a munificent donation towards the object in view; also that the Earl of Ellenborough

had signified his wish to be on the list of the Committee, and to subscribe 100*l.* in aid of the funds.

P. 217. Probate of the will and two codicils of *Dame Esther Burdett*, late of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, widow of Sir Bagenal William Burdett, Bart., has been granted to Hugh Robert Entwistle, esq., of Marlborough Grange, Glamorgan, the Rev. Richard Frederick Vavasour, clerk, of Stow-on-the-Wold, and the Rev. Edward Francis Witts, clerk, of Stanway, both co. Gloucester, the executors and trustees. The testatrix directs that her sister, Lady Arbuthnot, may possess a life interest in the estates over which she has a power of appointment, subject to the payment of certain annuities and legacies. Bequeaths an annuity of 20*l.* to her cousin, John Smith, and a legacy of 50*l.* to each of her executors and trustees to purchase a ring. Leaves pecuniary and specific legacies to her sisters and nieces, and various bequests to other persons, including numerous articles of jewellery. Directs her trustees, on the decease of Lady Arbuthnot, to raise from the estates certain sums, and to invest 5,000*l.* for the use of her niece, Ellen Matilda Ramsay, and for her children at her decease, and the sum of 1,000*l.* to be paid to her goddaughter, Frederica Baillie. Leaves the residue of her money and all arrears of rent and interest, and other property not disposed of by her will, to Lady Arbuthnot absolutely. Personal estate within the province of Canterbury sworn under 35,000*l.* The will is of great length, and dated 21st Sept. 1842. Lady Burdett was the second wife of Sir B. W. Burdett; but the lady described in our obituary was his first wife.

P. 316. *Dr. Abercrombie* began to practise in Edinburgh, in 1803; and soon became known to his professional brethren, through the medium of his contributions to the "*Medical and Surgical Journal*." On the demise of Dr. Gregory, he took that place as a consulting physician which he continued to hold with increasing celebrity. Before either of his philosophical works had appeared, he had been appointed Physician to the King for Scotland. In 1835, he was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

P. 328. *George Hastings Heppel*, esq., of Prince's-street and Mansion House-street, near the Bank of England, late Common Councilman for the Ward of Broad-street, has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by Louisa Heppel, widow, the relict, and Adam Bittleston, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, the executors according to the tenor. The will

is very short, dated 9th Sept. 1843, and in the deceased's handwriting. He leaves a moiety of the rents, interest, and dividends arising from his real and personal estate to his wife for her life, and the other moiety to the children, who are to receive the whole of the property at her death. Personal estate under 25,000*l.* Mr. Heppel made his fortune as a fruiterer, and was one of the principal purveyors of "desserts" to public dinners.

P. 425. The will of the *Marquess of Westminster* has been proved. The personal estate within the province of Canterbury is sworn under 350,000*l.* He bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 6,500*l.* in addition to her property under settlement. His estates at Westminster and the manor of Ebury are bequeathed to his eldest son, the present Marquess; his estates in Chester, Flint, and Denbigh, as well as the presentation to the rectory of Prestwich, Lancashire, to his son, Thomas Earl of Wilton; his Moor-park estate, and a legacy of 170,000*l.* to his son, Lord Robert Grosvenor. He leaves the pictures, &c. in the Gallery and elsewhere, at Grosvenor-house, together with the Nassuck diamond, weighing 357 grains, the magnificent brilliant earrings, weighing 223 grains, and the round brilliant, weighing 125 grains, as heir-looms. Also the pictures at Eaton-hall, as heir-looms with that property. He bequeaths to the present Marquess the furniture and other moveables at Eaton-hall, and also the family jewels, and appoints him residuary legatee. Six codicils were appended to the will.

P. 428. Limited probate of the will, so far as relates to property in England and Wales, of *William Earl of Mornington*, was granted to Lord Fitzroy Somerset and John Parkinson, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, esq., two of the executors. Personal estate within province of Canterbury sworn under 100,000*l.* The will is short, dated 23rd April, 1844. Directs that 2,000*l.* shall be immediately paid to the Countess, and leaves her all the plate and household furniture absolutely. Bequeaths several annuities to be paid out of the personal estate. Devises and bequeaths his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, and the residue of his personal estate to trustees, Lord F. Somerset and Thomas Parkinson, to convert into money, and invest the same in funded securities; the dividends and interest to be paid to the Countess for her life, and gives her a power of appointment over the principal to his three daughters, the Countess of Westmoreland, Lady Mary Charlotte Anne Bagot (deceased), and Lady Fitzroy Somerset;

in default of such appointment, in trust for his daughters.

P. 429. Probate of the will of *William Earl of St. Germans* was granted to the Earl of St. Germans, the sole executor. The personal estate in England sworn under 30,000*l.* Bequeaths to his daughter, Lady Caroline Georgiana Eliot, an annuity of 400*l.*, and leaves her all the furniture, &c. in the house in New Burlington-street, except pictures. The rest and residue of his property of every description and wheresoever situate he bequeaths to the present Earl. The will is very short, dated 9th of May, 1843.

P. 435. Probate of the will of *Sir John Gurney*, was granted on the 6th May, to his sons, the Rev. John Hampden Gurney, Russell Gurney, esq., and Sidney Gurney, esq., the executors. Personal estate sworn under 80,000*l.* He leaves to his wife 6,000*l.*, and the furniture, &c.; also the residue of his property for her life. His library (not law books) to be divided among his children after Lady Gurney has made a selection. Bequeaths to his eldest son, the Rev. J. H. Gurney, a legacy of 8,000*l.*, and the chambers in Paper-buildings. To his second son, Russell Gurney, barrister-at-law, he bequeaths all his freehold estates at Northlands and Abbots Farms, and the property at Cuckfield, in Sussex, and his chambers in King's Bench-walk; also his law library. To his son, Sidney Gurney, a legacy of 2,000*l.* To his three daughters 1,000*l.* each. The residue of his property, at the death of Lady Gurney, to be divided among his children in portions as directed by the will. To each of his nine grandchildren a legacy of 100*l.*, and to his faithful clerk, who had been with him many years, a legacy of 400*l.* The will is dated Nov. 30, 1844. On a separate paper is a list of his children and grandchildren, and their ages, place of birth, &c.

P. 436. Probate of the will of *Sir John Henry Seale*, Bart., of Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, has been granted to his son Sir Henry Seale, the sole executor. He bequeaths to Lady Seale and his children annuities for life, and a ring to each as a token of his ardent attachment to them. Bequeaths the residue of his property to his eldest son, Sir Henry. The will is dated Aug. 3, 1840, and in his handwriting. There are two codicils written by him on the same paper, which, for the want of subscribing witnesses, are rendered invalid. By the first, the trustees under the will are left one hundred guineas each, and to the servants are left a certain amount of wages. By the other codicil, he gives to his third son, at a suitable

period, the presentation to a rectory and the next presentation to a vicarage.

P. 433. The late General *Sir Henry Grey* has left 120,000*l.* to his widow, and appointed her sole executrix.

P. 440. The will and three codicils of the Rev. *Sidney Smith* have been proved in Doctors' Commons by Catherine Amelia Smith, widow, the sole executrix, who has sworn the personal property of the deceased to be under the value of 80,000*l.* The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, &c., and the sum of 10,000*l.*, together with his house in Green-street; to his son Wyndham Smith two annuities of 200*l.* each; to his housemaid and other servants sums varying from 10*l.*; to Anne Kaye (if in the service of his wife at her death) the sum of 100*l.*, and an annuity of 30*l.*; a legacy of 10*l.* to Christopher Hodgson, "to buy a flat silver candlestick, on which shall be engraved 'to commemorate the confidence and good-nature of many years.'" The following passage then occurs:—"I will also that not only the dilapidations of Combe Florey, but those also of all my ecclesiastical preferments, be paid out of my personal estate, and not out of property bequeathed to my wife." Directs that annuities to his son be paid only on condition "that he do establish himself in a domicile apart from his mother." The residue of his property, after the death of his wife, is bequeathed to his son absolutely. By a codicil the two annuities to his son are increased from 400*l.* to 500*l.*; and by the last codicil, dated Dec. 1844, the testator revokes all previous bequests to his son, and gives him 30,000*l.* in lieu, which he is "to consider as his whole fortune." He directs that a portion of his property be applied to the purposes specified in an indenture of settlement, dated some time back. The latter part of the will, and the whole of the codicils, appear to be in the testator's handwriting.

P. 441. Probate of the will of the late *Robert Smith*, esq. of Saville-row, and of Cheam, has been granted to the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P., the executor and only surviving child of the testator. The personal estate is sworn under 180,000*l.* By his will, dated June 8, 1843, he has left annuities to Mrs. Olier, the widow of his uncle Christopher, and to Emma Olier, their daughter, and to Mrs. Olier, his mother's sister, amounting altogether to 230*l.* per annum, and an annuity of 200*l.* to Mrs. Mackenzie, now in Florence. Bequeaths to C. G. Beauclerk, esq. a legacy of 1,000*l.* To James Brown, his gardener, he leaves 80*l.* The will is witnessed by Mr. Mylne, en-

gineer, and Mr. Inglis, the secretary to the New River Company, of which Mr. Smith was Governor.

P. 449. The will of the Hon. *Caroline Fox* was proved on the 29th April, by the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, the sole executor. Personal estate sworn under 12,000*l.* The will was made in Nov. 1842. It contains many specific and pecuniary bequests, legacies to her sister, Lady Holland, Lady Arbuthnot, Lady Scott, and to nephews and nieces. To Lady Lilford's family she leaves 1,000*l.* to be divided among the children, and for her ladyship to make choice of any article of jewellery or books, and to her eldest son she leaves all her zoological books, prints, &c. To the Earl of Warwick she leaves the oil landscape, by his father, to be a heir-loom to Warwick castle. Legacies and mourning to her servants. The residue of her property of every description to her nephew, Lord Holland.

P. 540. Probate of the will of *Charles Earl of Romney* was granted on the 15th of May to his son the Earl of Romney. The personal estate in England is sworn under 20,000*l.* He bequeaths to his wife 1,000*l.* for her immediate use, and leaves her the premises in Hertford-street, Mayfair, and the furniture at Boxley-house, and his stock and certificates in the Bank of Pennsylvania, and other foreign stock; he directs 10,000*l.*, under settlement, to be divided between his son, the present Earl, and his daughter Charlotte, and bequeaths her an annuity of 300*l.* and a legacy of 500*l.* for her immediate use. The residue he bequeaths to his son the Earl of Romney. The will is dated Nov. 29, 1838.

P. 540. Probate of the will of the late *Lord Churchill*, of Cornbury Park, Witney, co. Oxford, and of Upper Wimpole-street, was proved on the 26th of April, by his son, Lord Churchill, the sole executor. The personal estate is sworn under 12,000*l.* His lordship's will commences by reciting that his father, the late Duke of Marlborough, by his will devised certain estates in Oxfordshire, Wilts, and other places, to trustees, as a provision for his lordship's family, and charged the same with the payment of an annuity of 2,000*l.* for the life of Lady Churchill, and with a further sum of 30,000*l.* for younger children, and, subject to such charges, devised the estates to the eldest son. It is further recited, that the late Duke of Grafton, the father of Lady Churchill, by his will left her ladyship a sum of 13,000*l.* as a provision for her children. His lordship names his twelve children, being eight sons and four daughters, and bequeaths to them, in ad-

dition to the above provisions, legacies:—To his second son 1,500*l.*, to his third son 1,500*l.*, and to his younger sons 1,000*l.*, and to his daughters, 2,600*l.*; and to his wife, Frances Lady Ch. for her immediate use. He left to his lordship under a clause of the will of his most Gracious Majesty the late Duke of Marlborough, to her ladyship for her life; to his eldest son, now Lord Churchill, his lordship's residuary estate. Leaves to his godson, Francis, a legacy of 500*l.*, and bequeaths to his wife, Frances Lady Ch. 1,000*l.* The will is dated Dec. 1838.

P. 541. Probate of the will of *Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D.*, of Ely, was granted on the 9th of May to his daughter, Ellen Allen, and to his sons, George J. Allen and William J. Allen, esqrs., the executors and trustees being reserved to his widow, Ellen Allen, to prove hereafter. Per sworn under 40,000*l.* Bequeaths to his wife a life interest both in his personal property and landed estates, and she may receive the sum of 50,000*l.* for her immediate use; and leaves to his son, George J. Allen, the absolute use such furniture, and such other personal property, as he may select. The remainder to be divided among his children; but such articles as may not require are to be offered to his successor to the bishopric, at his election. His books on Divinity, with the consent of his wife to and Chapter of Ely. The probate of the will of his wife he bequeaths to his son, George J. Allen, in the following manner:—His son, George J. Allen, of Manchester he gives, devise bequeaths to his son, George J. Allen, to his heirs for ever. Those of the county of Chester he bequeaths to his son, Wm. Joseph Allen, and to his daughter, Ellen Allen. The East India Stock he leaves to his daughter. And the residue of his personal property to be divided among his children. The will is dated Sept. 23, 1838. The uncle of the late Bishop of Exeter, James Allen was once a hatter at Oldham, having been with the late Mr. George Nelson, manufacturer, of Waterhead, near Oldham, father of the Messrs. J. and W. Nelson, who still carry on the business. Mr. James Allen, the uncle of the late Bishop, resided at a good house at Gravel-lane, Salford. He was the Rev. John Taylor Allen, one of the Oldham library, a relative of the late Taylor, of Oldham and Co. The father of the bishop was James Allen, esq. banker of Manchester, who failed in business as a banker,

he had inherited 20,000*l.* from his father, who is stated to have been Mr. Allen, of Davyhulme Hall, in Eccles parish. It appears from a pedigree in Baines's History of Lancashire, vol. iii. p. 118, that John Allen, esq., of Mayfield and Davyhulme, left as heiress, Anne, who married Henry Norreys, esq., father-in-law of the late R. J. J. Norreys, of Davyhulme. John Allen, esq., is understood to have been another uncle of the late Bishop of Ely.—(*Preston Pilot.*)

P. 555. The will of William Heberden, M.D., late of Cumberland-street, Marylebone, has just been proved. To his two sons and two daughters he leaves his property as follows:—To William, his eldest son, his divinity MSS., the presentation to the rectory of Great Bookham, and a moiety of the tithes, with a gift of the parsonage adjoining. To Charles, his son, the tithes of Bevington and Blisbury. To his daughters Emily and Mary, the former 6,850*l.* in consols, and to the latter the residue of the stock to be divided with her sister; also an annuity of 30*l.* to his housekeeper. The personal property is sworn under 9,000*l.*

P. 558. Probate of the will and codicil of the late Mr. *Serjeant Taddy*, was granted to the Rev. John Taddy, clerk, the brother, the sole executor. The personal effects are sworn under 35,000*l.* The will was made on the 7th Sept., 1839, though not dated, and the codicil on the 7th March, a week before his death; both are very short, and in his own handwriting. He directs that 2,000*l.* shall be paid to his wife immediately after his decease, and leaves to her all the plate, jewellery, and furniture. He bequeaths to his brother Charles an annuity of 400*l.*, and appoints his brother John his residuary legatee.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 7. At Khampoora, near Nusserabad, the Rev. *Henry Pratt*, M.A., Chaplain of the Hon. E. I. Company at that station, and formerly Curate of Wilsdon, Middlesex.

Dec. 30. At Bombay, the Rev. *E. P. Williams*, late Chaplain at Mahabuleswar.

Jan. 7. Aged 92, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, nearly forty years Curate and Rector of Creaton, Northamptonshire. He was the friend of Robinson, Scott, and Leigh Richmond, and the "Creaton meeting" was for many years the rallying point of the evangelical clergy in the midland counties. His little exposition of the book of Jonah has been a standard book for more than twenty years, and his last work, "The Fountain of Life," was composed when its author had completed

his 87th year. He resigned the living of Creaton in 1834.

Jan. 15. At Hedon, Yorkshire, aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Mowsey*, Vicar of Owthorne, Holderness, to which he was presented in 1826 by the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 16. At Tirril Lodge, Westmoreland, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Gibson*, Vicar of Barton, to which he was presented in 1823 by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Jan. 17. In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas Blackeney*, of Holywell, Roscommon.

Jan. 18. At St. Stephen's by Launceston, aged 62, the Rev. *Charles Henry Lethbridge*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was elected in 1818 by the Trustees.

Jan. 21. At Gamlingay, Cambridge-shire, aged 72, the Rev. *Robert Hepworth*, M.A., 43 years Vicar of that parish; and on the same day at the Vicarage, Griston, Norfolk, aged 52, Mr. Benjamin Hepworth, both brothers of the Rev. Abraham Hepworth, Rector of Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk. The Rev. Robert Hepworth was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800; and was collated to the vicarage of Gamlingay in 1802 by Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of Ely.

At Green Hammerton, Yorkshire, aged 62, the Rev. *Richard Ridley*, Rector of Leathley, in that county, and Perpetual Curate of Cramlington, Northumberland, brother to the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. He was the fourth son of Sir M. W. Ridley, the second Bart., by Sarah, daughter and sole heiress of Benj. Colburne, esq. of Bath. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1806; was presented to Cramlington in that year by his father, and to Leathley in 1826 by the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Ridley married in 1810 the only daughter of the Rev. R. P. Johnson, of Ashton-upon-Mersey.

Jan. 23. Aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Dickes*, M.A. senior Fellow and President of Jesus college, Cambridge, and Rector of Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire. He graduated B.A. 1793, as 11th Wrangler; M.A. 1796; and was presented to Whittlesford in 1830 by Jesus college.

At Bingham, Notts, aged 65, the Rev. *Robert Lowe*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1814; and was presented to Bingham in 1810 by the Earl of Chesterfield.

Jan. 26. In Beaumont-st. St. Marylebone, aged 64, the Rev. *Richard Henry Chapman*, Rector of Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, and Incumbent of the parish chapel St. Marylebone. He was formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810, was presented to the parish

chapel of Marylebone in 1823 by the King, and to the rectory of Kirkby Wiske in 1831 by Lord Prudhoe.

Jan. 27. At his rectory, aged 52, the Rev. *John Channing Abdy*, Rector of St. John's, Southwark, to which he was presented in 1826 by the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 28. At Torquay, the Rev. *George Shaw*, B.A. of Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire, and of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Jan. 29. At his residence in Dublin, the Ven. *James Strange Butson*, M.A., Archdeacon of Clonfert. He was the eldest son of the late Right Rev. Christopher Butson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Clonfert.

Jan. 31. At the rectory, Kentchurch, Herefordshire, aged 78, the Rev. *William Bowen*, Rector of Ewyas Harold, and of Hay, co. Brecon, to the former of which churches he was instituted in 1827, and to the latter in 1831.

Feb. 1. At Aghrim, co. Galway, the Rev. *Henry Martin*, Rector of that parish.

Feb. 2. In Manchester-square, aged 52, the Rev. *William Fox*, of Girsby house, Lincolnshire, and of Statharn Lodge, Cheshire.

Feb. 4. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Myers*, Vicar of Stannington, Northumberland. He was formerly a Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar in the Mars 74, whose Commander, Capt. Duff, was killed in the height of the action. He was collated to Stannington by the Bishop of Durham in 1815.

Feb. 5. At Southsea, near Portsmouth, aged 74, the Rev. *William Tate*, Chaplain to the Convict Establishment at that port, and late Preceptor of the Royal Naval College. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, when he graduated B.A. 1794, as 8th Wrangler, M.A. 1797.

Feb. 6. On board Her Majesty's ship *Penelope*, off Sierra Leone, aged 28, the Rev. *John Henry Theed*, Chaplain of the *Penelope*, and third son of the Rev. E. R. Theed, Rector of Hetton, Beds. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836.

Feb. 8. At the vicarage, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, aged 86, the Rev. *James Walter*, B.A. for fifty-two years Vicar of that parish, and for forty years Head Master of the grammar school at Brigg, Lincolnshire. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1781; and was presented to the vicarage of Market Rasen in 1792 by the Lord Chancellor.

Feb. 9. At Ellesmere, Shropshire, aged 82, the Rev. *Joseph Aldrich Cotton*, M.A.

for fifty-four years Vicar of Shropshire. He was of Cl Oxford, M.A. 1788, and was 1790 by the Earl of Bridg vicarage of Ellesmere. His interred on the 17th Feb. in on the north side of Ellesmere.

At Shinfield Green, near 57, the Rev. *George Hulme*, Minister of Trinity chapel and well known for his active behalf of many charitable institutions. He was of Balliol col M.A. 1813.

Feb. 11. At Northaw par aged 76, the Rev. *Samuel L* tual Curate of that chapelr was presented in 1810.

Feb. 12. At Rhyl, near St 56, the Rev. *Charles Rose*, B Cublington near Aylesbury Dean. He was of Lincoln co M.A. 1812; and was prese society to the rectory of Cab

The Rev. *George Walke* Scole, Norfolk, to which he in 1812 by Sir Edward Kerri

Feb. 14. Aged 74, the Re M.A. Rector of Charlton M a magistrate for the county. He was of Queen's college, 1808; and was instituted t which was in his own patron

Feb. 15. At Springfort, C the Rev. *Jonathan Bruce*.

Feb. 17. At Chobham, Sur the Rev. *John Heuer*, Rec worth, near Basingstoke, to presented in 1808.

Feb. 18. At Badsworth, aged 74, the Rev. *Henry Wil ney*, M.A. of Ostenhanger Rector of Badsworth and Vic in the county of York. He Portsmouth 26 May, 1770, elder son of John Byrte, or Boley Hill, Rochester, by Har only daughter and heiress Champneys, Commissioner of in Ireland, and Usher of the descended from Sir John Cha Lord Mayor of London in 15 ried, 3 May, 1796, Lucy, eld of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornb Winwick, county of Lancast Edward Earl of Derby, and late Lady Stanley, by whom issue—1. Henry-William-Jus in 1798, died at Paris in 1819; Phipps-Amyan, B.A. of Mei Oxford, in holy orders, of county York, born in 1808; Geoffrey-John, born in 1813, India Company's service; 4. Hugh-Stanley, M.A. of Braze

Oxford, in holy orders, born in 1816; 5. Charles-James-Hornby, born in 1817; 1. Emily Catharine, married in 1825, to Adam Hodgson, esq. of Liverpool, merchant, and other unmarried daughters. Mr. Champneys, whose patronymic was Burt, assumed the surname and arms of Champneys by sign manual, 10 Nov. 1778. He was of Christ college, Cambridge, and graduated there, B.A. in 1793, and M.A. in 1796; was presented to the living of Welton by the Crown in the year 1800, and to the rectory of Badsworth by his noble relative, the Earl of Derby, in 1822. He was in the Commission of the Peace for the counties of York and Kent.

Feb. 19. At Mansfield, aged 46, the Rev. *William Maltby*, formerly of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826.

Feb. 21. At North End, Croydon, aged 56, the Rev. *Laurence Gibbon Newman*, formerly of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815.

Feb. 22. At Little Cressingham, Norfolk, aged 45, the Rev. *Francis Plummer Baker*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, and was presented to the living of Little Cressingham on the death of the Rev. Thomas Baker, in 1801.

At St. Leonard's, Sussex, aged 70, the Rev. *William Slater*, of Mount Radford, Devonshire, and for forty-five years Rector of Cadleigh, to which he was presented, in 1800, by Mrs. Slater. He committed suicide by firing a fowling piece through his head.

Feb. 23. In his 92d year, the Rev. *Francis Sean*, M.A. Rector of Wintringham, and Vicar of Kirton in Holland, Lincolnshire, and late a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, M.A. 1810; was presented to the vicarage of Kirton in 1785, by the Mercers' Company; to the rectory of Wintringham, in 1808, by the Earl of Scarborough; and collated to the prebend of Dunholme in the church of Lincoln in 1825.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 10. At Chelsea, the notorious Harriette Wilson, whose Memoirs, published by J. J. Stockdale in 1825, created a vast commotion among the profligates of the aristocracy. She died a devotee of the church of Rome.

March 23. At Hampstead, aged 57, George Kirkham Paxon, esq. and *April 13*, aged 56, Mary, his widow.

April 10. At Ward's House, Hackney, aged 76, William Varty, esq.

In Bentinck-ter. Regent's Park, Andrew Loughnan, jun. esq.

At Homerton, Lieut. George Robert Godfrey, R.N.

April 11. At the house of his daughter, in Mary-st. Hampstead-road, aged 86, Matthias von Holst, a celebrated composer of music.

April 12. Aged 27, Stanford, second son of Stanford Carroll, esq. of Bell Park, and Ballinaskea, Wicklow.

In Wilmington-sq. aged 26, Lavinia-King, wife of William B. Prichard, esq. civil engineer.

Aged 57, Mary-Ann, wife of John Hurles, esq. of Tulse Hill.

Aged 80, Michael Levy, esq. of Haydon-sq. many years resident at Kingston, Jamaica.

April 13. Aged 42, W. B. Allison, of Paternoster-row, son of W. Allison, and grandson of the late Dr. W. Buchan.

At Clapham Rise, aged 67, Thomas Howell, esq. Clapham, having survived his wife scarcely three weeks.

At Bow, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Dr. Newman.

Aged 22, Richard, eldest son of Richard Wade, esq. of Albany-terr. Regent's Park.

April 15. Aged 69, James Cotherell, esq. of Allen-terrace, Kensington.

In Lamb's Conduit-st. aged 92, Mary, widow of Capt. Joshua Mulock, R.N.

April 16. In Eaton-terrace, Eaton-sq. Ann-Maria, relict of Sir George Garrett, of Portsmouth, who died April 15, 1832.

In Alpha-road, Regent's Park, aged 66, Elizabeth, relict of Mark Palmer, esq. of Boston.

April 17. At the New Hummums Hotel, Covent Garden, aged 78, William Lambert White, esq. a gentleman of property from Yeovil, in Somersetshire.

At the house of her friend, Mrs. E. A. Tickell, Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. Jane, dau. of the late Samuel Ireland, esq. author of "A Tour through Holland," &c.

April 18. At Chelsea, Thomas Wood, esq. son-in-law of Henry Blundell, esq. of Hull.

April 20. At Clapton, aged 27, George Blair Virtue, esq. of Wellington, New Zealand, formerly of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

April 21. At Hyde Park-lodge, aged 85, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Gwynn, Rector of Long Eaton, Shropshire.

Aged 22, George Beresford Dawson, esq. late of the Rifle Brigade, second son of the Right Hon. George Dawson.

April 23. Frances, wife of George Davenport, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Richard Smith, esq. of Stoke Newington, and Wood-st. Cheapside.

In Nottingham-pl. Ellen, wife of William Benett, esq.

April 24. In Upper Berkeley-st. Elizabeth, relict of Alexander Crawford, esq. formerly of Millwood, co. Fermanagh, and Miltown House, near Dublin.

At St. George's-terr. aged 23, Adolphus, only surviving son of the late Alfred Phillips, esq.

In Great George-st. Westminster, aged 69, Sarah, wife of Thomas Sheppard, esq. M.P. of Folkington-pl. Sussex; daughter of the late Richard Down, esq. banker, of London.

April 25. Thomas Butts, esq. of Grafton-st. Fitzroy-sq.

April 26. At the residence of her son-in-law, Benjamin Kennedy, esq. Clapton, aged 86, Mary, relict of Samuel Whettall, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 61, Elizabeth-Lucy, widow of Major G. Bristow, formerly of the Grenadier Guards.

In London, Charles Hartley Langhorne, esq. late of Exeter College, Oxford.

Aged 57, John Hanson, esq. of Hornsey-road, Holloway, and St. Martin's-le-Grand.

April 27. In Bath-place, Kensington, aged 77, George Haines, esq.

April 29. Aged 12, Rowland Charles, eldest son of Charles Berkeley, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq.

April 30. In Cecil-st. Strand, Julian de Gourville, esq. of the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 90, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Draper Baber, esq. of Sunning Hill Park, Berks.

May 1. At Kensington, Sarah, wife of the Rev. A. Legrew, of Chaldon, Surrey.

Aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Clack, of Milton Damerel, Devon.

Aged 88, Samuel Weddell, esq. of Jewry-st. Aldgate.

May 3. At Kennington, aged 76, W. Davis Watson, esq. formerly of Camberwell Grove, and Budge-row.

Aged 36, Emily, wife of the Hon. John Jocelyn. She was the 2d dau. of Henry Thompson, esq. of Holgate Lodge, was married in 1839, and has left issue a son, born in 1842.

May 4. At his father's, Upper Wimpole-st. James Wilmot Williams, esq. only son of Edward Williams, esq. of Herringstone, co. Dorset.

May 5. Aged 66, Thomas Postans, esq. of the Manor Cottage, Lee.

In Clapham-road-pl. aged 78, the widow of Samuel Adron, esq. of Watford.

May 8. In Upper Portland-pl. aged 69, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Walsingham. She was the 4th dau. of Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, and sister to the present Earl of Guilford, was married

in 1802, and had issue the and a number

May 10. Grove End-40, Charlotte drew Himer,

In Upper Ince, esq. of

Aged 83, a widow of A Gray's-inn at

In Ebury-Mottram, esq.

At Hampstead late Wm. Gas

At Herne youngest dau.

At Fulham

May 11. the residence

Ann, relict of Croft, Erding

May 13. widow of Sir the tenth and

that title, and

BERKS.—78, Sarah, wi

of New Bridge

April 24. Thomas Hex

Waltham.

April 30. Georgiana, fo

East, Bart.

May 13. Marshall, es

George Mars

Bucks.—2

Crossley, esq

April 12. Beatrice, wife

April 21. 10, Edward

mas Tyringha

May 9. Jane, wife o

Holt, and d

Malthus, esq.

CAMBRIDGE

bridge, aged

the Rev. R. J

don and Shep

April 3. muel Wilkins

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April 22. Edward Wes

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ver marked his accounts, nor in all his extensive money transactions was an item disputed.

CHESHIRE.—*April 20.* At the Rock Ferry, aged 73, the Lady Letitia King, third dau. of Edward 1st Earl of Kingston.

April 30. At Richmond Bank, Boughton, aged 93, Thomas Wilson, esq.

May 6. At Chester, aged 81, T. T. Garston, esq.

CORNWALL.—*April 22.* At Penzance, Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late T. Bolt, esq. of Eastham House, Essex.

April 27. At St. Austell, aged 79, Edward Coode, esq. Treasurer and formerly, for upwards of fifty years, Clerk of the Peace for the county.

May 6. At Truro, aged 70, Robert Lovell Jenkins, esq. forty-three years Capt. and Adj. of the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Militia.

DERBY.—*April 28.* At Ridding's House, aged 60, James Oakes, esq.

May 1. At Bolsover, Martha Warrenner, aged 105.

DEVON.—*April 6.* At the rectory, Clist St. Lawrence, aged 93, Mary, dau. of the late John Elliott, esq. of Dartmouth.

April 10. At the Lodge, near Honiton, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Edward Wright Band, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Herman Drewe, Rector of Comb Raleigh.

At Exeter, aged 82, Dorothy, wife of Edward Trapp Pilgrim, esq.

April 11. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 77, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of MacLaurin Gillies, esq.

April 12. At Wentworthy, Gratiana-Samborne, wife of the Rev. P. Johnson, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Exeter, and dau. of the late Samborne Palmer, esq. of Tinsbury House, Somerset.

April 12. At Dawlish, aged 21, Mary-Moore, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Moore Harrison, Rector of Cleyhanger.

April 21. At Portlemouth rectory, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Samuel Wells.

April 24. Aged 58, Dorothea, wife of Charles Hayman, esq. surgeon, Axminster.

April 26. At Heavitree, aged 38, Sarah, third dau. of the late James Clelan, esq. of Newington, Surrey.

April 29. At Plymouth, aged 19, William-Henry, eldest son of the late William Cole Loggin, esq. of Buckish House, near Bideford.

At Plymouth, Henrietta, relict of Lieut. Col. Bisset, Royal Art.

April 30. At Torquay, aged 17, Louisa, youngest dau. of the late William Hilton Lonsdale, esq. of Ardwick.

Lately. Aged 72, Mr. Edw. Lync, an alderman of Devonport.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIII.

May 1. At Bradninch, George Matthias White, esq. Lieut. 40th Foot, serving in India, eldest and only surviving son of the late George Warburton White, esq. Major 6th garrison battalion.

May 2. At Dolton, aged 37, Rosabelle-Maria, wife of the Rev. Edward Thomas Farrington.

May 3. At Dartmouth, Capt. Pates, R.N. Inspector of the Coast Guard for that district.

May 5. At Tavistock, Fanny, youngest dau. of J. G. Mitchell, esq.

May 6. At Tavistock, aged 75, Agnes, relict of G. Parsons, esq.

May 8. At his seat, near Totnes, the wife of John Tyrrel, esq. barrister, and Recorder of Tiverton.

DORSET.—*April 7.* At Lyme Regis, Miss Margaret Philpot.

May 8. At Weymouth, aged 57, John Henry Lewis, esq. of the Albany, Piccadilly.

DURHAM.—*April 16.* At the residence of his mother, Darlington, aged 36, Frederick Backhouse, esq. of Stockton, banker, second son of the late William Backhouse, esq. of Darlington.

May 5. At Durham, aged 12, Temple, only son of the Rev. Temple Chevallier, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Durham.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 11.* Aged 79, Ellys Anderson Stephens, esq. of Bower Hall, Steeple Bumsted.

March 8. At Dovercourt, near Harwich, aged 64, Thomas Cobbold, esq.

March 15. At the rectory, Willingale, the wife of the Rev. Gordon Deedes.

April 24. At Wanstead, aged 86, Thomas Spering, esq.

May 6. Aged 57, Roger Watkins, esq. of Tolleshunt D'Arcy Hall.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 7.* At Winterbourne, near Bristol, Thomas Selby, esq. late of Madeira.

April 7. At Cheltenham, R. J. Lloyd, esq. surgeon, eldest son of the late Richard Lloyd, esq. of Llanercrookwell Hall, Montgomeryshire.

April 21. At Bristol, John Buller Colthurst, esq.

April 27. Aged 36, Marianne-Newton, wife of E. J. Staples, esq. M.D., Bristol.

April 28. At Cheltenham, aged 14, Henry I' Anson Fyler, son of James Chaunness Fyler, esq. of Woodlands, Surrey, and Hefleton, Dorset.

Lately. At the Spa, Gloucester, aged 52, Louisa-Eliz. wife of Capt. Charles Dilkes, R.N. C.B.

Aged 95, Mr. William Taylor, of Quedgeley, near Gloucester. This venerable man lived in the same house in which he died nearly 70 years; and till within a few days of his death was able to work

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eldest son of the late Mr. Mortlock, of Chippenham.

April 27. At Blyborough Hall, aged 16, Maria-Jane, third dau. of Charles Bourryau Luard, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 16.* Edward-Bright, second son of Stafford Price, esq. of Hendon House.

April 26. At Twickenham, aged 59, Major William Wright Bampton. He attained his rank in 1826.

April 30. At Tottenham, aged 68, Henry Scambler, esq. of Bishops-gate-st.

May 7. At the house of her father, George Cook, esq. Cross Deep, Twickenham, Emma-Frances, wife of James Burdett Rolfe, of Marlborough-sq. Chelsea.

May 11. At Tottenham, Ann, wife of G. A. Cottrell, esq. of the Excise Office.

MONMOUTH.—*March 24.* At Welsh Bicknor, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Seager, many years Rector of that place, and the eldest son of the late John Seager, esq. of Shirehampton.

Lately. At Usk, aged 75, Mr. H. Matthews, late Sub-distributor of Stamps for the co. of Monmouth.

At his seat, Wyelands, John Buckle, esq.

NORFOLK.—*March 21.* Aged 87, Margaret-Louisa, widow of Jonathan Lawrence, esq. of Mundford.

April 21. At Islington, aged 69, Ann, widow of Charles Hodgson, esq. of Chelmsford and Sandon, Essex.

April 30. Aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of John Weyland, esq. of Woodrising Hall.

At an advanced age, William Everitt, esq. of Catton, many years a Deputy-Lieut. of this co.

May 1. Aged 56, Henry Wildman Palley, esq. solicitor, Norwich.

May 8. At Norwich, aged 22, Walter Morgan, esq. fourth son of the late John Morgan, esq. of Highbury-pl., and grandson of the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A. of the firm of W. and J. Morgan, brewers. This unfortunate young gentleman was looking into a vat, and, becoming insensible from inhaling the mephitic vapour, fell in. The liquor had been brewed two days, was about four feet deep, with the yeast at top, and in quantity about thirty-five barrels. The coroner's jury returned a verdict, in accordance with the medical evidence, that the deceased "died from effect of carbonic acid gas, more than from immersion in the liquor." He had within a few weeks entered into a large and profitable business with the brightest hopes. In his private capacity he was truly amiable, and indeed a general favourite. The sudden loss of so valued a relation is most severely felt by his widowed mother, his brothers and sisters, and a numerous circle of friends.

At Morston, in this co., aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of Jonathan Wrench, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 18.* At Fletton Tower, aged 52, Henrietta, wife of William Lawrence, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the Liberty of Peterborough. She was the youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Bringhurst, Rector of Woodstone during half a century.

April 12. At Peterborough, aged 79, John Hook, gent. of that city.

May 10. At Northampton, aged 68, Mr. Scriven, late of Staple Hall, Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Blagdon, Lady Ridley, wife of Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Bart., and dau. of the Right Hon. Mr. Baron Parke.

NOTTS.—*April 16.* At Brameote, aged 70, Henry Enfield, esq. Town Clerk of Nottingham.

April 26. At Firgrove, near Bridge-north, aged 70, Mary, the wife of Edward Sheppard, esq.

OXFORD.—*March 2.* At Oxford, aged 68, Thomas Wyatt, esq. builder, and formerly one of the Aldermen of that city: elected Common Councilman 1803, Chamberlain 1805, Bailiff 1809, and Alderman 1834; a Town Councillor and Alderman of the new corporation 1835. He resigned his gown in Nov. 1841. He was a second Lieut. of grenadiers in the Oxford loyal volunteers raised in 1803.

March 8. Aged 74, at Broughton Castle, Catharine, relict of the Rev. Wm. Corbett Wilson, M.A., many years Vicar of Hardwick Prior's, Warwickshire.

April 13. At Oxford, aged 28, Mary-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. R. J. Spranger, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Exeter college, and dau. of the Rev. H. Elwin, Rector of East Barnet, Herts.

May 4. At Steeple Aston, near Woodstock, aged 63, Thomas Mitchell, esq. M.A., late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

SALOP.—*April 9.* At Shrewsbury, Randolph, the infant and only son of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

April 15. At Whitchurch, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Benjamin Davys, of the same place, and cousin of the present Bishop of Peterborough.

SOMERSET.—*April 14.* At Bath, aged 84, Mary, relict of George William Oates, esq. late of Leeds.

April 16. At Belvidere, Cannington, aged 78, Catharine, relict of Jas. Poole, esq.

April 17. Aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of George Wyndham, esq. of Roundhill, Wincanton, Somerset, dau. of George Dominicus, esq. of New Court Lodge, East Farleigh, Kent, and niece of the late Adm. Blankett.

At Wedmore, aged 84, Joseph Wollen, esq.

At Runnington Parsonage, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Edward Webber.

April 20. At Frome, aged 62, Francis Allen, esq.

At Bathwick-st. aged 74, Sarah, wife of John Gill, esq.

April 21. At Bath, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of William Hughes, esq. of Warminster.

At Ash, in the parish of Martock, aged 80, George Slade, esq.

At Bath, aged 56, Caroline Reinagle, dau. of the late Philip Reinagle, R.A.

April 24. At Weston House, near Bath, Miss Whitehead, second dau. of the late George Whitehead, esq.

April 27. At Cleve, Robert Young, esq.

April 30. At Bridgewater, aged 88, Robert Anstice, esq. member of several learned societies.

Lately. At Kingston House, Yeovil, Anne, relict of the late Edmund Batten, esq. Deputy Lieut. of Somersetshire.

At Bath, aged 78, Sarah, relict of John Hawker, esq. of Dudbridge House, Gloucestershire.

At Bath, aged 21, Caroline-Maria, 3rd dau. of the late Gerald FitzGerald, esq.

At the Sands, Swindon, aged 75, Henry Potter Burt, esq.

May 3. At Bath, aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Kaye.

May 4. At East Chinnock rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Coxwell.

May 5. At Glastonbury, aged 27, Miss Hannah Moxham.

May 7. At Summer Hill House, near Bath, Delia-Frances, second dau. of Nathaniel Wells, esq. of Piercefield, co. Monmouth.

May 8. At Hill House, Langport, aged 75, Vincent Stuckey, esq. Deputy Lieut. for Somersetshire.

May 9. Aged 86, Samuel Norman, esq. of Wilton, near Taunton.

STAFFORD.—April 17. Mary-Ann, wife of Edward Wright, esq. of Wightwick, and of Wolverhampton, only dau. of the late Thomas Hampton, esq. of Coal-bournebrook, in the same county.

April 27. At Burton-upon-Trent, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Blanchard, Rector of Middleton, near Beverley.

SUFFOLK.—April 13. At Offord, Mary-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. R. J. Spranger, third dau. of the Rev. T. H. Elwin, Rector of Barnet, Herts.

April 14. Aged 59, Edward Chenery, esq. of Long Melford.

April 17. Aged 55, Mr. John Fiske, of Chediston, in this co. son of the late Rev. Robert Fiske, formerly Rector of Ful-

bourn, Cambridgeshire; he has left a widow and ten children.

May 9. At Marlsford, aged 102, William Shouldham, esq. On his completion of 100 years he gave a grand fête at his residence to a large circle of friends, as an honourable specimen of "a good old English gentleman."

SURREY.—April 17. Mr. Farrell, in many years the Clerk of the Course at Epsom.

April 18. At Upper Tooting, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Smith, late of Walbridge Gloucestershire.

April 21. At Lower Cheam, aged 11, John-Edward, fourth son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.

At Chiddingfold, aged 79, James Sailer, esq.

At Guildford, aged 63, William Sherrington, esq. late of Clapham.

April 28. At Strawberry-hill, Clomington, aged 30, Mr. D. N. Wood, accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse.

May 7. At Mitcham Green, aged 2, Alfred Collett Bartley, esq. M.D.

SUSSEX.—April 3. At Brighton, Barbara, dau. of the late Patrick Anderson, esq. of Dundee.

April 9. At Hove, aged 51, De Duval, esq. Capt. (unattached) late of the 81st Regt.

April 16. At Hartfield Appleton, aged 83, Ann, relict of Capt. D. McKenzie, of Hartfield.

At Grove Hooc, aged 63, Deborah, relict of Benjamin Blackman.

April 20. At Boxgrove, aged 83, Martha, the wife of the Venerable Archdeacon Webber.

April 21. At Eastbourne, aged 75, Capt. Robert Johnson, late of the India Company's service.

April 22. At the residence of her brother, Col. Newhouse, Newick, aged 75, Ann Newhouse, late of Chichester.

April 26. At Eastbourne, aged 75, Mary-Ann, widow of Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P., F.R.S., and for some time President of that society. She was the daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, esq. of East Bourne, was married in 1781 and her name was taken by her husband in 1817 in lieu of his paternal name Giddy, (see our vol. xiii. p. 209). Davies Gilbert died Dec. 24, 1839. The deceased lady, actuated by an earnest desire to improve the condition of labouring classes, has for several years voted her energies to agricultural affairs and was a zealous supporter of the allotment system, which she carried into practical operation to a large extent on her estate in this parish and the neighbourhood.

May 2. At Hastings, aged 28, Charles Deans, esq. of the Paymaster General's Office.

May 7. At Eastbourne, aged 29, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Henry Hughes, of Ringmer, near Lewes, and dau. of the late Sir Henry Gwillim.

May 11. Aged 55, Louisa, widow of Henry Hurley, esq. of Ilford, near Lewes.

WARWICK.—*April 28.* Aged 12, Maria, dau. of William Scholefield, esq. of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

May 1. At Leamington Spa, aged 18, Henry-Meriton-Montgomery, second son of the late Rev. George Macness Johnson, formerly Curate of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

May 6. At Leamington, aged 67, Thomas Arthur, esq. of Ganomera, Clare.

WESTMORELAND.—*May 2.* Aged 57, James Greenwood, esq. of the Wyke, Grasmere.

WILTS.—*March 26.* At Melksham, aged 82, Mary, relict of James Finch, esq.

April 11. At Standen, Sydney Edward Scroggs, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 53d Regt. and only son of the late Edward Scroggs, esq.

April 15. At Melksham, aged 50, the widow of Frederick Moule, esq. and only sister of the Rev. John Gore, Vicar of Shalbourne, Wilts, and Minor Canon of Windsor.

April 16. At Quemerford, near Calne, aged 51, Markham Heale, esq.

April 29. At Stirford House, Corsley, aged 62, Henry Austin Fussell, esq.

YORK.—*April 7.* At the house of her son-in-law Richard Solly, esq. Sheffield, aged 66, Mrs. Thomas Edward Brown.

April 16. At Selby, aged 76, John Pitt, esq. formerly collector of her Majesty's Customs at the port of Barnstaple.

April 23. Aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of William Laverack, esq. of Kirkella.

April 25. At the Grange, Elizabeth, widow of Stephen Tempest, esq. late of Broughton Hall, in the West Riding.

April 30. At Cottingham Grange, aged 64, William Ringrose, esq. for many years one of the leading merchants of Hull.

May 1. At Stonefall, near Knaresborough, Mrs. Cheap, wife of the Rev. Andrew Cheap, Vicar of Knaresborough.

May 3. At the residence of her daughter, Cotham Vale, aged 68, Jane, relict of Chichester Wrey Bruton, esq.

May 6. On the Cliff, Scarborough, aged 57, John Tindall, esq. banker, one of her Majesty's Deputy-Lieuts. and a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding.

Aged 33, William-Lee, eldest son of the late Lieut. Hawkins, East York.

WALES.—*April 15.* At Southerndown,

Glamorganshire, aged 63, Catherine-James, wife of Abraham Verity, esq.

Lately. At Tir Caradoc, Margam, aged 24, Caroline-Fanny, wife of Hopkin Llewellyn Pritchard, esq.

At Trauch, in the parish of Tythegstone, near Bridgend, Elizabeth Leyshon, at the great age of 108.

May 1. At Ffrwdgreddr, Breconshire, aged 74, Samuel Church, esq.

May 4. At Walker Cottage, near Tenby, John Kelly Tudor, esq. Lieut. R.N. (1808).

May 5. At Brecon, Sophia, wife of Hugh Price, esq. of Castle Madoc, Breconshire.

May 10. At Brecon, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 21, Widdrington Jackson, esq. of the 41st Regt., son of Shellcross Jackson, esq. of Newton Bank, Cheshire.

ABROAD.—*Sept. 9.* At the residence of her nephew, Capt. Brewer, Adelaide, South Australia, aged 66, Anne-Rebecca, dau. of the late Francis Godbold, esq.

Oct. 7. At sea, between Rio and Valparaiso, Lieut. Robert Waddilove, of H.M.S. America, eldest son of the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, of Beacon Grange, Northumberland.

Oct. 22. On board the Poitiers, Lieut. Edmund Leicester, 52d Madras Nat. Inf., second son of the late Rev. G. C. F. Leicester, of Hatfield Broad Oak.

Nov. 3. Maria-Medland, wife of John Helder Wedge, esq. of Leighland, near Perth, Van Diemen's Land, and eldest dau. of Mr. G. L. Wills, of Dartmouth, Devonshire.

Nov. 28. At Buenos Ayres, George Macartney Portis, esq. eldest and only surviving son of the late Rev. George Macartney Portis, of Belfast.

Nov. 29. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 30, Charles Frederick, son of John Robinson, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

Dec. 30. At the British Consulate, Tabreez, aged 22, Elizabeth-Anna, wife of Edward W. Bonham, esq. and dau. of Sir H. Floyd, Bart.

Jan. 25. Near London, Upper Canada, aged 48, Clarissa, wife of the Rev. H. W. Bucke, and dau. of the late Joseph Andrews, esq. of Mildenhall.

Jan. 29. At her hotel at Paris, where she had resided for the last five years, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess dowager of Aldborough. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Frederick Hamilton, Vicar of Wellingborough, co. Northampton (son of Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton). She was married in 1777 to John third Earl of Aldborough, who died in 1823, having had issue three daughters: Lady Louisa-Martha, who died in 1814, having

been the second wife of the Hon. John Rodney; Lady Elizabeth, now the widow of Vice-Admiral Tollemache; and Lady Emily, widow of Thomas Best, esq.

Jan. 31. Lieut. George Alexander Leary, R.N., Government Agent of the Glen Huntly transport, a victim to the pestilential climate of Sierra Leone.

Feb. 1. At Carlsruhe, Emily Fanny Eliza, dau. of Col. Parker, C.B.

Feb. 3. Aged 38, Henry Franklin Foley, esq. M.D., of St. Omer, only son of the late Henry Foley, esq. merchant, of Brancaster, Norfolk.

Feb. 6. At Villers le Bel, near Paris, Harriet, third dau. of Nevill Browne, esq. Senior Marshal of the City of London.

Feb. 7. At Paris, aged 53, Margaret Frances, relict of Solomon Franco, esq. and dau. of the late Francis Franco, esq. of Great Portland-st.

Feb. 13. At Somerset, Cape of Good Hope, aged 26, Thomas-Herbert, son of Dr. Brabant, of Devizes.

Feb. 15. At Dresden, John Beauchamp St. John, esq.

Feb. 16. At Havre-de-Grace, aged 39, Charles Gore, esq. late of John-st. Bedford-row, and Moorgate-st. London, 2nd son of Robert Gore, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Boston, United States, Mr. William Barrymore, the pantomime author and stage-manager.

Feb. 20. At Malaga, in Spain, Julia, wife of David Sandeman, esq. of Kirkwood, Dumfries-shire.

At Bonn, aged 55, James Kane, M.D. late of Bury Cottage, near Gosport.

Feb. 21. At Hombourg-es-Monts, the Countess of Naumbourg, wife of the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Homburg.

Feb. 24. On his estates of Panker, near Lutgenburg, aged 74, the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse. He was formerly a Field Marshal in the Danish service, and, until lately, filled the post of Governor of the Duchy of Schleswig Holstein.

Feb. 25. At Montreal, Lieut.-Colonel James Bouverie, 89th Regt. youngest son of E. Bouverie, esq. of Delapré Abbey, near Northampton.

Antonia Guiseppea Camilla, wife of W. W. Barker, esq. her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Messina.

Feb. 27. At Malta, Atholl Wentworth Macdonald, esq. youngest son of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald.

Feb. 28. At the Cape of Good Hope, on board of the ship Agincourt, aged 33, Elizabeth-Helen-Russell, wife of Daniel Ainslie, esq. of Calcutta.

Lately. On board Her Majesty's ship Royalist, at Port Essington, New South Wales, Gerald, second son of the Rev. C. Kingsley, Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

March 5. At Quebec, William esq. third son of the late Francis esq. of St. Swithin's-lane, and Common.

March 7. On her passage from Calcutta to London, on board the ship Kettlewell, aged 26, Ellen, wife of Kettlewell, esq. of Calcutta, and dau. of Stephen W. Cattley, esq. of Essex.

March 13. At Vera Cruz, Gustavus Gidley Dakin, esq.

March 15. At Florence, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Bree, M.D. of Park-sq. Regent's Park, and dau. of the late Josiah Spode, esq. Mount, Staffordshire.

March 16. At Grafsenberg, Silesia, aged 28, Benjamin Bright Rochdale, brother of John Bright, M.P.

March 18. At Pau, Lower Pyrenees, aged 68, Major-Gen. Christopher, formerly Adj.-Gen. of the Bengal Army.

March 22. At Gottingen, Mary Gerhold, relict of A. Baum, late Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Gottingen, President of the College of Justice, and Knight of the Order, &c.

March 24. Near Ancaster, West, aged 37, Louisa, wife of Craven Chadwick, esq. fifth dau. of John Bell, esq. of Kensington.

March 25. At St. Helena, on passage to Europe, aged 31, William Bell, esq. late of Manilla.

March 26. At sea, on board the ship Royalist, from Sierra Leone, Lieut. Irwin Maling, R.N. invalided from her Majesty's ship Penelope.

March 30. At Madeira, Francis, son of the Rev. John Pine Coffin, of Devon, and dau. of the late Wm. esq. of Jordan, Somerset.

April 7. At Florence, Julie, daughter of Surveilliers, widow of Joseph B. and formerly Queen of Spain.

April 17. At Geneva, aged 72, Saussure, the celebrated naturalist and chemist.

April 22. At Malta, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Major-General Vere Poulett.

May 3. At Dresden, aged 38, Francis Barkley, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex.

May 10. At Paris, the Viscount De La Gueriniere, Hereditary Knight of the Most Noble Order of St. Louis, formerly Page of Honour to his Majesty Charles X. and afterwards Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Mousquetaires, son of Madame the Duchess Marshal of France, born De Courcy, and son-in-law

Charles Purton Cooper, Queen's Counsel in the English Court of Chancery.

WEST INDIES.—*Lately.* At Montego Bay, Jamaica, aged 57, William Bassett Popkin, esq. son of John Popkin, esq. of Talygarn, Glamorganshire, after 33 years' residence.

Feb. 17. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 21, Mr. William Scott, chief officer of the Liffey Royal mail steam-packet, son of the late William Scott, esq. of the Irish Treasury, and grandson of the late Thomas Scott, esq. banker, Waterford.

March. 10. At Paramaribo, aged 54, Thomas Beazley, esq. formerly of Calbourne, Isle of Wight.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec. 10.* Aged 21, Maria, wife of Metcalfe Larken, esq. of the Bombay civil service, and fourth dau. of the Hon. James Henry Crawford, esq. member of council.

Dec. 16. On board the ship Seringapatam, off the island of Ceylon, Alexander Holmes, esq.

Dec. 22. At Secunderabad, Amy, wife of Capt. Edward Clutterbuck, 38th M.N.I. and dau. of John James, esq. of Llantar-nam, Monmouthshire.

Dec. 27. At Subathoo, Lieut. Josias Dupré Ferguson, of the 36th Reg, N. I. Deputy Commissioner, and Commandant 2nd battalion Military Police, Sauror Div.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM APRIL 26, to MAY 17, 1845, (4 weeks.)

Males	1729	} 3451	Under 15.....	1529	} 3451
Females	1722		15 to 60.....	1197	
		60 and upwards	724		
		Age not specified	1		

Births for the above period.....5047

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, May 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
47 11	28 11	22 0	30 10	35 9	36 3

PRICE OF HOPS, May 23.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 4*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, May 23.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 3*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 3*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, May 19.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2496	Calves	89
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	26,560	Pigs	332
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, May 23.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 68.—Ellesmere and Chester, 60.—Grand Junction, 140
—Kennet and Avon, 9.—Leeds and Liverpool, 610.—Regent's, 24½
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 117½.—St. Katharine's, 110.—East
and West India, 142.—London and Birmingham Railway, 230.—Great
Western, 175.—London and Southwestern, 79.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Hope, 1¼.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 88.—Phoenix
Gas, 39.—London and Westminster Bank, 27.—Reversionary Interest, 102.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, 1845, to May 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.			May	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	57	62	55	29, 51	rn. fair eldy.		11	45	54	50	29, 82	fair, cloudy	
27	50	56	51	66	do. do. do.		12	48	56	47	77	cl. by m. cy.	
28	58	61	52	68	cdy. slight rn.		13	54	57	47	30, 08	f. cy. bl. by n.	
29	58	62	52	93	do. do. do.		14	55	69	47	25	do. do.	
30	58	59	54	30, 04	do. do. do.		15	54	69	52	27	do. do. sl. sh.	
M. 1	59	66	54	29, 91	fair fine eldy.		16	52	58	51	27	cloudy	
2	57	64	47	83	do. cy. sl. r. th.		17	55	57	43	15	fair, cl. sh.	
3	52	58	45	96	do. do. shrs.		18	50	56	46	02	do. do. do.	
4	50	58	42	94	do. do. do. h. s.		19	50	55	44	29, 82	do. do. sl. sh.	
5	50	53	40	87	fair cly. shws.		20	50	56	44	80	do. do. do. do.	
6	45	50	40	77	do. do. slt. do.		21	50	50	45	66	cl. cy. cons. r.	
7	46	45	42	62	cy. fr. hvy. shs.		22	51	57	45	70	fr. shrs. hail	
8	44	49	44	44	fr. cdy. rn. cly.		23	49	58	48	79	cdy. fr. by sh.	
9	46	50	44	46	cloudy, fair		24	51	52	48	83	do. do. do. do.	
10	46	54	47	46	fr. cly. sl. shrs.		25	50	52	49	77	constant rain.	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 210	98½	99½	99½	101½	11½				71 74 pm.	58 60 pm.
29 210	98	99	99	101½	11½	97½		278	70 pm.	58 60 pm.
30 209½	97½	98½	98½	100½	11½	97½		278	70 pm.	57 59 pm.
3 209½	97½	98½	98½	100½	11½			278	72 pm.	59 57 pm.
5 210	97½	98½	98½	100½	11½	96½			72 pm.	55 57 pm.
6	97½	98½	98½	100½	11½	97½	117½	277½	68 71 pm.	56 54 pm.
7 209½	97½	98½	98½	100½	11½	97			70 68 pm.	56 54 pm.
8 209½	97½	98½	98½	100½	11½	96½				54 56 pm.
9 209½	97½	98½	98½	100½	11½			276	68 pm.	54 56 pm.
10 209	97½	99	99	100½	11½				68 pm.	56 54 pm.
12 210	97½	99	99	100½	11½			278	70 71 pm.	54 56 pm.
13 210	97½	99	99	100½	11½	97½				54 56 pm.
14 210	98½	99½	99½	101½	11½	97½	118	277½	70 pm.	54 56 pm.
15 209½	98½	99½	99½	101½	11½			279	67 pm.	54 56 pm.
16	98	99	99	101	11½	97½		277½	70 pm.	54 56 pm.
17 210½	98	99	99	101	11½			277½	68 pm.	56 54 pm.
19 210	98½	99½	99½	101½	11½	97½				54 57 pm.
20	98	99	99	101	11½					56 59 pm.
21 210	98	99	99	101	11½			280		58 60 pm.
22 211	98	99	99	101	11½	98½		280	69 72 pm.	60 58 pm.
23 211	98	99	99	101	11½	97½		280		58 60 pm.
24 210½	98	99	99	101	11½					60 58 pm.
26 211	98	99	99	101	11½			280	71 72 pm.	60 64 pm.
27 210	98	99	99	101	11½	97½		280	72 69 pm.	65 63 pm.
28 210	98	99	99	101	11½		97½	279½		64 62 pm.
29 210	98	99	99	101	11½					61 63 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

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